

# Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 9—NO. 20.  
WHOLE NUMBER 459.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1893.

PART 1.

## MOROCCO'S RULER

Muley Araaf Assures the Spaniards His Brother

SULTAN MULEY HASSAN IS FRIENDLY

We Will do His Utmost to Prevent More Trouble

And Recognizes Spain's Right to Build Forts in Moroccan Territory — He Will Chastise the Rifians — Fire To Day at Friedrichsruhe — Bismarck still Active.

Madrid, Nov. 25.—Queen Regent, envious, presided at the cabinet council held last night. It was stated at the council that Muley Araaf, the Sultan's brother and envoy to Gen. Macias, the Spanish commander at Melilla, had assured Gen. Macias of the Sultan's unaltered friendship for Spain and that he would do his utmost to prevent a rupture. Muley Araaf declared the Sultan recognized the right of Spain to erect forts in her own territory in Morocco and that he proposed to chastise the rebels.

**Fire at Friedrichsruhe.**  
Berlin, Nov. 25.—Fire caused by a defective heating apparatus occurred today at Prince Bismarck's home in Friedrichsruhe. The prince, assisted by his servants, extinguished the fire before the brigade arrived. The damage was slight.

**Welsh Tinplate Workers.**  
London, Nov. 25.—At a demonstration yesterday of tinplate workers at Maesteg, Wales, Richard Lewis, the president of the district association, said the workmen had entered upon a period of trouble and distress, when the wages earned were scarcely enough to meet outgoings of their own. He believed that the remedy for the poverty caused by trade depression was combination. There were, he said, no hopeful signs for their trade in America just now, as a result of protective tariff reduction, and he trusted that as a result there would be a long period of prosperity before them. These remarks were greeted with loud applause.

**Conductor Scott Guilty.**  
Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 25.—Judge Henry this morning rendered a verdict in the Scott manslaughter examination case, holding Scott for the circuit court trial. He finds Scott was careless and negligent in allowing his train to pass in the place of meeting.

**Burnt the Boiler.**  
Geneva, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Lehigh engine No. 204 exploded late last night at North Proctor by the explosion of the boiler. The conductor and fireman were killed and the engineer fatally injured. The crew were all new men.

**Teller Studying Silver.**  
City of Mexico, Nov. 25.—Senator Telier arrived on Thursday evening on a tour of Mexico for the purpose of making a study of the silver question from the standpoint of a country where its coinage full and free prevails. An aide-de-camp of President Diaz was at the station to conduct the senator and party to a hotel. During his stay in Mexico he will meet the leading financiers of the country and see what can be done in the way of mutual bi-metallism. The senator in an interview said President Cleveland was a disappointment to the silver people, the gold people and the tariff reformers.

**Portrait Hale's Statue.**  
New York, Nov. 25.—The statue of Nathan Hale was unveiled to-day before an immense assemblage near the spot where Hale declared it was his sole regret he had only one life to give for his country. Five bronze memorial tablets relating to revolutionary times were unveiled at the same time in different parts of the city. The societies which participated in the ceremonies were headed by a platoon of police, several batteries of United States artillery, United States infantry, and detachments of United States marines from the gunboats *Machias*, *Yankee* and *Monomoy*. The procession started from France's tavern, corner of Broad and Pearl streets, marched north to Broadway, thence to the city hall park, where half an hour later the statue was unveiled amidst cheers and the firing of guns by the Governor's Island light battery stationed near the statue. The statue represents Hale, bound hand and foot, in the attitude in which he uttered the words that made his name famous. Rev. Everett Hale, great grand nephew of the "martyr," delivered the oration.

**Suicide in Jail.**  
Portland, Ore., Nov. 25.—E. Brighton, aged 30, one of the indicted Portland opium smuggling gang convicted yesterday and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the state penitentiary for smuggling 17 lbs. of opium, committed suicide in the county jail at 7 a.m. this morning, by cutting his throat with a razor. "To the coroner—I have taken my life, do not let them cut up my body." Brighton's home and family are unknown but it is believed he is from Victoria, B. C.

**A Robber's Confession.**  
Algoma, Iowa, Nov. 22.—James Newson, colored, who is under arrest here for taking part in the Kessler, Ind., train robbery last September, has made a confession. His accomplices were Will Jones, whose father is a tailor in Elkhart; Bert Davis, 19, also of Elkhart; Geo. Leeds, 21, son of a farmer near Elkhart; Charles Clark, of Donnelly, Ind., 21, farmer; Bert Fields, 15, of Cincinnati; and Frank Williams, 21, of Peru, Ind., farmers. The name of the

seventh robber Newson did not know. After the robbery the robbers mounted horses and sped across the country. Newson abandoned his horse seven miles from Elkhart and managed to reach the appointed rendezvous, but found no one there. He thinks the gang got about \$1,800 or \$1,900, but says he did not receive a cent. After he abandoned his horse he walked 20 miles when he "jumped a freight" to Chicago. From there he went into Iowa and was finally captured there. He declares Bert Fields threw the bomb against the express car door.

## FURIOUS FRANKS.

Upboreous Behavior of Deputies in the Chamber Yesterday.

Paris, Nov. 23.—M. Lockroy, Radical Republican, opened the debate in the chamber of deputies to-day on the government demand for a vote of confidence. He declared the preceding sitting, at which the government announced its programme, as an oratorical tournament between government representatives and revolutionary politicians. There was room for a genuine Republican policy. He then proceeded to contrast the former parties, and met with boisterous interruptions when he declared that the Monarchists had been disarmed. He became sarcastic, and said to three men who interrupted him, "You are the little Roylists left." Continuing, he said that the declaration made by Prime Minister Dupuy meant war against the public service party. The programme was more like ours for a monarchy than for a republic. It is a negation of Gambetta's programme. M. Lockroy approached the ministry for the lack of a common understanding in the cabinet. Some men holding positions, who have formerly advocated a revision of the constitution, an income tax and the separation of church and state, to keep their places had abandoned whatever honor they ever had. The cabinet was following a policy that would lead to an explosion of revolutionary socialism. A sound policy was impossible with such heterogeneous ministry. The anxiety which they manifested to conceal the absence of a programme was apparent by their flaunting the spectre of international socialism.

At this point M. Jourde, Jaures and Baudin, all socialists, rose, yelling wildly. M. Deschanel, Union Republican, also interrupted the speaker, saying, "There are anti-patriots in the chambers."

This caused further uproar and M. Lockroy left the tribune amid the applauding of the extreme Radicals. None of the other members applauded him.

M. Barhoum, Independent Progressist, followed M. Lockroy, and asked M. Poyrat, minister of finance, to explain his change of front on the income tax question.

Continuing, M. Barhoum denounced the socialists and criticized the programme. When the speaker needed his aid, he was not available.

**Shaken by Earthquake.**

Montreal, Nov. 27.—A little before noon to-day the whole of Montreal was severely shaken by an earthquake. The shock was sudden and sharp, lasting several seconds. In the factories the first thought of the work people was that the boiler had burst, and a rush was made for the streets, by every means, fire escapes, windows and stairs. In the public schools the children were panic-stricken and stampeded to the street along with their teachers. The crockery in the stores and restaurants was rattled and thrown down. In some cases windows were cracked. In one case a window was broken beyond repair. A boy was killed.

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—At one minute to 12 the city electrician, Mr. McDonald, while in the city hall tower, noted a slight shock of earthquake. The shock was so slight that the electrician was doubtful about it, but found it confirmed in the other service departments. At the geological survey office in the lower town the shock was most perceptible, and was generally felt. Very few people in the city noted the occurrence.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—There was no shock of earthquake here.

Quebec, Nov. 27.—11:42—It is reported from the customs offices that a shock of earthquake was felt there. It was very slight.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—Professor Carpenter, of the meteorological service, says that no indication of the earthquake have been observed here.

**Unskilled Trainmen Killed.**

New York, Nov. 27.—The Record says conductors arriving at Jersey city shot and killed two men, who were at an accident which occurred on the Lehigh road yesterday morning. According to their story a freight train in charge of pocket culverts 35 per cent higher grades, 45-lb. culverts 25; copper ores and big copper pipes; nickel is free lead ore, 15 per cent; pig lead, 1 per cent; silver lead ore, restored to the free list. Unmanufactured lumber, free, manufactured, 25 per cent; sugar is reduced one-half; salt is to be repealed one-eighth each year, leaving the raw untaxed; on tobacco leaf, wrappers, \$1 and \$1.25 a pound; cigars are reduced from \$4.50 a pound and 25 per cent, ad valorem to \$3 a pound and 25 per cent; live animals are put at 20 per cent; barley from 30 cents to 20 per cent; which is about 12 cents; breadstuffs are made free, except flour, which is 45 per cent; tea, 25; copper ores and big copper pipes; nickel is free lead ore, 15 per cent; pig lead, 1 per cent; silver lead ore, restored to the free list. Unmanufactured lumber, free, manufactured, 25 per cent; sugar is reduced one-half; salt is to be repealed one-eighth each year, leaving the raw untaxed; on tobacco leaf, wrappers, \$1 and \$1.25 a pound; cigars are reduced from \$4.50 a pound and 25 per cent, ad valorem to \$3 a pound and 25 per cent; live animals are put at 20 per cent; barley from 30 cents to 20 per cent; which is about 12 cents; breadstuffs are made free, except flour, which is 45 per cent; tea, 25; copper ores and big copper pipes; nickel is free lead ore, 15 per cent; pig lead, 1 per cent; silver lead ore, restored to the free list.

In the new schedule the reduction is smallest in salt, in cotton or wool. Sole leather is reduced 15 to 5 per cent; leather gloves are rated at specific duties ranging from 25 to 40 per cent. In sundries hatter's plush is on the free list. The duties on precious stones are increased; art works are free.

The duty on anisole perfume over

\$2 a gallon, 25 per cent; blacking, 20 per cent; refined borax, 20 per cent; glycerine, crude, one cent a pound; refined, 3 cents a pound; ink powder, printers' ink, 20 per cent; opium, aqueous extract of, and tincture of, 25 per cent; opium containing less than 9 per cent of morphine, and opium prepared for smoking, \$0 a pound.

**Noisy Students Anticipated.**

New York, Nov. 27.—Superintendent Barnes to-day informed the police that all disorderly conduct on the part of anti-slavery students who come to the city for the Yale-Princeton football match on Thanksgiving Day must be prevented.

**Killed by the Empire Express.**

New York, Nov. 25.—William H. Camp, a member of Columbia College football team and youngest son of Hugh N. Camp, the millionaire real estate dealer, was struck and instantly killed by the southbound empire express of the New York Central railway last evening as he alighted from a train at Moira Heights station, where the family live. He was thrown 20 feet, his skull crushed in on the left side, and his jaw and nose broken.

**Rheumatism cured in a day.**—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism, a straightforward remedy for rheumatism. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits.

70 cents. See Langley & Co.

## TARIFF REDUCTIONS

New Democratic Tariff Bill Issued to the Public

BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, TO-DAY

The Free List Swelled by Many Important Additions.

Agricultural Implements, Steel, Iron and Lumber Among the Number Heavy Cut in Chemicals, Glassware and Ores—Ad Valorem Rather Than Specific Duties Adopted.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.—The new tariff bill just completed, includes wool, lumber, salt and iron ore on the free list, reduces the tariff on sugar from one-half to one-quarter of a cent a pound and also provides for the extirmination of bounty by degrees. As a rule the tariff has been made the lowest upon cheaper goods of necessary use. No duty higher than 45 per cent, has been left on manufactured wool. A gradual reduction is to be made on the woollen schedule, so that at the end of five years the highest duty will be forty and the average near thirty per cent. Material reductions have also been made in the cotton schedule. Metals on the schedule are largely cut. The duty on steel has been reduced more than 50 per cent. Agricultural implements are also placed on the free list.

Chairman Wilson of the congressional committee says there is no truth in the report that the president offered to provide him with a lucrative judicial appointment if he should be defeated for congress in the elections as a result of placing coal on the free list. Wilson has had no consultation with President Cleveland regarding the bill.

By the provisions of the new tariff bill the measure goes into effect, unless otherwise ordered, on March 1st.

Chairman Wilson, in his report issued with the tariff bill says: "The committee, although it does not expect to escape all just criticism, has been actuated by an honest desire to do its duty. The main features are, first, the adoption where ever practicable of ad valorem instead of specific duties; second, by freeing from taxes those great materials of industry that lie at the base of our production."

In the chemical schedule the number of articles are transferred to the free list, the most important is sulphuric acid.

The duty on castor oil is reduced from 80 to 35 cents a gallon; linseed oil reduced to 15 cents a gallon; pig lead is reduced to 1 cent a pound, paints correspondingly. Decorated ware is reduced from 20 to 15; undecorated, 15 to 10; common window glass, large sizes, reduced one-half; plate glass, from 50 to 30 cents a square foot, and silvered 60 to 50. In the iron-steel schedule ore is free; pig iron is reduced from 90 per cent. to 22 1/2; tin plate is reduced 40 per cent.; cheap copper, 35 per cent.; pocket culverts, 35 per cent.; higher grades, 45-lb. culverts, 25; copper ores and big copper pipes; nickel is free lead ore, 15 per cent; pig lead, 1 per cent; silver lead ore, restored to the free list.

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London, Nov. 27.—Considerable stir has been caused in society by the conversion to Christianity of the niece of the Right Hon. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland.

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Display advertisements, and all other political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, in general, 12 cents for the insertion, and 8 cents for each subsequent insertion.

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THE TIMES P. & F. COMPANY,

WM. TEMPELMAN Manager

## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 1, 1893.

## A TARIFF REFORM VICTORY.

It is quite impossible to misread the verdict returned by the electors of Winnipeg on Wednesday. Even if Mr. Martin had been able to do nothing more than cut down to a small figure the 500 majority given the Conservative candidate in 1891, the result would still have been significant as a revolt against the high taxation policy; but when he secured a majority of over 400 for himself there could be no doubt in any reasonable person's mind as to what the electors meant. Some attempts are made by Conservative papers to show that the contest hinged entirely on the personality of the opposing candidates. This looks a little childish, and of doubtful wisdom. It is quite freely admitted that Mr. Martin's victory is largely due to the votes of Conservatives, who for some reason chose to cast them against their party's candidate. We have too high an opinion of the intelligence and fidelity of the Winnipeg Conservatives to believe that they would find any such reason in the personality of the two men. Their past conduct quite precludes the idea. Nothing can be more certain than that the Conservatives who supported Mr. Martin did so with the purpose of impressing on the government the necessity of some real tariff reform, and that being their intention they have surely furnished the government with a strong enough object lesson. We have no doubt that the lesson was made all the sharper on what seemed like a direct invitation from Ottawa. When Ministers Foster and Angers returned to the capital they were interviewed by the Empire correspondent and were represented as minimizing the extent of the dissatisfaction with the present tariff which they had found in the Northwest. As the people of Winnipeg had made an effort to convince the two ministers that they really wanted tariff reform, this looked like a gratuitous insult, and it is not surprising that Conservatives as well as Liberals represented it. There is good reason to suppose that Mr. Martin's majority was very considerably increased by the foolish utterances of the two ministers. Whether they and their colleagues will take the hint conveyed by Winnipeg is a question that remains to be decided, but we should suppose that as they are not utterly devoid of intelligence the members of the government must see what the Winnipeg verdict means. In face of this reverse the ministers cannot well persist in affirming that there is but slight discontent in the country and that the protection system has still as strong a hold on the people as ever it had. Sir John Thompson can hardly assert so positively that the principle of protection must be maintained as the chief feature of our tariff, while Minister Foster will surely be less ready to declare that even higher duties will be imposed if "infant industries" seem to require them. If they are conscientiously determined to adhere to the doctrines they have preached all along they must regard the result in Winnipeg as a rather gloomy omen.

## PURCHASE WITH PUBLIC WORKS

The Nanaimo Telegram sets forth a new explanation of its position in these words: "What we did do was to point out the mistake of a community electing representatives to the provincial legislature who can be so blindly led by the Times and other opposition organs like it, in the sole effort to defeat the government, that they overlook the interests of their constituents." This seems like repeating in different language the statement that hitherto the local government has refused to do justice to Nanaimo because Nanaimo had failed to send supporters of the government to the legislature. Whether the Telegram sees the full force and meaning of this conclusion we know not, but other people will have no difficulty in doing so. An honest and conscientious government would

take care to do justice to every locality, irrespective of the character of its representatives. The Telegram finds that the character of Nanaimo's representatives has led the provincial government to deny justice to Nanaimo; therefore the inevitable conclusion from the Telegram's premises is that the government is dishonest and wanting in conscience. The only fault that the paper can find with the representatives, as appears from the extract above, is their preference for the opposition as against the government side; if they had been able to sink their opinions and their conscienties to support the government they would have been classed among the "right sort" at once. We need say nothing more of the base and degraded character of the political principles which the Telegram thus preaches in cold blood; all decent and self-respecting people in Nanaimo or any other place must resent the imputation that their suffrages can be bought by the government with the expenditure of public money. The insult is made all the worse when they are told that this expenditure is their just due, but that the government withdraws it until they elect representatives who will support the government. We very much mistake the character of the Nanaimo people if they do not show their contempt for such teachings as the Telegram offers them.

## WHAT IT MEANS.

The Colonist tries to take comfort out of the Winnipeg election by asserting that the much-discussed school act was responsible for the return of Mr. Martin. The News-Advertiser and the Telegram wish their readers to believe that Mr. Martin won because he had greater personal popularity and wider experience in politics than his opponent. Now there is not an atom of evidence in support of either of these theories, and the papers quoted must be well aware of that fact. We are afraid that they cannot be acquitted of the charge of deliberately attempting to mislead their readers. From first to last in the Winnipeg campaign the one issue prominently presented, the one subject discussed on the platform and in the press, was tariff reform. It is true that some endeavours were made to bring in side issues; for instance, Mr. Martin was accused of being an annexationist and also of being an opponent of the Hudson Bay railway project; but the electors brushed these aside with a promptitude that emphasized their perception of the one important question. They declared most unmistakably that they were in favor of tariff reform and that they were not satisfied with the government's position in regard to that question. There is no room for doubt on that point, and we do not see how the Conservative papers can hope to gain anything by ignoring the truth.

Some days ago we had occasion to comment on an Ottawa dispatch referring to Minister Foster's position in relation to the export of sawlogs. Another dispatch from the capital seems to indicate more strongly that the export duty is to be renewed. It reads: "Ministerial organs publish an interview with Hon. Mr. Foster, finance minister, in which he intimates that the government intends to reimpose the export duty on logs. He says an inquiry is being made regarding the matter and that if the conditions remain as at present when parliament meets, that is to say if the U. S. congress does not reduce its duty upon lumber, the export duty upon logs will be reimposed. Ottawa lumbermen do not approve of Foster's proposal as the reimposition of the export duty on Canadian logs will be followed by the doubling of the American import duty on Canadian lumber without any legislation by congress. They are also of the opinion that Foster's announcement will tend to spoil the chance of having Canadian coal, lumber and iron ore placed on the United States free list, and it is unwise to propose new restraints upon international trade at the present juncture." Minister Foster seems to be plentifully lacking in a quality quite necessary to a finance minister, namely, discretion.

Montreal Herald: In his letter to the Globe Principal Grant said that so far as he knew there is only one man in the Canadian parliament who was qualified to speak authoritatively on financial matters. That man is Sir Richard Cartwright. This will seal the principal's doom with the Tories, for to say good word for Sir Richard is an unpardonable offence in their eyes. Yet the statement is quite correct. There are many excellent business men in parliament on both sides of the house, but not one who in the discussion of financial matters can rank with Sir Richard, who has all his life been an assiduous student of such problems. Principal Grant attributes the acidity which sometimes marks Sir Richard's utterances to the fact that he has occasionally "let out quite a little of the contempt he feels." A great deal of contempt is permissible to him in view of the attainment of the men who usually undertake to reply to his criticisms.

This new indication of the near approach of a Dominion general election comes by way of a dispatch from Moncton, N.B.: "It is reported here that the engineer's department has instructions to send men out surveying prospective branch lines for the Intercolonial railway with a view of promoting a canvas for the general elections, which will be much sooner than generally supposed. Two engineers start to-morrow to survey a branch line to Sydney, Cape Breton, to Jordan river, a distance of 20 miles." Sir John Thompson stated to

an interviewer some time ago that the general election would probably come "like a thief in the night." Liberals should be on their guard, and prepare for a contest during the next year.

Mayor Desjardins lately had something to say about the proposal to establish a viceregal residence in Montreal, and a portion of the conversation is reported as follows: "In connection with the proposal to have the residence in Montreal, the mayor said he had been talking the matter over with the president of the C. P. R., and Mr. Van Horne had said that the presence of the governor-general in Montreal would induce many rich Americans to come here who were in the habit of spending some time in London every year in order to be invited to official receptions given by the court and high personages. These would be glad to come to Montreal were there a viceregal residence here, and great good would be done to trade in many directions." The snobs seem to be increasing in number instead of diminishing.

At a recent meeting in Sault Ste. Marie told the audience that he would "give them a piece of authentic history" in regard to Minister Ouimet. And he proceeded to do as follows, according to the report:

"At a private conference Mr. Girouard, Mr. Ouimet, Mr. Chapleau and he (the speaker) took a solemn oath not to take office in the Capital unless it was promised to a higher cabinet position than that he held as the representative of the province of Quebec. Mr. Girouard and Mr. Ouimet were summoned to Ottawa by the late Sir John Abbott and were offered positions. Mr. Girouard kept his promise; he (Tarte) declined. Both returned from Ottawa. A few days after Mr. Ouimet went to Ottawa alone and accepted office. He defied Mr. Girouard to deny this. If Mr. Girouard denied, he (Mr. Tarte) would resign his seat at once. When Mr. Chapleau heard of it he went to Mr. Outram and told him that, though he was six feet six inches in height, he was a miserable traitor."

In reference to the McGreevy-Connolly case an Ottawa dispatch says: "A much surprise was expressed at the fact that no evidence was taken with reference to the British Columbia graving dock contract and other important matters, and there is a suspicion that these omissions were the result of a lengthened interview which took place on Thursday evening at the Rideau club between Oliver, the Dominion government lawyer, and Sir Adolph Caron." It can be quite easily understood that the government did not care to make out too good a case against the accused, since there were so many chances of others being implicated. The manipulation of the Esquimalt contract was pretty well exposed by the inquiry of the privileges and elections committee, but there were no doubt some fine points left untouched by that inquiry. The government does not want the whole truth revealed in connection with these scandals, and it may be confidently assumed that some of its members at least are sorry the affair has gone so far.

Probably the most disappointed spectator of the government's Winnipeg reverse is A. W. Ross, M.P., whose hopes of succeeding to the Manitoba government are said to be crushed. Having lost the Winnipeg seat, the government must regard Lisgar as at least extremely doubtful in the event of a bye-election, and Lisgar is therefore not likely to be opened for a contest. Mr. Scarb will probably get the gubernatorial plum and Mr. Ross will have to look for some other reward for his faithful support of the government.

## DETROIT'S GREAT FIRE.

Detroit, Nov. 23.—By the burning of the five-story iron and brick building Nos. 195 to 202 Jefferson avenue, occupied by Edson, Moore & Co., wholesale dry goods, this afternoon, seven employees lost their lives, a fireman was badly injured, and the loss will reach \$800,000. The fire started between the fourth and fifth floors, at the rear of the building and spread with frightful rapidity. The great majority of the employees were saved, but there were eight or nine of them lost on the upper floors. Those who were first at the scene saw a terrible sight. The whole upper floors were a mass of flames. On the window sill of the fourth window of the fourth floor stood Bradley Dunning; two windows south of him stood James McKay. "Don't jump, wait for the hook and ladder," shrieked the crowd; but before the ladders could be raised the flames rolled to the ledge where Dunning stood. He bowed his head, grasped the iron ledge with his hands, and dropped. The people watching him had just time to throw a bale of jute beneath him, and it was no sooner in place than Dunning struck it. He bounded up like a rubber ball and then fell to the sidewalk limp and motionless. He was taken to a nearby drug store, and afterwards to Harper Hospital, where he shortly afterwards died from his injuries. The fall of James McKay followed in a few minutes. When he appeared at the window he looked over the people, who appeared at a dizzy distance below, as though wondering what he might do to save his life. There were shouts from below, but he evidently could not hear what was being said. The roar of the flames drowned all the noise that came in from the street. After this short hesitation he threw his feet off the window and slid with his hands on the sill. He hung this way for several seconds before he released his hold. The blazing fire was threatening out the window when the terrified man finally gave up all hope of saving himself and slipped loose from his hold. He struck on the casement of the second window and partly turned over. This threw him so far out from the window that part of his body struck on the elec-

tric wires below, which partly turned him over again. He struck on the side of the building, few feet off the ground. Policemen, firemen and spectators quickly came to the rescue and he was placed in an ambulance. He was unconscious when picked up and it was thought that life was extinct. He lived, however, for a couple of hours.

The awful spectacle of the death of McKay and Dunning was only over when the spectators saw another man creeping towards the upper windows nearest the cornice. He was evidently on his hands and knees, blinded and suffocated in the dense smoke. He reached the sill, laid his hand on it, and then he was up, to which his face from the fiery heat would not bear. He tried to draw himself to the open air just beyond. He was too far spent. A sudden burst of flame seethed around him and the fire-brick stricken beholders saw his head drop, his arm drag slowly back and his body sink from view in the flames within. Meantime a general alarm had been turned in and nearly all the companies in the department responded. The corner of Jefferson and Bates street was the scene of intense excitement and the revenue extending up to Randolph street was filled with fire apparatus, thousands of people crowding around the ropes which had been stretched by the police. By the time Company No. 1 was on the scene the upper story was a mass of flames, and they were spreading with incredible rapidity. The smoke rolled out in huge volumes, and at times almost completely enveloped the surrounding buildings and the firemen. The big extension ladder had been raised by the firemen, dragged a line of hose up and tried to play on the roaring furnace; but the heat and smoke soon drove them down and the truck itself had to be removed a few moments afterward, the flames searing the top portion of the truck. The ladder was placed in position, but it seemed an almost interminable period before the big stream of water was turned on. A strong wind began to blow from the west, sweeping the fire eastwards. It seemed impossible to stop the conflagration short of Randolph street; but the firemen swarmed on the adjoining buildings and poured torrents of water on the hot, smoking roofs. The floors of the Edison-Moore building began falling in a short time after the fire started, and at 12:30 half of the Woodbridge street wall had collapsed. A ladder had been thrown across the Esquimalt graving dock and the entire interior of the building apparently collapsed. This undoubtedly prevented the spread of the flames, and at 1:30 the fire was practically under control.

After the fire had been got under control and the excitement had somewhat subsided, rumors of a still greater loss of life became current. The firemen immediately opened a register at an adjacent store, and the rumors became certain as the employees registered told the stories of their narrow escapes and spoke positively of the men they knew who were on the top floor when the fire broke out. Edward L. Ebert was one of the last elevators left on the fifth floor of the building at the time the alarm was given. He had to run for his life. There was still on this floor the following people that he saw: Patrick Marker, Edward Genther, Daniel Barker, Henry Rider and Edward Viot. Ebert says that he had hardly reached the floor below when the roof fell in, and he is certain that the men could not have followed him down. The only manner in which they could have escaped would have been by jumping, and they did not have jumped without attempting to catch hold of something. A few moments after he got down he saw Genther at one of the windows on the fifth floor. He disappeared without making any sign, and he supposed that he was going to find a way to get down. This was the last seen of him. Eddie Leach, the elevator boy, also tells a story that leads to the conclusion that these men perished. When he learned that the whole upper part of the building was on fire he ran the elevator to the top of the building to see if any one wanted to come down. He says that the men could not have followed him down. The only manner in which they could have escaped would have been by jumping, and they did not have jumped without attempting to catch hold of something. A few moments after he got down he saw Genther at one of the windows on the fifth floor. He disappeared without making any sign, and he supposed that he was going to find a way to get down. This was the last seen of him. 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## NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Mello's Agents ask the President to Interfere.

## WITH THE PREPARATIONS BEING MADE

To Send Warships from New York to Fight Mello.

They Say it is in Direct Violation of Neutrality Laws of the United States—Denounce it as an Outrage—American Officers Manning the New War Vessel.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 24.—News from Rio de Janeiro is that President Peixoto will cable to President Cleveland requesting that nothing be done by the American government prejudicial to the rank or commission of Admiral Stanton, as it is now believed by the Brazilian government that no discourtesy toward it was intended by Admiral Stanton when he saluted the rebel admiral.

Montevideo, Nov. 24.—Advices received from Rio de Janeiro are to the effect that the proclamation issued a few months ago by the foreign ministers in that country forbidding the bombardment of Rio has been withdrawn.

New York, Nov. 24.—The Brazilian fleet will sail from the masthead of the old Britannia and the vessel will be christened America with appropriate ceremonies this afternoon. The work of transforming her into a warship is nearly complete. The guns are on board and the torpedo tubes placed.

New York, Nov. 24.—Edmund Duerin, who says he is a Montreal barrister, and Francis E. Devlin, both of whom claim to be friends of Admiral Mello, but whose actions indicate they are traitors, agents in this country for the insurgents, making efforts to aid Mello by harboring the leaders of the new Brazilian empire, American from this port stopped by legal means. They made application yesterday to United States District Attorney Mitchell to assist them in holding the ship here, but he declined to do so.

They persisted that they had examined the neutrality laws and that they were violated by the fitting of such ships as the *Nicetheray*, *America* and *Destroyer*, which has been going on in this harbor for weeks, but their appeal for assistance was still in vain. They have addressed the following dispatch to President Cleveland yesterday: "On behalf of Admiral Mello and the insurgent party of the republic of Brazil we beg respectfully to protest to you and to the citizens of this free commonwealth that, in open violation of the neutrality laws of this country and of the international laws of civilized nations, men-of-war are being manned and armed to wage war and interfere with the desires of citizens of friendly power, and that an open system of crimping has been organized in this city, and officers and graduates of Annapolis are leaving the country to wage war against the interests of the citizens of Brazil. We have been here to day and find that the district attorney who represents you, although informed of these facts, will not act to prevent this outrage."

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—No action has been taken by the president on the application of Messrs. Guerin and Devlin, acting in Admiral Mello's interest, to have the government stop further recruiting in this country for the Brazilian navy. It is difficult to see how the government can take any action in the matter at its stand.

New York, Nov. 24.—The British ship *Delcomont* arrived from Rio to-day. She reports that while around on a mud bank under cross fire between Admiral Mello's ship and Peixoto's forts the vessel was struck amidships by a bullet from a rapid firing gun. There was no serious damage.

**British Evacuation of Gotham.**

New York, Nov. 24.—The 110th anniversary of the British evacuation of New York was celebrated this morning at daybreak in Central Park with the usual ceremonies. This afternoon there was a military parade over the route traversed by the Continental army to the battery. This evening various patriotic organizations will give banquets.

**Guarding Against Smallpox.**

New York, Nov. 24.—Strenuous efforts are being put forth by the health officials to guard against a possible epidemic of small-pox. The urgent suggestion of the department that the citizens should have recourse to vaccination in order that assurance might be doubly sure has been heeded to an unexpected extent, and the total number of persons vaccinated during the past week runs up high in the thousands. A few cases of the disease being treated at the pest house are being guarded in other medical character, although careful inspection is daily made of the quarters of the city where new cases might be likely to develop. The epidemic of influenza, which was first noticed some six weeks ago and received the designation of the "World's Fair gripe," seems to be on the increase. In many cases it assumes a more serious form, resembling closely the grippe of a couple of years ago in most of its salient features. It is mainly attributed by the physicians to the absence of frost, and to the dampness that deprives the atmosphere of its bracing and health-giving features.

**Armenian Massacre Confer.**

London, Nov. 24.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs as follows: "To-day (Thursday) General Macias had an hour's interview with Muley Araf outside the Spanish lines at Melilla. Araf renewed his friendly assurances on behalf of the Sultan and made proposals to stop further fighting, offering guarantees for the good behavior of the tribes. The government will reply to-morrow."

**Canada in England.**

London, Nov. 24.—The statements of Sir Charles Tupper, in an interview with a Boston reporter, to the effect that the Montreal dynamite incident would be repudiated by French-Canadians; that the people of Quebec are loyal to the Union, and to British institutions, and that no advocate of annexation to the

United States could be elected in any constituency in the provinces, have been widely quoted here and have had the effect of allaying the anxiety which was at first so pronounced.

The *Messageries Maritimes*, a French steamship company, is making inquiries here with a view to running steamships through Torres straits from Brisbane, thence by way of New Caledonia to San Francisco under a French subsidy.

## TWO CRYING EVILS.

Ottawa is Stormed by Delegates from Many Cities.

## WITH MANY WRONGS TO BE RIGHTED.

**WINNIPEG ELECTION.**

The Result of Wednesday's Voting Surprise to Both Parties.

Winnipeg, Nov. 24.—Neither party has as yet recovered from its surprise at the size of the Liberal majority on Wednesday. It was generally expected that the vote would be exceedingly close and that there would be no boasting on either side of a large majority. When the figures were announced—Martin 2,208, Campbell 1,769, leaving the Liberal candidate 439 ahead, the Liberals were more than pleasantly surprised. The faithful supporters of the government were correspondingly depressed. The election of 1861 gave Hugh John Macdonald, the Conservative candidate, a majority of 509. Of course this remarkable turn over was to a considerable extent due to Conservatives supporting Mr. Martin on the tariff reform plank, for there has been no material change in the electorate since 1861. Winnipeg has a somewhat notorious reputation as the scene of "shady" election methods, the heavy absentee vote giving every opportunity for personalization. There has always been a well organized gang attending to this work on the Conservative side, while the Liberals have not been altogether guiltless in this respect. On Wednesday Mr. Martin's friends were prepared for schemes of this kind, and they secured the arrest of a number of men who tried the personalizing. A Toronto man named Chapman, who came here for the purpose of preventing dead and absent voters, and who boasts of having voted sixteen times, is one of those arrested. It is said that papers found in his pocket may furnish a sensation.

## ACTED LIKE MADMEN.

Paralleled Scenes of Disorder in the Italian Parliament.

Rome, Nov. 24.—The chamber of deputies was well crowded when the session opened to-day, interest having reached a high point in consequence of the resignation of the ministry. Signor Zanardelli, who, until the new president is elected, is presiding officer, was in the chair. Signor Felice Galavotti, Radical, declared that members of the extreme left were still in vain. They were asked to address the following dispatch to President Cleveland yesterday: "On behalf of Admiral Mello and the insurgent party of the republic of Brazil we beg respectfully to protest to you and to the citizens of this free commonwealth that, in open violation of the neutrality laws of this country and of the international laws of civilized nations, men-of-war are being manned and armed to wage war and interfere with the desires of citizens of friendly power, and that an open system of crimping has been organized in this city, and officers and graduates of Annapolis are leaving the country to wage war against the interests of the citizens of Brazil. We have been here to day and find that the district attorney who represents you, although informed of these facts, will not act to prevent this outrage."

Signor Giolitti spoke amid a tumult of interruptions and insulting epithets. Addressing Signor Imbriani, Radical member, he said: "What you say is true. Your insults do not soil the points of my mouth." At the moment the chamber was in an uproar, the members acting like madmen. Excitement was intensified by the action of the extremists, who, rising in their seats, waved their hands in the air and with closed fists threatened Signor Giolitti with physical violence. The public galleries were jammed, and the people in them were as excited as the members on the floor of the house. Some men leant far over the rail, shaking their fists at Signor Giolitti and cried, "Kill him!" The cry was taken up by those in the rear, and a general storm of opposition epithets descended upon the heads of the members. While all this uproar was going on Giolitti, pale and trembling, stood surrounded by a circle of friends, who, it was evident, feared the excited extremists would try to carry their threats of violence against him into effect. All the time he carried on with his friends a conversation which was inaudible to everybody save those in the circle. There being seemingly no chance of the restoration of order, Senator Zanardelli declared the house prorogued.

## American Tariff Reformers.

New York, Nov. 24.—It is reported that one of the objects of the special meeting of the American Protective Tariff League, which was held in this city last week, was to make arrangements for a series of demonstrations to be held throughout the country, especially in the large manufacturing and industrial centres, to be inaugurated about the opening of congress, or as soon thereafter as the intended policy of the leaders of the Democratic party may have developed. It is thought that through a series of such demonstrations a public sentiment may be manifested that will induce the Democratic leaders to considerably modify their tariff plans, if not to forego them altogether, in view of the depression in commercial and industrial centres. It is claimed to be clearly traceable to uncertainty regarding tariff legislation. This method of creating public sentiment or of securing an expression of public sentiment adverse to protective legislation is something new in this country, but is an old English scheme that has often been employed by the Tory element with good effect in choking off undesirable legislation when foreshadowed by the Liberals in power.

## Flogging in the South.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 24.—The county seat, of which Opelika is the county seat, was the scene of a negro uprising to-day. This morning several white men rode into Opelika and reported that 100 armed negroes held the interior of the county at their mercy and had threatened the whole family of Jefferson Whately, a white planter. Yesterday Mr. Whately's wife had some trouble with one of her colored house-servants, and the latter used profane language to her mistress. Late yesterday she undertook to flog the woman. She then left, and spread the story of the whipping among the people, and a large crowd of blacks armed and picketed all the roads leading to Whately's house. Sheriff Gresham received word of the uprising and made a posse and arrested 11 men and placed them in jail. Serious trouble is feared.

he first lost his speech he saw a vision and imagined it reproached him for his wickedness. When it vanished he was unable to speak or hear.

## RIVAL RELIGIONS.

Chile to be a Battle Ground Between Methodism and Romanism.

New York, Nov. 24.—Fears are expressed that the recent transfer to the general missionary board of the Methodist church of the mission field in the Republic of Chile, which, through the munificence of Andrew Fowler of this city, and Richard Grant of New Jersey, and the indefatigability of Bishop Taylor, has hitherto been conducted on the basis of a private field, may lead in the near future to religious complications in that portion of South America.

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—A large delegation arrived here this afternoon from Montreal and Toronto and waited on Mr. Foster to ask that a general bankruptcy law be passed for the Dominion so as to do away with the present unsatisfactory condition of the insolvency law.

A big delegation from Montreal, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Port Arthur, Peterboro, Windsor and Ottawa, representing the electric city street railway companies, waited on the government today and asked that street railways be admitted free of duty, the same as rails.

They Wish Duty Taken Off Rails Over Twenty Five Pounds.

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—A large delegation visited to-day to demand the powers that be of the Roman Catholic church, which predominates in Chile, had been watching the progress of Methodism for some time past with a jealous eye. So long as the missions were under private auspices no opposition had been offered, but now that they had been formally adopted as a part of the general mission field of the Methodist church and directly under its control, it was not at an improbable that the government might do something to say, if not something to do, that was serious in its nature.

This situation was simply described by the speaker in this way: "At the present time the high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church and the government are as one, although there have been questions upon which a little friction has arisen. If these friendly relations are permanently established, then the progress of the Methodist mission movement may encounter some obstacles. On the other hand there is just a bare possibility that the government might cultivate the development of Methodism, and that by paying back some old scores against Romanism. At any rate the probabilities are that the ensuing year will develop some interesting news in a religious way from Chile, out of which there may grow international complications."

**Italian Cabinet Resigned.**

Rome, Nov. 24.—At a meeting of the cabinet this morning the situation arising from the reading yesterday in the chamber of deputies of the bill to extend the franchise was most thoroughly discussed.

The ministers decided their usefulness was at an end, and in accordance with this decision the cabinet resigned.

## The Hawaiian Muddle.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—Washington has settled down to the belief that the first authentic news as to Wil's instructions on the Hawaiian complication will be laid before the country in President Cleveland's message to congress, which re-assembles on Monday week. It is believed the president's message will be sent in on Monday.

## Bush's Funeral.

Virroqua, Wis., Nov. 24.—The funeral of ex-Senator Bush took place today. The service was entirely suspended, and the house was crowded with people of all conditions who came to pay their respects to the memory of the departed. Among them are ex-President Harrison, ex-Attorney General Miller, Secretary of State, Dr. Nuseman of the Methodist church besought Divine mercy on the bereaved, and after the assemblage singing hymns, venerable Dr. Butler, preacher of the Congregational church, an old friend of the deceased statesman, preached the funeral sermon. The interment took place at the local cemetery. The casket was a burglar-proof metal shell.

## Had His Fill of Politics.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 24.—Gov. McKinley, in conversation last evening on his arrival from New York, said: "I have had my fill of politics in the last ten weeks, and I feel pretty tired and ready for rest." Speaking generally, he thinks the people show they are thoroughly aroused on protection, and the effect upon the congressional elections in 1864 will show what may be expected next year. He said it is hard to tell how the result of the election would affect the ways and means committee, but without indication looked promising for Republicans carrying the Presidential election. He refused to talk regarding the Presidency in 1866. When Hawaii was mentioned McKinley said quickly, "Oh, I can't speak upon that."

## Spanish America.

Montevideo, Nov. 24.—Foreign residents here are alarmed at the prospect of serious disorders on Sunday, when the legislative elections will be held. Some persons predict that restriction on independent opinion at the elections by the government so as to secure the success of official candidates will cause revolution. Foreigners living here are as anxious as those in no gunboats in port for their protection.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 24.—The Ecuadorian legation and consulate in this city was attacked on Wednesday night by a mob of disorderly men. Many windows were smashed by stones and other missiles before the police dispersed the mob.

## Big Railway Mortgage.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24.—A mortgage covering \$18,850,000 was yesterday filed in the office of the recorder in Jeffersonville by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York. This completes the transfer of the Ohio & Mississippi to the Baltimore & Ohio.

## Killed by Fright.

New Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 24.—Twelve-year-old Mary Bowell of Prospect Plains, this county, went to the cellar for her doll last night, and while ascending the stairs her brother made a mournful sound and slammed and locked the door. The girl screamed in terror, but the boy kept her locked in. At last the screams ceased, and when the door was opened the girls was found dead. A physician was summoned and death was due to a shock produced by fright. The brother, who is thus apparently responsible for her death, is ill from remorse.

## Effects of Bad Whiskey.

Shamokin, Pa., Nov. 24.—Eight months ago James Starks, an iron worker, became angry and swore in a most frightful way. He became dumb at the time and did not speak again until yesterday, when he attended a protracted meeting and made profession of religion, after which his speech came to him. Next day, however, he was speechless again, and he is now losing his sight. When

## PREFERRED DETACH.

An American Resident of the Hawaiian Islands

## SAYS THE WHITE PEOPLE OVER THERE

Would Rather Be Shot Down by U. States Marines

Than Suffer Queen Liliuokalani to Ascend the Throne—The American Government Must Put Her There by Force—She Has No Forces—News Waited With Great Anxiety.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 25.—Ex-State Senator Green received from a prominent government official a letter in which the writer says: "The people wait with anxiety Minister Wil's disclosures. The provisional government is in a position to stand with much tenacity for its rights. People here will not tolerate the restoration of the monarchy upon any terms. We shall resist any attempt at restoration, and many of us would rather be shot down in the streets by our own countrymen (the United States marines) than submit to any such event. The strong impression here is that Mr. Blount's report is misrepresenting us. It is desirable that we should have as little as possible to do with the queen as possible, as it is paralyzing all business. If the queen is restored by force it would be to do wholly by the United States, as the queen has no army. The United States would have to maintain the queen on her throne if she were placed there."

**SPANISH AMERICA.**

Senator Teller Studying Mexican Silver Nicaragua Canal.

Managua, Nicaragua, Nov. 25.—The representatives of British syndicates have had another interview with the minister, but he refuses to present to consider any proposal concerning the canal. He has told them repeatedly the American company has the first right, and it must first be seen whether they can carry out their contract before any proposals can be entertained.

Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, Nov. 25.—Unconfirmed reports of a battle between the American company and the rebels are circulating. Federal officers assert that their troops came on the revolutionists, who fled to the mountains. The rebels say they have defeated the government forces.

All rebels are picketed and couriers are not allowed to pass either way, hence rumors can not be verified in less than 48 hours.

San Jose, Guatemala, Nov. 25.—The man calling himself Jones, but who is believed to be Menage, the Minneapolis embezzler, has given the American sleuth hounds the slip, having got safely across into Honduras. The men who conducted him across have returned here, but none of them will talk about the matter. One of them has sold some fine clothes marked "L. V. M." Mystery surrounds the entire affair.

**Suffering Seamen.**

London, Nov. 25.—The British bark Merrie, Captain Braemar, from Mauritius for Cork was wrecked on November 22nd, when 22 miles from the Lizard. She reported several of the crew were dead and the remainder in great distress. During the recent hurricane a steamer was seen to founder in the Bay of Biscay.

**Tooe Many Deaths.**

Cleveland, Nov. 24.—The alarming increase in mortality among members of secret societies conducted on what is known as the fraternal or assessment plan to the supreme officers and the membership generally of these organizations. In the case of one particular association of large and influential membership nearly one-third of the deaths reported in the current monthly mortality statement are ascribed to consumption or complaints already thereto. As a result of these exhibits there is considerable talk concerning the advisability of the orders adopting a code of ethics and rules of procedure.

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**A Regretted Death.**

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 25.—One of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Cornwall met his death very suddenly on Monday. Michael Warner, aged 78, was shilling a house near Millersburg, when he slipped and fell to the ground, sustaining injuries from which he died fifteen minutes later. Last winter Warner had a leg broken and sustained other injuries by being struck by a falling tree.

**Respected Though a Criminal.**

Montreal, Nov. 25.—At a meeting of the directors of the Rielieau & Ontario Navigation company this morning, a letter was read from N. K. Connolly tendering his resignation as president of the company. The board, out of respect for Connolly, refused to

## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 1, 1893.

## PLAIN ENOUGH

While the Winnipeg election was pending the Montreal Gazette declared that Mr. Campbell "stood for protection and the Conservative party." Apparently the Gazette will now have to admit, if it is entirely honest, that Winnipeg has pronounced against protection and the Conservative party. This will be a very different interpretation of the prairie city's verdict from that which the Conservative papers of this province would like to place upon it. The Gazette, however, was in the right; Mr. Campbell did stand for protection and the Conservative party, while Mr. Martin stood for tariff reform and the Liberal party. It will hardly avail to say that nobody knows what is meant by the Liberals when they declare for reform. The Winnipeg electors are fairly representative of the mass of Dominion electors in the matter of intelligence. Therefore when the majority in Winnipeg proved by their votes that they understood what is meant by tariff reform and that they were not at all satisfied with the attitude assumed by the government, they indicated pretty clearly what the verdict of the whole country would be if its collective opinion were asked. They must have a poor opinion of the intelligence of Canadian voters who profess to believe them incapable of appreciating the difference between the policies of the two parties, or understanding what the Liberal declaration for tariff reform means. On the one hand they find a proposal to continue the system of protection, which takes out of the pockets of the people at once a heavy revenue for the public treasury and a heavy tribute to the "protected" manufacturers' rings. On the other hand they find the proposal to cut off the undue profits of the ring and limit the tax on the people to the revenue necessities of the country. The issue was quite plain enough for the people of Winnipeg to understand, and there is no reason to suppose that the people generally would prove themselves more dense. The government has yet an opportunity of showing itself ready to effect some real reform of the tariff, but it has so far given no sign in that direction, wherefore it incurred the rebuke administered by Winnipeg. The Colonist seeks to make a point by referring to the deficits of the Mackenzie regime as evidence that the revenue tariff of that day did not suffice to meet the expenditure, but it is a matter of common knowledge that those deficits were directly caused by the general depression then prevalent in which Canada shared. There has not been since that time a depression so severe or so widespread, or the "national policy" tariff would have shown itself unequal to the task of revenue raising. Conservative journals and politicians always find it convenient to ignore the general commercial conditions when speaking of the days of the Mackenzie government.

## THEY FEAR THE LIGHT.

Premier Davie and his colleagues were true to their instincts when they refused to agree to the labor delegates' proposal that Saturday's conference should be open to the press. The government's habitual indulgence in practices that will not bear the light of day must be held to account for its reluctance to allow a full and fair report of a meeting of interest and importance to the public. It is impossible to find any excuse for treating the conference as a secret and confidential affair. The labor representatives were very unwilling to have it so treated, and the public in general will approve the stand they took. The Premier seems to have advanced but one excuse for the government's extraordinary position, namely, a fear that the press reports would be "distorted." It is true that Mr. Davie once upon time characterized a Colonist report as a "vile distortion," but even if he were right on that occasion he was not right in proceeding to generalize from one instance. His plea may at once be rejected as one in which he did not himself believe. If the conference had been an affair in which the government and the workingmen alone were concerned then the wish of the latter for full publicity should have been respected. But the interest in it was not so restricted, and the public had every right to know just what took place. The premier will be likely to pursue his vote-catching games in vain if he continues to blunder so egregiously as he has done in this case.

Touching the recent financial panic in the United States, Bradstreet's says: "Now that the panic of 1893 has disappeared, it is found by careful examination of data in the possession of Bradstreet's that its effect on financial institutions was not only much more severe than in any other single department of business, but was probably more disastrous than any similar series of banking embarrassments when the amount of liabilities of suspended banks is considered, not excepting even the financial disturbances of 1857 and 1857. But it remains to be explained that while nearly 600 banks and banking institutions were forced to suspend between January 1 and October 31, 1893, owing \$169,043,791, these banks at dates of suspension were in possession of assets to the amount of \$183,187,389, indicating that in a large number of instances it was not failure but the outcome of an unreasonable insistence that perfectly solvent institutions liquidate on demand. A result of this peculiar phase of the financial panic of the summer of 1893 is seen in numerous and early resumptions of business by banks which had been forced to close their doors while perfectly solvent." It is quite probable that the

public never will learn to keep cool at such times. Depositors in banks are like the crowd in the burning building; they are prone to jam and close up their only way of escape.

Sir John Thompson has been created in Imperial privy councillor on account of his services as a member of the Behring Sea board of arbitration. This is a distinction hitherto conferred on Sir John Macdonald alone among Canadian statesmen, his seat in the privy council having been given because of his services on the commission which negotiated the treaty of Washington. The results of those negotiations and the results of the Behring Sea arbitration proved far from satisfactory to Canada, but then Canada has nothing to say as to the distribution of Imperial honors. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., is knighted on account of his services as counsel in the Behring Sea case.

The name of Mr. Joshua Davies having been mentioned publicly in connection with the approaching election for the mayorality, we are requested to state that gentleman will not be a candidate.

## INDIAN AGENT PHILLIPS REPLIES.

To the Editor: My attention has been drawn to a letter of Mr. McKay, J. P., in your daily issue of Oct. 11th. Even if it was permissible I should not think of going into the case referred to by Mr. McKay, further than to define my position in the matter.

Some of the residents around Winder-

more, who I know were neither at the meeting or trial evidently would suppose that I acted in a high-handed manner.

Very far from it. It was simply as counsel for the prosecuted Indians that I appeared. It is the duty of an Indian agent to defend the Indians under his charge in every case. The term dictator, angry Indian agent, etc., are simply out of place. By no single word did I dictate or make even a suggestion as to the procedure of the case. By no disrespectful or indignant word did I interrupt the court, nor by any stretch of imagination can anything I said be construed as a threat. I spoke and spoke simply as counsel for the prosecuted Indians. In my plea I said (and in the case) that the Indians were wards of the Dominion government; that the Indian department stood "in loco parentis" to them; and that a matter of internal discipline was not a cause for provincial justices. Not only here, but in Ontario and Quebec, almost in the city of Montreal, the elders and chiefs have certain powers which are allowed. Without something of the kind the internal management would be impossible. Could half a dozen Indian agents ever pretend to manage from twenty to thirty thousand Indians. The floggings are of the most harmful kind; and although I have seen them the court certainly did not approve of them. I have assumed the blame of this. As a matter of convenience and policy I have declined to interfere with them. The substitute of prosecuting the loose women as prostitutes and the unruly youths as vagabonds would be simply impossible. Less than two months ago I had a circular letter from the department about not allowing Indian women around town and the dwellings of the whites.

The Indian constables were quite willing in their rights in bringing back the two Indian girls, fresh skeins of the tribe; they simply did not think Chief Klimbacher a proper guardian for them. They did not stampede the cattle, but put down the gate bars of Mr. Mackay's corral to let the Indian cattle range back to the reserve. By no word or act did I when acting for the Indians do or say anything to lower the dignity of the magistrates' bench. I may have called black black and white white, but had I had time to have a barrister he would have used far more forcible language.

The Nanaimo Indians rifle match took place on Saturday. The ranges were 200, 300 and 600 yards. R. Adams, with 57 points, secured the handsomest cup presented by the New V. C. Co. also the gold medal presented by Capt. Praeger. F. Flack second, A. Hart third and M. Miller fourth. In the international match England secured first place, Ireland second and Scotland third. The corps returned a hearty vote of thanks to the New V. C. Co. and Capt. Praeger for the handsome prizes.

I believe I am right in saying that twice within the last decade the Dominions has offered this province the care and charge of the Indians, with a large annual subsidy. This offer has been declined and as the expense of even a small Indian trouble would fall on the Dominion, their agent can hardly be too careful in preventing them being irritated without great cause. I have been and am a stern advocate of the law being carried out against them for real crime.

I made no report of the case to the Attorney-General's office. My report to the Indian superintendent was quite correct except in one particular, and that I intended to remedy. Let any disinterested stranger ride through the reserve of the Shuswap Indians, with their neat farms of larger and better crops than those of their white neighbors; with their log dwellings and pretty little frame church, he might think that Mr. Mackay's interference was hardly called for. The Indians receive no support or assistance from a paternal government, but are entirely self-supporting.

To me the hard terms used against the Indians seem severe. Are all the blemishes and fault on their side? If moral purity is the attribute of the average Indian man, then does his language not damably belie him? I should have thought there was room for a moral war against our own race, if one is necessary at all.

The high moral tone of Mr. Mackay's letter is beyond me, but it certainly becomes the veriest bunkum and nonsense when appended to the document supporting it are the names of some few men who have set at defiance all moral opinion, whose cowardly conduct towards helpless women has brought our district into ill repute and shame. Could I, as Indian agent and legal guardian of these Indians receive a greater compliment than censure at their hands? I need not

mention their names; they are public property, well known to Mr. Mackay, well known to those residents of character whose names nestle side by side with theirs.

Censure I do deserve, Mr. Editor, censure of the gravest kind, not for exceeding my duty but for so far failing in it as perhaps to almost render me criminally culpable. Your Obedient Servant, MICHAEL PHILLIPS.

Fort Steele, Oct. 30, 1893.

## NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Nov. 24.—On Wednesday night the body of T. Hirst was picked up by the allies of the Wilson Hotel. Deceased had been drinking and had evidently fallen there and been unable to get up. The night being cold he died from exposure. An inquest will be held to-day and probably the evidence will throw another light on the occurrence. The deceased was one of the principal business men in the city being one of the firm of Hirst Bros.

Sergeant Gibbs arrested another man in connection with the wholesale robbery from the co-operative store. At the police station he gave his name as Harry Bradley. Victoria, Nov. 24.—A man named Mateo Imbriani, who is also a Radical member of the diplomatic corps, was arrested on a charge of attempted robbery from the co-operative store. Bradley and Robinson will be brought before the magistrate to-day.

Thanksgiving day passed off quietly owing to the heavy snow. Not one of the events that were advertised to take place could be carried out. The Comox football team did not come down the pleasure of witnessing the match is still in store.

John Davis had his leg broken Nov. 1 in a fall on Wednesday by a fall of coal. He tried to get out of the way when he fell backwards over a piece of coal and as he fell the coal gave way and falling on his legs broke them below the knee. Drs. Praeger and Sloggett set the limbs.

Nanaimo, Nov. 25.—Sergeant Gibbs has arrested a gang of thieves who have been infesting the city for the past week. The various robberies have been carried on almost openly, and the plunder has in many instances been easily disposed of. One of the thieves says he disposed of twelve pairs of trousers to a storekeeper, but so far he has refused to give the name of the purchaser. Gibbs thinks there are others of the gang not yet captured.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday to inquire into the death of T. Hirst. The evidence went to show that deceased had been on one of his drunken sprees and had fallen down in the hallway of the Wilson Hotel. One of the barbers placed his head in a sitting position, and his head sank forward and caused strangulation. The jury found deceased died through strangulation, caused by over indulgence in intoxicating liquor.

The poultry exhibition to be held shortly in Nanaimo promises well. The prizes are numerous and well worth winning, especially the \$50 challenge cup which will be presented by the New Vancouver Coal Co. The E. & N. railway and the Union Steamship company will be asked to assist by carrying all exhibits free of cost, and also to issue excursion tickets.

News was received here last night from Englishman's river that J. Kinnaird, a carpenter, was on Friday accused of shooting while tracking a bear in company with J. Plummer and one with Captain Walker left for Englishman's river this morning to hold an inquest.

Nanaimo, Nov. 27.—The Exciters and Victoria Juniors played a match on the swamp on Saturday under association rules. The visitors were unmatached from the start, and as the game proceeded it was evident they were handicapped. They worked hard to save defeat, but were unable to stop the splendid play of the home team, who constantly kept the ball about the Juniors' goal. At the close of time the Exciters had scored 4 goals to their opponents 0. The field was heavy with frozen snow.

The Nanaimo infantry rifle match took place on Saturday. The ranges were 200, 300 and 600 yards. R. Adams, with 57 points, secured the handsomest cup presented by the New V. C. Co. also the gold medal presented by Capt. Praeger. F. Flack second, A. Hart third and M. Miller fourth. In the international match England secured first place, Ireland second and Scotland third. The corps returned a hearty vote of thanks to the New V. C. Co. and Capt. Praeger for the handsome prizes.

The Indian constables were quite willing in their rights in bringing back the two Indian girls, fresh skeins of the tribe; they simply did not think Chief Klimbacher a proper guardian for them.

There will be about 24 scholars who will try to pass into the high school at the coming examination. Miss Lawson has worked very hard to bring her pupils to a state of proficiency and the same may be said of J. Shaw and his boys.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Nov. 27.—H. P. Dwight, vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and Frederick Nicholls, of the Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto, are here to-day to-day to make an inspection of the Westminster and Vancouver tram line in the interest of bond purchasers.

At the city council meeting this evening it was expected Ald. Franklin will make a motion for the dismissal of City Engineer Tracy. The engineer is prepared to defend his position.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, Nov. 25.—Frank Fleder, aged 40, of Nanaimo, hanged himself at the jail this morning, using the sheet from his bed. He was admitted last May and often threatened to take his life.

Snow fell several hours to-day, but melted as soon as it touched the ground. Rev. Dr. Reid is confined to bed by illness.

Another prospect for coal at South Westminster is being made by an English engineer.

Another death occurred to-day from diphtheria.

"Spring Fever."

At this season of the year when houses are built up from the ground up and put on dry, they are apt to get out of condition and lose flesh, getting a poor start on the new year. A small investment in Dr. Ayer's Blood Purifier gives a good appetite and tones up the whole system, which is why it does not have the chargin of seeing their animals come out "spring poor."

Charles Hoggadore was instantly killed and Chris Cronk seriously injured at Rathbun's sawmill at Deseronto.

## EXCITED ITALIANS.

Scenes of Disorder in the Italian Parliamentary Chamber.

Rome, Nov. 23.—The eighteenth session of the Italian parliament opened to-day. The chamber of deputies was crowded with all the leading politicians of the country. Signor Giuseppe Zanardelli, the present president of the chamber, announced that he had received under seal the report of the commission appointed to investigate the bank securities. Some of the members demanded that the report be read immediately. Signor Zanardelli proposed that the report be printed and distributed among the members. Signor Felice Cavallotti, extreme Radical member for Corigliano, persisted that the report should be read instantly. Signor Mateo Imbriani, who is also a Radical member of the diplomatic corps, argued sardonically that it was impossible.

Signor Giotto, the prime minister, interjected, and declared that the government was entirely disinterested, adding that as a deputy he desired that the report be read.

The chamber therupon approved the proposition to read the report.

It was more severe than had been expected upon the deputies, ministers and ex-ministers implicated more or less in the bank scandals. The first name mentioned as having been too closely associated with the bank affairs was that of Pietro Lacava, minister of commerce. Hisses and applause greeted the nomination of Crispi and Giotto. The former was not present. The commission to which he had been elected for the purpose of working for the new constitution. At the commencement of my reign petitions were sent from all parts of the kingdom asking for a new constitution. A month later with two members of the legislature I started to make a new constitution from that of Kamchamha and that of 1887. After completing it I placed it in the hands of Peterson, asking him to correct and revise it. He consulted many lawyers and others. The next day before I had planned that I would sign the constitution in the throne room in the presence of the members of the legislature, many of whom had been elected for the purpose of working for the new constitution. A dispute arose and some hot words followed, whereupon the Butler block lawyer was ordered out of the other's office. He declined to go and a fight ensued.

The contest began in the private office which was locked and ended with two officers, Detective Roberts and Constable Dave Brooks, breaking through the glass and wooden door in order to stop hostilities. Officers, paperweights and other office bric-a-brac were brought into play by the intelligent lawyers. But their marksmanship was bad, and failing to hit one another the combatants fled. In the struggle they fell against the door, breaking a large pane of glass. The shatter of glass upon the uncarpeted hallway floor coupled with the threats and denunciations of the legal warriors soon attracted people from all over the building, including the officers, who were at the time in attendance upon a trial in Justice Caldwell's court.

Roberts and Brooks through the broken door, could see the struggle going on within. They could not get in, for the officers had got about half way through an aged though robust man, who was watching the fight from the inside with apparent satisfaction, seized Roberts by the collar and attempted to prevent Roberts from going into the room. Roberts, however, forced his way in and was followed by Brooks. Confusion reigned for a few moments, and it seemed that there would be a free-for-all fight, with the chances of success much against the law's officers. However, cooler judgment prevailed and the fighters, lawyers were separated and taken up the flight of stairs into Justice Caldwell's court, where they were charged with assault and battery.

In falling against the glass door one of the belligerents cut his hand and the crimson fluid dropped from the other's nose by reason of slight contact with his assailant's cut fist. Otherwise the pugilistic attorneys suffered no damage, and it is said that the prosecution of the case will be dropped.

The principals are thoroughly disgusted with themselves because of such a shameful exhibition of their tempers.

Queens defeated Montreal at football by 25 to 11, giving them the honor of the championship of the Dominion. Montreal being the champions of Quebec.

A gang of men Holden as foreman Kootenay rapids on to the end that the navigable earlier in the fall. Old Ferguson, "Tom" and "Loche" Macgang.

At the last regular council of Kaslo a law was introduced spirit licenses are wholesales or wholesale, \$25 per six months \$20 per six months.

Grange V. Holt, Bank of British Columbia, was drawn at 14-mile river, 14 miles west of Kaslo.

From reports received G. B. Wright has the Mile Point mine at \$3360 has been recently extracted.

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## INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE

Gleanings of the Week From the Upper Country Press.

## MARRIAGE CHIMES AT NELSON

Nakusp's First Baby—Low Water in the Columbia—Game Plentiful—Arrival of the Snow-Horse Progress.

Nelson Tribune.  
A. J. Burney, from Kamloops, is now stalled in the government office at Nelson as a clerk.

The Deluge Hook and Ladder company has a hose reel and several hundred feet of new hose at the depot.

"Bill" Read, assayee prospector, and yarn spinner, is in the Huckleberry mountains, about a hundred miles north of Spokane, developing a mine for J. N. Squier.

On Wednesday evening James A. Gilker was married to Miss Lizzie Walker, the ceremony being performed at the Hotel Fair by Rev. Mr. Black of the Presbyterian church.

A gang of men has been at work for a week, dredging the wagon road near Kaslo. To make the road passably good this season would require an expenditure of \$1000 per mile.

On the last trip down to Bonner's Ferry the owner Nelson took out two carloads of ore. One carload was from the Mile one Point mine at Ainsworth, the other, ore from Slocan district mines.

The Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company, limited, has been formed to acquire nine and work placer mines on 49 creek, nine miles southeast of Nelson. The company's prospectus will be issued next week.

The contract for clearing the Kaslo & Slocan right-of-way from South Fork to Bear Lake which was secured by W. A. Skinner has been relet to T. Gray and A. Carney, as Skinner did not post the necessary bonds.

The frost has already cut off the water supply from a number of stores and residences. Users of water had better bury their service pipes deeper if they want to be free from annoyances caused by bursting pipes.

But their failing to ants clinched, inst the door, glass. The carpeted hall, threats and warriors soon over the building who were at a trial in play.

through the struggle going on in, for the Roberts started pane. As though an aged was watching with apparent by the collar Roberts from others, however, a few days at there would in the chances the law's off judgment pre-lawyers were two flights of well's court, with assault

class door one hand and the in the other's contact with Otherwise the no damage, section of the highly disgusted such a shame.

real at football the of the Dominion, lions of Que-

so will go to Swansea, Wales, for treatment. It is not yet settled which route it will take from Nelson. The northern route by way of Revelstoke is now out of the question; the Bonner's Ferry route is still open, and if the freight rate given by the Great Northern is confirmed, the ore will probably go that way. Here is a chance for Mr. Corbin to get in and do a little piece of business that will advertise his new Nelson and Fort Sheppard. The track of that road is to be at Nelson on Monday, and the road will be broken down the day after, and on the first through train from Nelson could be attached a carload or two of ore from the great Silver King mine. Its arrival would be heralded by the press of that city, and a railroad, like an actress, is not adverse to a little free advertising.

On the last trip down the Lytton brought about 50 tons of freight, all for Nelson and Kaslo. About as much more will come down on the next trip, and an effort will be made to get all the Nelson and Kaslo freight through before navigation closes. The steam barge Illecillewaet is used to transport the freight from Revelstoke down the river to a point below the "green slide." About a carload is brought at a trip.

The track of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway will be opposite Nelson on Saturday night and be at Daly's ranch by Tuesday night. At the latter place a bridge will delay tracklaying for a day or two, but Chief Engineer Roberts expects to have the road completed to the mile point to permit of regular trains service by December 5th at the latest. Until spring, the train a week at least will leave Nelson and arrive at Marcus in time to connect with the regular passenger train to Spokane. The arriving and departing time will probably be 5:30 p.m. and 6 a.m. The material of the Nelson depot is at the front, and within two weeks it will be a finished building. The company will not do a commercial telegraph business over its lines this winter, but the line will be used as an alternative line if the one by way of Robson and Trail should go down, which is sure to. A road will be constructed from Stanley street to the deposit.

"Dave" Porter, foreman of the Mountain Chief Mine, and "Jack" McGuigan, one of the men of the Noble Five group, who is assessed for \$25,000 in New Denver alone. Mr. Teetzel is the owner of lot 549, Group 1, locally known as the McGillivray addition to New Denver.

The new fire brigade formed in Kaslo will supply a long felt want. The company now consists of twenty members with John Walmsley as chief. A ball for the benefit of the brigade will be given on the night of the 24th instant.

Three Forks is having a small-sized boom, over thirty Kaslo people having left for there this week. Several Kaslo merchants have also opened business there, amongst them the Balfour Trading company and G. H. Williams, druggist.

Kaslo's mail service is getting worse. It is not the fault of the postal local officials; they are doing their best. The trouble is with the postoffice inspector at Victoria, who is bringing discredit on the province at large by a policy that is nothing if not short-sighted.

John Brown, a deckhand on the steamer Columbia, was drowned in the Columbia river, at 14 miles bar, last week. He was drawing a bucket of water, and it is supposed was jerked off his feet, as the current of the river is very swift at that point. His body has not been recovered.

A washout on the Nakusp & Slocan railway a few days ago caused the engine to leave to leave the track, and up to last advice all efforts to get it back again had been fruitless. The main trouble is that a supply of water cannot be kept in the boiler to allow the engine to work for the length of time.

From reports received from Ainsworth, G. W. Wright has a hidden bonanza in the Mile Point mine. Assays as high as \$2300 have been obtained from ore recently extracted. A new tunnel has been started lower down than the old one, and another carload of ore shipped, this time to Great Falls, Montana.

Judge Spinks has rented his ranch, which for the past few years has been worked by O'Neil & Co., to Ronald Hill, of Spallumcheen.

Mayo Cameron and O. Cameron of Enderby returned on Saturday from a very successful hunt down the lake. They camped for several days on Short's mountain, and as a result of their prowess brought in six fine big-horn heads, not to speak of several deer, which they took in a side issue.

An auction sale of the effects of the late Mr. Lumby was held at the court house in Thursday last and was well attended. General satisfaction was expressed when it was announced that the presentation watch and gold-headed cane had been withdrawn and would probably be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased in England. Bidding was spirited and fair prices were realized for most of the articles, as well as many of the objects as souvenirs of the late esteemed government agent than for their intrinsic value.

(The Miner.)  
The water on the lower Columbia has risen several feet, thus materially aiding the navigation between Northport and Robson.

The McLean brothers, who hold contracts on the Nelson end of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, are bestirring themselves for work on the road building in charge of Dan McGillivray. They will also figure on the job of freighting the hydraulic property into the Cariboo country.

Several properties in the Trail Creek country are preparing to work all winter. The chief of them, Le Rois, has been shipping about thirty tons per week during the good weather. This is not of a good grade, and the mine is reported to be in excellent condition and able to turn out a large amount of similar ore.

One of the wonders of the Slocan country will soon be a thing of the past. The Big Bowlder is being broken up, and will be sacked and sent to San Francisco. This chunk of ore, estimated to weigh over 100 tons and valued at between \$17,000 and \$18,000, stood solid and clean at present. There were ten fatal cases last week. Other contagious diseases are, however, not at all prevalent.

Scarlet Fever Epidemic.  
Montreal, Nov. 22.—Health officials report quite a number of scarlet fever cases at present. There were ten fatal cases last week. Other contagious diseases are, however, not at all prevalent.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing kidney disease is relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its remarkable power in curing diseases in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female, and in the retention of wastes and in passing it almost immediately. Sold by Langley & Co.

The ore sacks having arrived, teams will begin hauling ore from the Silver King mine to Nelson on Monday. Sledges are to be used down to the switchback, where an ore shed has been built, and from there wagons will be used. The

apt to stop navigation there is a month's work ahead of the boats. It might be well for some merchants to remember the truism: "Time and tide don't wait for you when you tied for time."

Superintendent Behne of the Idaho mine, one of the principal properties of the Slocan, reports that the mine has shipped 120 tons of ore this season.

This but one carload went to San Francisco. Returns of the shipper

the most encouraging nature,

showing an average of 150 ounces of silver and 65 per cent lead.

The Idaho is now employing twelve men underground. Work will continue all winter.

Nakusp is this week rejoicing over the appearance of its first native born resident, which on Tuesday evening came to cheer the home of the town officer, G. H. Faquier. The youngster's dad is of the opinion that the townsite company should give the newcomer a start in life by sending over a couple of lots to him.

It remains to be seen whether the officials of the townsite company are of the same mind as the delighted dad or not.

The hauling out of the ore for a trial shipment from the Silver King will begin the first of the week. The non-arrival of ore sacks caused the delay.

These are now on hand, and the first shipment of ore under the new management will soon be on its way to Swanson, Wales. It is now in order for the N. & F. S. to proceed with the trials of this ore.

The track is announced to reach Nelson on Monday or Tuesday, and it would be quite an all-round "ad" if the first train going out should carry a shipment of Nelson ore.

In view of the probability of the present uncertainty with respect to the value of silver continuing for some time, the people of Revelstoke have great hopes that next spring operations will commence on the gold reefs in the Big Bend country. One of the chief drawbacks which have been in the way of this district's development has been the difficulty of getting supplies into it, but an inkling has been given of the government's alleged intention of spending a liberal amount of money to obviate this difficulty, and consequently hopes for the Big Bend run somewhat high in Revelstoke. With proper working it is said that many of the placer grounds in that district could be made to pay handsomely.

The Miner received a call during the week from D. P. Porter, the well known mining man, at present superintendent of the Mountain Chief mine in the Slocan. In answer to a series of questions as to the conditions of affairs up his way, he expressed himself as well satisfied with the general probabilities.

"There is," he said, "no reason to think but that the Slocan country is as solid a basis as any mining camp in America. The majority of the properties on which any amount of development work has been done in almost every case turned out well."

"You know, of course, that a number of good shipments have been made lately from the principal mines up the way," said Porter. "This is what I will be surprised to see the shipments that will be made as soon as the roads get in good condition for sleighing."

"There must be many hundreds of tons of ore piled up on the various dumps, waiting for the time when the 'ravine' will get in its work."

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## LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Friday's Evening Times.

## THE ROAD TO NELSON.

Official Notice of the Completion of the N. & F. S. Railways.

Major Dupont, as president of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway company, has given notice to the provincial government of the completion of that road, and has asked for an official inspection. The line is to be opened for traffic about the 1st of December, when trains will run through between Spokane and Nelson. There is every reason to suppose that traffic will be uninterrupted, as the road is well built and the company has procured a rotary snow plough, which will easily cope with the Kootenay drifts. The difficulties of winter travelling to and from Nelson and Kaslo will thus be removed. Some people have an idea that the railway does not now touch Nelson, or go any nearer than Five Mile Point, on Kootenay lake. This mistake has arisen from the announcement that the company yet intends to build from the point back to Nelson along the lake shore. The fact is that the road touches Nelson on its way to Five Mile Point, and the station is within about half a mile of the heart of the town. The building of the road to Five Mile Point was caused partly by the necessity of overcoming the steep descent to the lake shore and partly by the desire of the company to gain as ready communication as possible with Kaslo and the Slocan country. The steamers to Kaslo will make connection at every trip with the trains at Five Mile Point. Many favorable comments are offered on the good work done by the company on the road. The section will be one in many respects for railway building. The road, however, placed a serious obstacle in the way of any new enterprise. In the face of all these troubles the company went ahead with pluck and energy, and now of course expects to reap a reward for its labors.

## CRAIGIE SHARP HERE.

The Midwinter Fair Commissioner Will Speak in Victoria To-night.

Craigie Sharp, jr., commissioner of the Midwinter fair, will arrive in Victoria by the City of Kingston to-night. He has been touring the Northern Pacific States in the interests of the Midwinter fair, and will try to arouse interest in British Columbia. The following telegram from Mr. Sharp to Mr. Ritter was received by the secretary of the board of trade yesterday:

Port Townsend, Nov. 23, 1893.

R. P. Ritter, Victoria:  
Please call a meeting of your citizens to-morrow (Friday) night. I will be there and address them.

**CRAIGIE SHARP, JR.**

Yesterday was Thanksgiving Day, and there was little time to give notice of the meeting. Messengers have been sent to-day to the prominent men of Victoria acquainting them with the meeting, and inviting them to attend. The meeting will be held in the board of trade building this evening at 8 o'clock. An invitation is extended to all persons interested in the fair, irrespective of their being members of the board of trade. Mr. Sharp will probably visit the mainland cities.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Justice Crease in chambers heard the following applications:

Dawson v. Bank of British North America et al.—Application of defendant to dismiss action for want of prosecution. Order made.

Mohawk Corporation of Victoria.—On the application of plaintiff his lordship gave leave to amend the statement of claim, and on the application of the defendant an order was made for the examination of the plaintiff before the registrar. The plaintiff's application that the defendant give particulars of the cause of his discharge was not gone on with.

In the supreme court, before Drake, J., without a jury, the case of Bole v. the New Westminster Southern railway came on for hearing. Messrs. Bowdell and Eckstein appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Forin for the railway company. It is alleged that the plaintiff agreed to give the company rights to a portion of the terminus of the road should be on said property, and that the company had not carried out its part of the agreement.

The plaintiff therefore claims possession and an injunction. The defense is that the company has lawful possession under a certain agreement and that the plaintiff acquiesced in and ratified the construction of the road through his property. Evidence on behalf of the company was given by Mr. James, the engineer in charge, Mr. Corbould, the solicitor, Mr. Leamy, the sub-contractor, and Mr. Trapp, the secretary of the company, to show that Mr. Bole was a shareholder and director of the company until September 14th, 1890, and had an active knowledge of everything that was done by the company. As to the construction, it was shown that each of the fourteen shareholders, among whom was Mr. Bole, had received \$1,000 worth of stock to qualify them as directors, and that Nelson Bennett, the Seattle contractor, paid each \$1,000 for the said stock; that Bennett paid \$117,000 to be divided equally among the fourteen shareholders as payment for disbursements made by them up to the time of the transfer of the road. At 2 o'clock the court adjourned for one hour.

After recess, the court decided that acquiescence on the part of the plaintiff had been proved, that he could not therefore have a specific injunction against the company but that he was entitled to damages with interest from May, 1889. The amount of damages was referred to the registrar to ascertain.

At 2:30 Mr. Justice Crease heard the case of Frumento vs. Orlando, an action to recover the value of goods sold and delivered. The plaintiff and the defendant reside at McPherson's station. There being no one present on behalf of the defendant, and the plaintiff having proved his claim, judgment was entered in his favor for \$120.71. Mr. Drake appeared for the plaintiff.

## The Post Office Building.

There was a rumor in circulation yesterday that it had been decided to commence work upon the new postoffice, cus-

## THE LABOR CONFERENCE.

Forty Labor Union Delegates in the City to Meet the Government.

## PREPARATIONS FOR THE DISCUSSION.

The Labor Bureau and Other Labor Legislation the Questions to be Talked Over—Trying to Come to an Understanding.

## Success at Chicago.

The Empress of China leaves outward on December 11.

The steamer City of Kingston left from the outer wharf last night.

The following awards for British Columbia exhibits in grains at Chicago have been made public:

For wheat—W. H. Ladner, Ladner's, B. C.; Thomas Hayes, Spallumcheen, Earl of Aberdeen, Vernon, Vernon, B. C.; Earl of Aberdeen, Vernon, Vernon, B. C.; Earl of Aberdeen, Vernon, Vernon, B. C.; Clinton, Spallumcheen, B. C.; D. G. Gummings, Spallumcheen, B. C.; Matheson, Spallumcheen, B. C.; Price Elson, Vernon, B. C.

For oats—C. Johns, Saanich; Jubilee farm, Ladner's; E. Dougherty, Ashcroft.

For barley—Price Elson, Vernon, B. C.; Blackman & Ker, Victoria, B. C.; Price Elson, Vernon, B. C.

## Officers Elected.

The general committee of the Merchants' Exchange Club met on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock and elected the following officers and sub-committees: Geo. Gillespie, D. R. Ker and A. R. Milne, trustees; Thomas R. Smith, president; F. Elworthy, secretary-treasurer; A. G. Goffin, F. H. Barnard and Col. Wolfenden, supply; G. Leiser, W. H. Ellis and C. E. Renouf, trustees executive; W. B. Bowden, D. Holman and W. H. Ellis. The club will be incorporated, and as the funds received are sufficient for the furnishing, the supply committee will decide what is required and report to the general committee.

## Funeral of G. Bossi.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of the late G. Bossi which took place yesterday. Services were conducted at the house and at the cemetery by the Rev. Dr. Campbell. Masonic services were also conducted at the cemetery. The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Wall, and Mrs. Bossi and her son, Mr. George. The pallbearers were all members of the Masonic order. They were: H. W. Shepard, John Teague, W. W. Northcott, T. R. Mitchell, J. Purdue and W. H. Groves.

## Lillooet News.

Lillooet, B.C., Nov. 4.—The hydraulic mines have all closed.

Three inches of snow fell here last night. The weather is very mild.

From Saturday's Evening Times.

## SOCIETIES.

Columbia Lodge, L.O.O.P.E., will give a concert and dance in Odd Fellows' hall, Friday evening, Dec. 1. Music will be furnished by the Brown-Richards orchestra. Quite a number of tickets have already been sold and a good attendance is assured. The best local talent will be engaged for the concert.

Sullivan Lodge, A.O.U.W., initiated a candidate last night. Three applications were received.

District Deputy Grand Master W. J. Dwyer, accompanied by District Secretary W. F. Fullerton, S. W. J. S. Gill, Nixon N. G. of Bellingham Bay Lodge, Whatcom, Wash., and A. Carter, left by the 2 o'clock train this afternoon to pay an official visit to Shawanigan Lodge at Cobble Hill. The D. D. G. W. will pay an official visit to Daunies Lodge on Tuesday, 28th inst., and Fernwood Lodge on December 1st.

At last Tuesday night's meeting of the Columbia Lodge, No. 10, K. of P., nomination of officers took place, after which the rank of knight was conferred on the esquires of Victoria Lodge, No. 17. On Tuesday next election of officers for the ensuing term will be held. All members are requested to be present.

Fair West Lodge, K. of P., last night conferred the rank of esquire on two applicants for membership were received.

## Untrue Reports.

A great many sensational reports have been going the rounds of United States papers in reference to the British Columbia Indians. A dispatch recently from California from Vancouver said that the Indians were on the warpath on account of the recent border trials at New Westminster. Two Indians who killed the 2 o'clock train this afternoon to pay an official visit to Shawanigan Lodge at Cobble Hill. The D. D. G. W. will pay an official visit to Daunies Lodge on Tuesday, 28th inst., and Fernwood Lodge on December 1st.

The story, as it appears in the report of the crime and Mme. Rousseau, unheard, enters the room during the quarrel. She sees Maurice with the picture of Gaston in his hands and hears him say: "He looks just as he did when we threw him into the Seine, and with a smile the dead mother falls to the ground paralyzed. She cannot speak, but tries to indicate with signs her inward emotions. She tries to trace the characters on the table to tell that her son has been murdered, but her fingers fail her. The hate between Pauline and Maurice grows more intense, and in the presence of the aged mother they curse each other for the murder. The mother momentarily recovers her power of speech. They fear she will denounce them. A knife in the hand of Maurice stills forever the heart beats of his murderer, and ends his own existence with poison."

The story, as might be expected, contains thrilling climaxes. The first act drags somewhat, but interest is soon aroused to fever heat in the end of the second act, when the guilty lovers meet again.

As a matter of fact, the Indians are better off this year than they have been for many seasons. "The only trouble with the Indians," said Superintendent Vowell, "is that they have too much money. Instead of being satisfied with their usual food, they now want canned meats and other delicacies, which they carelessly spend their money."

The Salvationists self-denial effort is from Nov. 25th to Dec. 2nd. They have the proceeds for this year will show an increase on the previous years.

Of the total amount collected by each corps in last year's self-denial effort Canada had \$58 a corps, being higher than the total of France, Denmark, Norway, Germany, Belgium, Italy or India.

The highest total was reached by New Zealand, \$126.74 a corps. In most cases the officers are living on the self-denial.

Others who receive salaries are devoting it to the self-denial fund, and many of the rank and file are giving one week's earnings to the fund.

Arrangements have been made for a house to house visitation by officers and soldiers who have distributed envelopes explaining the object of the fund.

Henry L. Keane as Gaston made a fairly good invalid. May Nipko Drew played Madame Rousseau well. The scene where she is a paralytic, she endeavours to repossess herself of her senses to denounce the murderers of her child was given in a very realistic manner.

Griet and Mirabeau were two old men

contending for the affection of Suzanne. The programme concluded with the one-act comedy, "The New Professor," said to be an adaptation from the German. The plot is on the line of the "Private Secretary," and a portion of the dialogue is almost an exact reproduction of lines in the play that had such a good run on the American stage. The afterpiece was laughable and put the audience into good humor again.

## The Russian Refugees.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 24.—By the arrival from the east today of Professor J. A. Hourwich, who is at the head of the department of political economy in the University of Chicago, the cause of the refugees from Siberia, who were detained here under the extradition treaty with the Czar, took on a new phase, and one which is likely to attract international attention. Professor Hourwich, who is a Russian, and a lawyer of experience, comes here as the legal representative of the Society of Americans for Russian Freedom. He has documentary evidence that the men refugees were sent to Siberia for political reasons, this evidence having been secured long before the men escaped and managed to reach the city. He has been asked what the men were to do to this country. He has affidavits from numerous persons now resident in this country who know the refugees, and are familiar with the circumstances under which they were sent to Siberia. The contention of the Russian government is that these men are simply criminals and if this contention be upset there is no law nor treaty by which they can be returned to the land of ice. Lloyd Garrison of Boston, and several representative ex-Russians from different parts of the country have shown practical sympathy with the unfortunate refugees. The Russians were released last Tuesday.

The mainland delegates arrived in the city last evening and the Nanaimo delegation came down on the noon train. There will be 38 delegates at the conference. They are:

Victoria—Wm. Headenberry, Victoria Trades and Labor Council; Geo. White, Bricklayers and Stonemasons' union; A. D. Dutton, building laborers; Wm. McKay, stone cutters; Samuel Blanchard, plasterers; J. L. Smith, cigarmakers; Thos. Howell, tailors; J. P. Gilber, sheet iron and corrugated metal; James Mallett, iron founders; A. Campbell, typographical union; S. H. Shanks, carpenters; H. Bain, painters and decorators.

Vancouver—Geo. Gagen, Trades and Labor Council; W. Towler, A. S. of C. and Knights of Labor; W. J. Lundy, tailors; D. Holmerhead, Mainland B. S. association; J. K. Gray, painters; Ker, C. of C. and J. A. Porter, typographical union; R. Cosgrove, builders; laborers; and J. Rumble stone cutters.

Nanaimo—T. Kuhn, Trades and Labor Council; T. Boyce, tailors and M. L. Jones, coal trimmers; T. Brown, E. P. A. L. Jones, M. and M. L. A. Northfield; F. Hampson, M. and M. L. A. East Wellington; J. Horrobin, K. of L. A. Northfield; No. 2; W. Nelke, K. of L. A. Nanaimo; J. Dale, carpenters' union.

New Westminster—P. R. Peeler, printers; P. L. Mitchell, millmen; Geo. Harclay, glaziers; painters; and J. C. Smith, bricklayers and stone masons.

The question of reorganizing the provincial trades and labor council was discussed during the visit of the delegates to the city, and it is probable some action will be taken before their departure. The delegates all seem to be in favor of reorganizing the congress. Other matters will also be considered by the delegates before they leave for home.

A meeting was held this afternoon to arrange for the conference to be held this evening.

## CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

## The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Henry Northrop, head of the patent medicine firm of Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, is dead, aged 73.

Montreal health officials report quite a number of scarlet fever cases last week. Other contagious diseases are, however, not at all prevalent.

Burglars at Chatham entered the residence of Mrs. Beattie and stole a jewel case containing valuable worth \$500. A negro named Alf Brown has been arrested on suspicion.

A convention of Peel Conservatives nominated Richard Blain, warden of the county, as their candidate for the commons and John Graydon, reeve of Streetsville, for the legislature.

It is said that E. F. Clarke, M.P.P., Toronto, has notified Mr. Meredith that he will not be in the field for the next election. It is surmised his intention is to change to the Dominion house.

Hugh Ryan, the South Ste. Marie contractor, says he will carry on the work of excavating for the dams all winter. He is confident he can have all ready for use by June 1st next.

In an interview Hon. Mr. Mercier declared himself as much aggrieved over the Nelson monument affair in which his son is implicated. He had no suspicions when he left Montreal the day before that an attempt to blow up the monument would be made.

James Angus said there were funds available to the city to collect the personal property tax. He knew the mayor was a conscientious, good man, and he did a good deal to straighten out the affairs of the city a few years ago. It was very necessary to have a good police force.

His orchard had been cleaned out, and every bay had been stolen from his ground. He advocated the appointment of commissioners to manage the city would be a blow to the municipal system. The government, he thought, should shoulder the responsibility of carrying out the municipal bill, and not allow everybody to bring in amendments that would suit certain municipalities. The meeting should put their views on record.

Chas. E. Redfern was of opinion that the present condition of the council was caused by the apathy of the ratepayers. He hoped men well able to look after civic affairs could be induced to come out as candidates. He was an ardent advocate of the separate system of sewerage, and he was glad it was successful. If a provision had been made in the \$700,000 loan by-law to vest the money in commissioners he thought the local improvement would have been adopted by the ratepayers.

The Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway and New Steamship Route Syndicate, limited, has been registered in London, with a capital of £10,000 in £20 shares. The object is to construct a railway from Port Churchill on Hudson Bay to a port connecting with the C. P. R. at Calgary.

Brackie's three story building in Hamilton, two-thirds of which was occupied by John A. Bruce & Co., seen merchants, a young woman adopted by Madame Rousseau, marries Gaston, the invalid son of her benefactor. Pauline had attended Gaston from childhood, and together they grew up to maturity. The girl has always pitied her invalid comrade and playmate, and out of pity marries him. Maurice, a friend of Gaston's, visits the house. He is enamored of Pauline and steals a kiss. She finds herself drawn to him. She loves, not Maurice. The guilty lovers plot a boating party. The boat accidentally capsize. Maurice nobly saves Pauline; Gaston is drowned. The guilty lovers are married, but the face of the dead haunts them; their love turns to hate. They accuse one another of the crime and Mme. Rousseau, unheard, enters the room during the quarrel. She sees Maurice with the picture of Gaston in his hands and hears him say: "He looks just as he did when we threw him into the Seine, and with a smile the dead mother falls to the ground paralyzed. She cannot speak, but tries to indicate with signs her inward emotions. She tries to trace the characters on the table to tell that her son has been murdered, but her fingers fail her. The hate between Pauline and Maurice grows more intense, and in the presence of the aged mother they curse each other for the murder. The mother momentarily recovers her power of speech. They fear she will denounce them. A knife in the hand of Maurice stills forever the heart beats of his murderer, and ends his own existence with poison."

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The principal item of decrease is rainfall.

The principal increases are \$52,117 in public debts and a loan to the sisters of charity of \$10,395.



## Overcoats

NEAT  
NOBBY  
STYLISH

## MACINTOSHES AND MELISSA COATS

Latest Styles. Lowest Prices.

## SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The Provincial government will not send the B. C. mining exhibit now at Chicago to the Midwinter Fair.

The ladies of the First Presbyterian church held an "At Home" on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Anton Vigilus. A very pleasant evening was present.

J. N. Bessewell, of Sunnyside, Oregon, and Miss Clarissa J. Clanton, of this city, were married on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Topaz Avenue, by Rev. Cleaver.

It is rumored Captain T. S. Jackson, commodore of the second class, is present at the dockyard at Jamaica, is about to be transferred to Esquimalt dockyard in charge. Naval and Military Record.

The first of a series of entertainments to be held by the Diocesan Literary Society to be held last evening in Temperance Hall, Bishop Perrin delivered an address after which there was a concert.

Lieutenant C. J. Wintour has been appointed to H. M. S. Pheasant for navigating duties, to date from Nov. 4th Lieutenant Melville, the present navigating lieutenant, will leave for England early next week by the C. P. R.

The attendance at the concert given under the auspices of the Cedar Hill Presbyterian church, Wednesday night, was large. The programme comprised many good numbers which were duly appreciated.

Captain Clive Phillippe-Wolley is back from England where he went to direct the publication of writings on big game and his novel "Gold, Gold in Cariboo." While in England he contributed a number of articles on British Columbia to the press.

The Y. M. I. and Y. L. I. joined in giving an "At Home" last night in Institute Hall. Cards were enjoyed during the early evening, and later music and dancing. There was a large attendance, and the "At Home" was greatly enjoyed.

At the meeting of the Y. L. I., No. 33, held Tuesday night, the following officers were installed: Miss McDowell, president; vice Miss Skinner; Miss E. Conlin, financial secretary, vice Miss Kerg; and Mrs. Leonard, vice Miss Finney, treasurer.

F. W. Teague, secretary of the B. C. Dog and Poultry Association, returned from Nanaimo yesterday. The Nanaimo show is to take place on December 20th, 21st and 23rd. They have a large prize list, and several very handsome prizes are offered.

W. W. Thompson, manager of the Union Steamship company of Vancouver, is in the city and is at the Oriental. He denies the rumor that his company will start an opposition line to San Francisco for the Midwinter Fair. He says they have enough to do in their own territory at present.

On last Wednesday evening, at 904 Fourth avenue, East Oakland, Miss Alice Woodell was wedded to William Thomas Bragg, of Victoria, B. C.

After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. S. L. Palmer, the couple started to Santa Cruz on their wedding tour, and will be home in British Columbia—Examiner.

The snow storm scored a signal victory over the soldiers yesterday, the order for parade being countermanded when the time for assembly arrived. The slush and snow might have damaged uniforms, but a turn-out yesterday would have been real practice. It would have tried the citizen soldiers' endurance and would have been something like real camping.

The Thanksgiving concert in the Metropolitan Methodist church lecture room last evening was well attended and was a great success, off in every way. Those on the programme were: Herbert Kent, W. Edges Bush, J. Paffett, and J. G. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Miss Duffie, Miss Peckwill and Miss O'Neil. The orchestra of the Sunday school aided in the concert as well.

A. L. Pondrie and N. B. Garvan, the government explorers, with their party, returned on Wednesday evening from the interior of the province. They went into the interior 400 miles from Ashcroft and during that long trip did not meet with a single accident. Their orders from the commissioner was to say nothing and consequently they are not at liberty to give an account of their trip.

The Victoria Rugby football team were at Nelson yesterday. They beat the steamer Premier on Wednesday night to go to New Westminster and play a match game there. The storm kept the steamer in the harbor and the men awoke about 8 o'clock to find themselves in Victoria. Had there been no snow it would have been too late then to make connections so the trip was abandoned.

The school board on Wednesday evening awarded the contract for grading the north ward school grounds to J. Haggerty, whose tender was for \$4957. The other tender was R. Dinsdale. The department of education has allowed the afternoon recess for junior classes as arranged at the St. Andrew's A. S. was appointed to investigate the seemingly irregular change of janitors at the north ward school and the secretary was notified to call for tenders for the printing of papers for the Christmas examinations.

A "pretty" wedding took place at St. John's church in Oakland at noon last Wednesday, when Miss Maude Wyman, daughter of the late Captain Wyman, was united in marriage to Dr. Eberts, of Wellington, B. C. The church was crowded, and the decorations of flowers, Miss E. Wyman, were the maid of honor. G. E. Powell, of Victoria, B. C., was best man, and the usher, Mr. Major George R. Burdick and W. J. Wiley of San Francisco, and A. P. Brayton of W. D. Ames, of Oakland. The impressive ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. McClure and Rev. Father Akerly, Samuel Taylor, brother-in-law of the bride, gave her into the keeping of the groom.

After the wedding the bridal party enjoyed an elaborate breakfast at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Taylor on Linda Vista terrace. In the evening Dr. and Mrs. Eberts left for Vancouver Island, where they will reside. Dr. Eberts is the chief surgeon and physician at the colliery of the Well-

ton Coal company.—San Francisco Call, Nov. 20.

The ladies of the James Bay Methodist church gave a reception yesterday afternoon, and it was very well attended.

The first Japanese oranges of the season have been received here. They came on the Empress of China and were shipped from Vancouver.

The concert at Emmanuel Baptist church last night to aid in paying off the debt on the organ attracted a large crowd of people who were all amply rewarded for it was a good one. A fair sum was realized.

A gentleman who arrived from Vancouver last night said that just before the Premier left Vancouver the C. P. R. officials received a telegram stating that the Miwoks had floated. The C. P. R. agents in Victoria received no word in regard to the matter.

The ladies' aid society of the Methodist church at Victoria West will hold a sale of work in the church, corner of Catherine and Esquimalt streets, on Tuesday, Nov. 25th. A goodly collection of useful and fancy articles has been procured and will be offered for sale. Refreshments will be served during the afternoon and evening at a moderate charge. A programme will be rendered during the evening.

The Times would draw attention to the very bad state of the Admiral's road, Esquimalt, between the main road of Mr. Parker's farm. There is a great deal of heavy cartage from the gravel pits, and the road has never been properly repaired since the new naval hospital was built. Where coal is carted for the hospital from the railway track the two-wheeled carts in turning, excavate holes with their wheels near the track, and at present this road is in urgent need of repair.

Prof. René Quentin's painting "Abjure or Die," which has elicited so much praise from all who have seen it, will be placed on exhibition to-morrow at the store of C. A. Lombard, Government street. As the picture was painted for night effect only it will be exhibited in the evening between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock, in the store, it is too large to fit in the window. The piece is an interesting one to both the historian and lover of art. Prof. Quentin spent nearly four months on it.

In the police court John Clark was convicted of assaulting W. L. Kennedy, clerk of the Dallas hotel, and fined \$20 and costs or two months. The fine was paid. Several street car men saw the assault and gave evidence in court. Clark accused Kennedy of shooting a dog belonging to him and wanted Kennedy to come and fight it out. Kennedy disclaimed having shot any dog. Clark threatened Kennedy and put his threat into execution by unexpectedly striking him to the ground. When Kennedy was on the ground Clark again struck him.

The South Saanich I. O. G. T. lodge gave its second social in the new temperance hall, South, which last evening was a fair attendance, the Victoria lodges being well represented.

A good programme was given, the principal features being a farce entitled "Brother Ben" by the Victoria West Dramatic Society, and a sketch "Popoff's Magnetic Institute" by members of the Victoria Club.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has given notice that navigation on Coeur d'Alene lake will be discontinued on December 1 and resumed about April

During this temporary suspension business between points west of Spokane and points in the Coeur d'Alene country will take rates applicable via Coeur d'Alene, but shippers must be routed and way bills via Spokane.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has given notice that navigation on Coeur d'Alene lake will be discontinued on December 1 and resumed about April

The American City of Pacific sailed this morning for San Francisco. She took six cabin passengers from Victoria the following: L. A. T. Gatzie, Mrs. A. E. Morris, F. Winstanley, Mrs. Rasch, Miss Rasch, Mrs. L. King, Mrs. H. D. Burns, Mrs. T. W. Carter and children, W. D. English, Miss H. English, Mrs. J. R. Vail, Miss N. Rising, R. W. Wood, H. J. Keary, and Mrs. A. J. Bechtel and family.

W. D. English, Jr., of Oakland, Cal., who with his sister has been visiting his uncle, M. M. English, left this morning for home. Mr. English is a son of W. D. English, who was recently appointed collector of the port of San Francisco. The elder English was the chairman of the state Democratic committee and several years ago was a candidate for governor of the state. He has held several important positions.

C. P. R. Agent George L. Courtney has been advised of the sailing of the steamship Arawa from Australian ports.

When she left for Fiji and Honolulu

she had 30 saloon and 50 steerage passengers,

100,000 pounds of overland freight,

50 tons for San Francisco and 25 tons for Victoria. It is expected the Arawa will receive as much again at Hong Kong.

The steamship due here between December 8 and 10, and will sail

on the usual day.

The clipper bark Thermopyla has been taking another turn at the round house, sailing.

Captain Packard, of Astoria, received a letter from Captain Winchester of the Thermopyla, dated

Hong Kong, stating that the vessel travelled 6,400 miles with square yards

in 42 days, and in three days after leaving the city was 900 miles from the coast.

After walking a mile the horse was found with a piece of the cart still dragging behind him.

The two hunters mounted the horse and rode homeward, leaving the relic of the cart behind.

Notwithstanding the howl storm a large congregation assembled yesterday at the thanksgiving service in First Presbyterian church. The 116th Psalm was the lesson read. Appropriate selections were heartily sung. The pastor gave a racy address, pointing out many causes for thankfulness in the British Empire, the Dominion of Canada, the province of British Columbia, the city of Victoria and the congregation of First Presbyterian church. He paid a glowing tribute to the Queen, as a wise, judicious, Christian sovereign. He referred eloquently to the Earls of Aberdeen, the Macdonalds, the Marquis of Lorne, and the Canadian character should make loyal Canadians thankful who he has appointed governor-general. The teacher spoke of the city's public schools, the high professional efficiency of Victoria lawyers, physicians and surgeons, the enterprise of the merchants, the ability of the statesmen, and the talent in the pulpit. In referring to the press he said few cities in Canada were favored with newspapers conducted on better principles and of a higher moral tone than the Colonist and the Times. J. Lang, M. D., for many years in the hospital at Amoy, China, now practicing medicine here, gave an interesting address, showing the progress of Christianity during the last 50 years in Formosa, and the Celestial empire.

The Gazette announces that for the purposes of the mining act the undermentioned districts have been added as follows:

Cariboo—Quesnel Forks,

Ricchell and Omicca, Cassiar—Stikine,

Laketon, McNamee Creek and Laird

river, Kamloops—Yale, Kamloops and

Similkameen, East Kootenay—Donald,

Golden, Windermere and Fort Steele,

West Kootenay—Revelstoke, Larchadell—

Lidderdale, Trout Lake, Slocan, Nelson,

Twin creek, Goat river and Almworth junctions, Lillooet—Lillooet and Clinton,

Osoyoos—Kettle river and Clinton.

Major Craig Sharp, midwinter fair

commissioner, was in the city yesterday

evening. He distributed a lot of printed matter, and in the evening addressed a meeting at the Board of Trade room.

He spoke of the benefit British Columbian would derive by an exhibit and suggested that a building be erected in which to place the exhibits of the province.

This, he said, could be done for \$5,000 or \$10,000.

A vote of thanks was passed to Major Sharp, and the chairman assured him that there would be an exhibit from British Columbia, even if the provincial government did not take any action.

The old portion of the Alberta Rail-

way and Coal Company's road, from

Dunmore on the Canadian Pacific

is being changed to standard gauge,

as well as the line from Lethbridge south to

Great Falls, Mont., being three feet,

the Railroad Gazette.

Over ninety miles of standard gauge track has been laid, the entire distance being 109 miles.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

H. M. S. Pheasant returned this morning from the west coast, where she went for target practice.

All the brothers and solicitors of the province receive a little solicitation in the Gazette of yesterday.

H. D. Helmcken has been appointed agent in British Columbia of the Kootenay Mining &amp; Smelting Co.

The annual banquet of the St. An-

drew's and Caledonian societies takes

place at the Hotel Driad on Wednesday next, St. Andrew's Day.

The Westminster Fish Co., Ltd., has

been incorporated with a capital of \$25,-

000 and F. J. Coulthard, J. B. Foley

Latest Styles. Lowest Prices.

## Winter Suits

SINGLE BREASTED  
DOUBLE BREASTED  
SQUARE CUT, ETC.B. WILLIAMS & CO.  
97 Johnson St.VOL. 9—NO. 20.  
WHOLE NUMBER, 459.COLONA'S  
The Prince Object of  
AmericanGOING SO FREQUENTLY  
At Which She Takes  
and Leaves  
Alone in His Glory in  
on the Avenue du Bois  
Requiring Cash  
Lets the House to a  
South America News

Paris, Nov. 29.—More bitter quarrels occurred Colonna and his wife, Mackay. When the papa he termed his wife for society six or seven Princess left her husband stay with her mother at home. Her departure left on funds and he speedily on the establishment horses and the carriage American banker bought Nov. 21st the prince sold his house, 41 Avenue Marling, a rich A-

FRENCH PO  
Comments of the Par  
the New YearParis, Nov. 29.—The cabinet crisis is a result of President Carnot. The suspicion a he is trying to prevent modern Repub  
order that he may possibly be elected president of his possible election, Casimir Perier, chamber, or Senator Carnot permitted. C especially sure of real permanent working val, while not having port, is recognized s man Constant, and ability as premier to the president, the late premie secure a majority.

In falling back to the president, the president, D. Gambetta, said the idea that some eable. Spurrier has the competition for terial places. Peasants him politically, of good character, N parted from the trad Gambetta. It however, to group cabin with much pa Both ex-Minister Ritter, Burke, who ar get together a cabin the cabinet that papers, almost without express regret that

In La Justice M. to the leader of the opinion: "The countounded eyes the waits upon divine government. Nobles master to-morrow spirits declare for M. Casimir Perier, the republic."

La Figaro says: sortment of photogr called upon to gover Meline, Challe, Merle, Quid, responses, details, and to will enter the cou French statesmen which are shifting.

Leaders in the ob quod infinitum same tendency of The opposition gro knowing exactly ho gressist. Left past day, the empty ocial policy equal to cy. The Progressi pel all compromise pursue our politi  
the name of I support only that inspire these refor

M. Hansmann, u colonies, accompani Montiel, will star the surprise of h learning that Englan had, without includ a convenient spheres of influence.

Rescue Fire Island, N.Y. of the schooner ashore at Smith's port, L.I., during taken off this mon the tug Merritt, an bound for New

Oklahoma W. Kingfield, T. from the 21 count larly elected in total of nearly 900, for the purpose of securing statehood

is a thoroughly re different from all t that its membership by from 20 to 5

MEDICAL.

THREE SCORE YEARS & TEN  
OLD DR. GORDON'S  
REMEDY FOR MEN  
127 lbs  
134 lbs  
165 lbs  
ABSOLUTELY  
Cure Loss Power, Nervous  
Debility, Night Losses, Dis-  
orders caused by Abuse, Over  
Work, Intemperance, Tobacco,  
Over Stimulus, Lack of  
Energy, Lost Memory, Head-  
ache, Vertigo, Impaired Vision,  
Young, middle-aged or old  
men suffering from the effects of Excesses and  
restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor.  
Young, middle-aged or old  
men suffering from the effects of Excesses and  
restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor.  
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# Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 9—NO. 20.  
WHOLE NUMBER, 452.

## COLONNA'S TRIALS

The Prince Objected to His Gay American Wife

### GOING SO FREQUENTLY INTO SOCIETY

At Which She Takes Great Offence and Leaves Him

Alone In His Glory in the Big Mansion on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne—Requiring Cash He Sells Out and Lets the House to a Rich American—South America News.

Paris, Nov. 29.—More than a year ago bitter quarrels occurred between Prince Colonna and his wife, the step-daughter of Mackay. When the prince objected to what he termed his wife's over-fondness for society six or seven weeks ago, the Princess left her husband and went to stay with her mother at the Hotel Brighton. Her departure left the prince without funds and he speedily began to realize on the establishment. He sold ten horses and the carriages; a well known American banker bought two horses. On Nov. 21st the prince sold all the furniture in his house, 46 l'Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, and transferred the lease to Theodore Marling, a rich American from Baltimore.

### FRENCH POLITICS.

Comments of the Parisian Press Upon the New Rulers.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The continuation of the cabinet crisis is believed to be the result of President Carnot's personal effort. The suspicion grows hourly that he is trying to prevent the creation of a strong modern Republican ministry in order that he may pose as an independent executive and thus secure a second term of the presidency. Either one of his possible competitors at next year's election, Casimir Perier, president of the chamber, or Senator Constant, could have formed a ministry this week had Carnot permitted it. Casimir Perier was especially strong in his support from a working majority. His rival, while not having usually good support, is recognized still as the "strong man Constant" and his statesmanlike ability as premier would have assured to the president a capable cabinet. During the late premier, was also able to secure a ministry.

In failing back to night upon M. Spuller, the president shows his intent to continue to the present moment the policy of the last that nothing can be done. It is impossible. Spuller has long been out of the competition for the foremost ministerial place. President Carnot recognizes him politically, doubtless as a man of good character, who never has departed from the traditions of his teacher, Gambetta. It will be impossible, however, to group round such a man a cabinet with much promise of long life. Both ex-Minister Raynal and ex-Minister Budeau, who are helping Spuller to get together a cabinet, are better men for the cabinet than he. The newspapers, almost without party distinction, express regret that it is so unsatisfactory.

In La Justice M. Clemenceau, hitherto to the leader of the Radicals, gives this opinion: "The country views with assuaged eyes—the situation. France waits upon divine chance to give her a government. Nobody knows who will be master to-morrow. Some audacious spirits declare for M. Carnot, others for Casimir Perier, others, mostly fools, for the republic."

La Figaro says: "It is a pitiable assortment of photographs which has been called upon to govern us—Casimir Perier, Meline, Challe, Lacour, Bardeux, and Merlen, etc. We have requests, responses, objections, refusals, denials and all to one end, so nobody will enter the councils of the dissolved French statesmen, disunited combinations which are shifting every moment."

Leaders in other newspapers might be quoted indefinitely to illustrate the same tendency of opinion on all sides. The opposition looks out without knowing exactly how to act. The Progressist Left passed the order of the day, the empty character of which shows sufficiently their lack of practical policy equal to the present emergency. The Progressist Left say: "We repel all compromise and are resolved to pursue our political and social reforms in the name of Democracy. We will support only that government which will insure those reforms."

M. Hauseman, under secretary of the colonies, accompanied by Commandant Montiel, will start to-morrow for Berlin. He will present a note expressing the surprise of his government upon learning that England and Germany had, without consulting France, concluded a convention concerning their spheres of influence in northwestern Africa.

Rescued Seamen.

Fire Island, N.Y., Nov. 29.—The crew of the schooner Randall, which went ashore at Smith's Point, opposite Bellport, L.I., during Tuesday night, were taken off this morning by the crew of the tug Merritt, and are now on the Merit bound for New York.

Oklahoma Wants Statehood.

Kingsfisher, O. T., Nov. 29.—Delegates from the 21 counties of Oklahoma regularly elected in convention, and to a total of nearly 800, assembled here to-day for the purpose of taking steps toward securing statehood for the territory. It is a thorough representative body, and different from all previous assemblies in that its membership comes from the people instead of being self-appointed. Each of the five civilized tribes are represented by 20 to 50 delegates. At the

opening of the convention it was unanimously decided that no particular committee should be designated in a committee to be appointed to draft a statehood bill, and to spend the winter in Washington with a view to its passage.

### WHAT STEVENS SAYS.

The Ex-Minister Describes Mr. Blount as an Audacious Liar.

Augusta, Me., Nov. 29.—Ex-Minister Stevens has made public an answer to Commissioner Blount in regard to Hawaiian affairs. He says: "A deep sense of obligation to my country and the American colony, planted as righteously and firmly on the North Pacific islands as the Pilgrim Fathers established themselves on Plymouth Rock, demand that I shall make answer to the astounding misrepresentations and untruths of Commissioner Blount's report on Hawaiian affairs, a copy of which I just obtained with difficulty on Saturday evening, Nov. 25th."

This was acquainted with international rules and proceedings must, he says, be astonished that Secretary Gresham and his commissioner should make before the world such persistent efforts to discredit the actions of the department they now represent, and which was once represented by Thomas Jefferson, William McKinley, William H. Seward and James G. Blaine. The general adoption of such a policy by our department of foreign affairs could not fail to weaken greatly our influence with foreign countries in any future effort, and serve to make the diplomatic service contemptible in the eyes of the world. Not only is the course of Gresham and its friends an evil, but it is also in direct opposition to a civilizing and Christianizing influence on the Hawaiian islands, while it is playing into British hands, in direct opposition to the efforts of the American board of missions and to the American government for more than 60 years, in all of which period there has been a uniform, continuous and patriotic American policy. I also make a preliminary remark regarding the repeatedly asserted opinion of those who have assailed my official action, that I was prepared for and stimulated to it by the accomplished and American statesman who occupied the department of state most of the period of the administration of President Harrison. It is sufficient to say that this expressed surmise is utterly without foundation.

Mr. Bayard's instructions of 1887 held the United States minister and naval commander responsible for the protection of American life and property and the "preservation of public order." So much is a necessary introduction to my consideration of Mr. Blount's report, but not to be severe on a neophyte in diplomacy with little knowledge of the world's affairs outside of his own country, sent on a very peculiar errand amid currents and quicksands entirely unknown to him, he has, I may say, been partly the victim of circumstances, having been sent to the court of King Kalakaua, who was then ruler of the Hawaiian islands, and by the orders of the fallen queen, and by the shrewd, sharp, long experienced British diplomatic agent, whose aims and hopes Mr. Blount has secured so well and without the least suspicion that he is aiding ultra-British interests far more than he was helping the Hawaiian monarchy and justly dethroned queen. It is clear enough from Mr. Blount's manner on the day of his arrival at Honolulu, as well as by his letter to the department of state, written shortly after he designed, at whatever cost, to repudiate the views and action of the recently terminated administration, and that in order to do so he must impugn the action of Minister Stevens and the commander of the U. S. S. Boston. A total stranger, it was impossible for Mr. Blount to know how unfitting it was for him to take up his quarters where he was certain to be surrounded by Royalists and where the supporters of the provisional government would be reluctant to go. The hotel was kept by one who served as Kalakaua's chamberlain, who was one of the principal persons in a syndicate that had cheated the Hawaiian government out of nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

While that hotel Mr. Blount was under the constant espionage of a palace adventurer, but as a precautionary safeguard against thus shutting out the Americans from access to Minister Blount, the wealthy and highly respectable lady of the American colony was ready to grant the use of her house to Mr. and Mrs. Blount, the commissioner to pay the same amounts as would cost him to live at the hotel. Mr. Stevens goes on to say that Mr. Blount deliberately determined not to inquire fully into the merits of the matter, his object being to discredit the Hawaiian administration.

### SETTLED AT LAST.

World's Fair Jury Finally Decides in Favor of Dr. Price.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—On the analysis and recommendations of Dr. Wiley, chief United States government chemist at Washington, and the greatest living authority on food products, the World's Fair to-day gave the highest award to Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder for strength, purity and excellence. Dr. Wiley rejected the alum powders, stating to the World's Fair jury that he considered them unwholesome.

### TUNNELED THEIR WAY OUT.

Muked, N.Y., Nov. 29.—Yesterday thirteen prisoners within the stockade tunneled their way out and made their escape. The work was done from a ditch covered with blankets. Among those who escaped are some of the worst characters.

### MUST REDUCE OR STOP.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The Nojanum Worsted Co. formally notified its 800 operatives that the reduction of the tariff by the proposed new law will make it absolutely imperative to reduce wages or stop the mills. The mills have been operated 14 years without interruption.

Your tongue coated? It is blilliousness. Get Easeljay's Liver Lozenges at once. 25¢.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1893.

PART 2.

## REPLIED WITH LEAD

New Jersey Special Police Attacked by Strikers

### WHO BOMBARD THEM WITH STONES

Finally Lose Patience and Level Their Revolvers.

Bullets Sent Into the Midst of the Mob—No Firing Over Their Heads—Probabilities That Many Were Injured—Senator Teller's Trip Through Mexican Territory.

Jersey City, N.J., Nov. 30.—The squad of special policemen has returned from the trip to Plainfield on a freight train, and reported that when near the Singer sewing machine factory they were attacked by a mob armed with stones and pieces of coal. After several special policemen had been struck by the flying missiles the specials drew their revolvers and fired into the crowd. The mob then dispersed. The specials did not know whether any of their shots took effect, but they say they did not shoot over the heads of the mob, but into their midst. They were unable to tell whether the men were strikers or simply men who sympathized with them.

The Transpacific Cable.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The new proposal of Sanford Fleming for a trans-Pacific cable, which he intends submitting to the Canadian and Australian governments, contains four alternative routes, all of which will have Vancouver as their terminus. The length of the shortest route, including branches, would be 6,224 and the longest 8,294 nautical miles. The cost of the short line is estimated at £1,380,000; of the longer £1,825,000. The proposed rate of two shillings for transmission over the new cable would reduce the rate between England and Australia to 3s per word, in place of 4s 9d, as at present. Assuming the fixed charge to be £14,435 a year and the cable completed in 1897, Mr. Fleming estimates a deficiency of £31,000, £20,000 and £8,000 for 1897, 1898 and 1899 respectively. The fourth year there would be a surplus of £2,000, which would increase gradually to £60,000 in 1906. These figures also include provision for extinguishing subsidies now paid.

Anticipated the Crank.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30.—Secret Service Officer John F. McCullough yesterday morning received a letter from Nathan Whitworth, a crank living in Perryville, Mo., saying: "I am coming to St. Louis to-morrow to see you."

McCullough said he had been anticipating the arrival of the crank, and when he opened the door of McCullough's office found the crank standing in the same time springing upon the crank, forcing him into a chair and taking a revolver from the crank's pocket.

### American Political Methods.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 30.—In case against Congressman McKeaugh, charged with attempting to defraud the Lindell house proprietors out of a board bill of \$100 was yesterday dismissed 100 to 100, without damages. Additional testimony was offered by the defense to prove the prosecution was merely for the purpose of making political capital against the congressman.

### Bonds Invalidated.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 30.—Judge Edgerton yesterday directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant in the case of the National Life Insurance Co. of Montpelier, Vermont, vs. the board of education of Huron, S. D. The decree invalid the \$60,000 of bonds issued during the 1890 campaign for the capital location. If this decision is sustained by the supreme court of the United States, every municipal and school bond issued in South Dakota since statehood is invalid. Huron alone can repudiate \$300,000 worth of bonds. Notice of appeal has been given.

### Teller's Mexican Trip.

City of Mexico, Nov. 30.—Sen. Henry M. Teller of Colorado and H. S. Nesom, president of the Colorado iron works, after spending several days here, have gone to the state of Oaxaca to look at the coffee plantations in which they are interested. The senator will also visit the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and inspect the railroad in process of construction there. He will leave Mexico for Washington about December 5th. During his stay here Senator Teller has met President Diaz and several eminent financiers, and obtained from them data on the silver question.

### Georgia's Big Show.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 30.—Thirty thousand people are surging through the halls and grounds of the Augusta exposition to-day, the reason being the visit of Speaker Crisp of the House of Representatives, accompanied by state officers and members of the Georgia legislature. Major Butler, commander of the United States arsenal ordered a salute of 30 guns in honor of the speaker.

### Objections to Constans.

Paris, Nov. 30.—A hitch has occurred in the formation of a cabinet. This is owing to President Carnot's resistance to the proposition that Constans shall resume his post in the ministry. Burdeau refuses to accept office with Constans a member of the government.

### Spontaneous Combustion.

New York, Nov. 30.—Capt. Robinson, of the steamer Europe, which arrived from London shortly after midnight, reported spontaneous combustion from a cask containing chemicals, which caused fire in one of the holds. For a time it looked very bad. The fire was ex-

tinguished by forcing steam into the hold. By that time spectators and vigilance the flames were confined to the compartment in which they originated. The fire was first noticed in the hold about 7 p.m. on Tuesday last. The ship experienced heavy weather, and it is thought the pitching and rolling of the vessel agitated the chemicals and so caused the trouble.

### THE TORY SACHEM.

Lord Salisbury Worshipped in Public and in Private.

London, Nov. 30.—The convention of the National Union of Conservative and constitutional associations at Cardiff was continued to-day. At 9 o'clock Hon. Robert Brudenell, chairman of the Welsh union of the national society of Conservative agents, entered the hall at breakfast. An hour later the general conference was resumed, while the members of the national society assembled in the adjoining hall. Here they were visited by Lord Salisbury, who made a brief address, laying stress upon the fact that upon the energy and determination of the agents of the party depended to a degree the future success of the party at the polls. Precisely at noon Lord Salisbury was escorted to Park Hall where the general convention of the union was in progress. The announcement of his presence was the signal for a great scene of enthusiasm. Delegates rising en masse and cheering for several minutes. At one time the tumult was so great that it looked as though the immense audience would storm the platform. After the tumult had subsided the Earl of Dunraven, who at an earlier hour had been elected president of the national union for the ensuing year, was escorted to the chair. After briefly expressing his thanks he formally presented the ex-premier and leader of the Conservative party to the audience.

Lord Salisbury made a short speech emphasizing the necessity for the advocacy of constitutional principles, for continued loyalty and devotion to the crown and for maintaining the unity of the empire. Home Rule was scathingly denounced and the general policy of the administration strongly condemned. At the conclusion of his address Lord Salisbury was escorted to the drill hall where he was banqueted by a number of distinguished Conservatives. Lord Windsor presided, and there were only three toasts: "Our Queen," "Our Guest, Lord Salisbury," and "Our National Chairman, Lord Dunraven." After the luncheon Lord Salisbury left on a special train for New York, where this afternoon he laid the foundation stone of the new Conservative club in that town. His speech was in the main a repetition of that delivered earlier in the day at Cardiff.

The Mail and Express Solid.

New York, Nov. 30.—The purchase of the Mail and Express by William Walker-Phipps is reported. It is understood the conditions of the sale have been agreed upon between Mr. Phelps and the mail and express of the late Mr. Shepard, and that the transfer will take place on the first of January. Col. Shepard paid Cyrus W. Field \$350,000 for the paper. The price to be paid by Mr. Phelps is not known. A son of Mr. Phelps is at present a member of the staff of the Mail and Express, and the paper will ultimately come under his direction probably correct.

### Dishonest Bank Officials.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 30.—The U. S. grand jury to-day indicted H. F. Batchelor, president; C. L. Merrill, assistant cashier, and C. R. Middleton, director of the Stock Growers' National bank of Miles City. George F. Carry, cashier, and Alan Macauley, assistant cashier of the Livingstone National bank, and Wm. Hanks, president of the Merchants' National bank of Great Falls are also indicted for swearing to false statements to the controller, making false entries in the books and misappropriating funds. All are under arrest except Carry, who has fled.

### The Cleveland Thanksgiving.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—At the annual Thanksgiving dinner at the White House, and dinner at 7 with the postmaster-general, was the Thanksgiving programme of President and Mrs. Cleveland.

### They Are Both Happy.

Vienna, Nov. 30.—A brother of this city has received from Honolulu a letter from Count Festetics, the Austrian nobleman who married Miss Ella Hazen, an American girl. The story concerns here some time ago from San Francisco saying the crew of the count's yacht Toda had during the honeymoon, which was spent on the yacht, attempted to seize the vessel and expel the count and his bride is not true. The count in his letter mentions the story, only to deny that there is any truth in it. He says he and his wife arrived safely at Honolulu on Oct. 26th, and adds they are both happy.

### The Railway Strikers.

Jersey City, N.J., Nov. 30.—Striking switchmen, who have headquarters here, held a meeting last night; they declined to accept the ultimatum of President Wilcox.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 30.—There is no change in the situation on the Wyoming division of the Lehigh Valley this morning. Affairs as regards the strike remain the same as two days ago. One freight passed over the road this morning to Coxton. Passenger trains are running from a half to one hour late. Fifty engines are useless.

### Warmly Welcomed.

Sherbrooke, Que., Nov. 30.—Paul S. Laroque, Roman Catholic bishop-elect of Sherbrooke, was consecrated here to-day. He arrived here last evening by special train from St. Hyacinthe, accompanied by a large retinue of bishops and priests. There were magnificent illuminations and fireworks on his passage to the palace, and notwithstanding rain immense crowds of Roman Catholics lined the streets.

## ADMIRAL STANTON

Return of the Celebrated American Sailor from Rio.

### HIS OPINION ABOUT THE STRUGGLE

Lord Salisbury Worshipped in Public and in Private.

Brazilians are too Easy—Going to be Fighters.

The Nictheroy Will Have no Chance With the Aquidaban—The Long Range Guns of Mello's Flagship Will Sink Her—Close Quarters or Fall With the Nictheroy.

Honoring His Parents.

Albion, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The contract has been let by George M. Pullman, the palace car millionaire of Chicago, for the erection of a Universalist church in Albion, his native place, in memory of his father and mother, who are buried here. The edifice will be of red sandstone and is to be completed by Sept. 1st, 1894. The estimated cost is \$70,000.

## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 1, 1893.

## UNIMPEACHABLE TESTIMONY.

Addressing a gathering of Conservatives in Mr. Campbell's committee room on the night of the Winnipeg election, Hugh John Macdonald said: "It was not a time to cry over split mills and no excuses would be given for their defeat. The tide of tariff reform which had set in throughout the city had proved too much for them." We commend this utterance to the attention of our Conservative contemporaries in this province, who have been endeavoring to make it appear that the tariff reform question was not the cause of Mr. Martin's decisive victory. Surely they will not pretend to say that Mr. Macdonald was incapable of judging, or that he was ready to misrepresent the situation. If any person is especially competent to pronounce on the result of the contest, the former member for Winnipeg is certainly the man. Portions of two other brief addresses on election night seem worth reproducing, as throwing a strong light on the battle. J. H. Ashdown, who has hitherto strongly supported the Conservative party, but who in this contest worked and voted for Mr. Martin, spoke as follows: "The fight is fought; the battle won. He hoped that all were satisfied with the result. Conservatives and Reformers had vindicated the right of this country to be heard, and if the government would not take heed the handwriting was on the wall, and they might find from that what the result would be when there was a general election. They must do justice to this country or suffer the consequences." And ex-Ald. Monkman, another of Mr. Martin's conservative supporters, is thus reported:

"Mr. A. Monkman said this was a victory of the independent men of Winnipeg. It was not a party victory any more than the campaign had been a party one. He had voted for Mr. Martin who, never before in his career, cast anything but Conservative votes. Considering what they had to contend with, the victory had been a great one. He had been scutineer of polling division 20. On going to the polling place five or eight minutes before the time of opening, he had found the deputy and Clerk Doherty and others there, and they had been receiving votes for forty-five minutes. Of sixteen men whose votes had been polled, eight were dead; five were absent from the city, and two others had no votes. At the closing of the poll it was found that eighty-nine men had presented themselves for ballots; two of these had refused to take the oath and eighty-seven had voted; yet ninety-three ballot papers had been found initialed by the returning officer; that is, six more votes than the number of persons who had presented themselves."

These observations show not only that Mr. Martin's victory was a victory for tariff reform, pure and simple, but that it was won in the face of devices that have very often been successfully used in Canada to stifle the voice of public opinion. Our Conservative friends might better give up the idea of trying to put a false face on the result of the Winnipeg contest and look at the situation squarely.

The following from London Truth's financial article affords another illustration of the manner in which London capitalists are made shy of Canadian enterprises:

"In February, 1889, there was offered in London by the Stewiacke Valley & Lonsdale Railway Company £50,000 of six per cent. sterling bonds at 97. It was stated that the company would receive cash subsidies from the Canadian government and the government of the province of Nova Scotia to the amount of \$160,000, which subsidy was to be assigned to trustees as a guarantee for interest on the bonds for a period of seven years. The trustees for the bondholders were two of the directors of the Trustees & Executors, etc., Corporation. According to government returns the share capital subscribed was \$81,340, of which only \$8,134 was paid up, but as far as is known the line, twelve miles in length, is not yet in operation. Interest is in default on these bonds, and absolutely no information can be obtained here. Several of the correspondents have applied to the former offices of the company, Tower Chambers, Finsbury pavement, but Mr. Watts, who acted as secretary, has declined to have anything further to do with the company, and he states that he has never been paid for his services. Mr. G. W. MacKenzie appears to have been a director, and the offices are at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The trustees for the bondholders were, at the time of issue, Lord Claud Hamilton and Mr. J. D. Penler, directors of the Trustees & Executors Corporation. Absolutely no communication has been made to the bondholders on this side of the cause of the default, and thus my warning to readers of Truth to give these small Canadian railways, several of which have turned out swindles, a wide berth, is again illustrated. But matters cannot be left where they are. If the trustees are not able to obtain any information, the bondholders should unite in self-protection. It is disgraceful that investors should be swindled out of their money in this impudent fashion. Will one of the Halifax readers of Truth throw some light upon the matter, and name the persons who are connected with this monstrous piece of financing?"

## THE POLICY OF SECRECY.

The government's wool-gathering excursion in the labor field seems very likely to result in serious damage to its own fleece. Premier Davie now appears to realize how great a mistake he made in insisting that the conference between the ministers and the labor delegates should be held in private, but in attempting to find a way out of the difficulty he has only made matters worse. The summing up of the whole proceeding is that the press was excluded at the commencement in defiance of the pub-

lic interests and the wishes of the delegates, but full publicity was arranged for by the government at a point where the labor representatives think it did them an injustice, inasmuch as it brings before the public an incomplete statement of their case. The premier last evening sought by an ingenious but not ingenuous statement to make the government's objections to publicity bear a less obnoxious appearance. His effort will hardly be successful, for he cannot by any process of "distortion" do away with the fact that until a late stage of Saturday night's proceedings he and his colleagues strenuously resisted the efforts of the labor men to secure the presence of the reporters. At that stage the explanations of the government and the preliminary discussion were over. Then there could not have been any earnest effort to find the representative of the Times, who was easily within reach, and the objection of the delegates to the partial representation of the press was quite natural. There is little probability that the premier will by any process of dodging and twisting remove the bad impression which his exclusion tactic has left on the public mind. The great majority of the people in general, as well as of the workingmen, will condemn his course without hesitation. The Nanaimo Free Press, which reflects the views of a very large and intelligent body of workingmen, censures the government's conduct strongly in an editorial article, of which the following are extracts:

"In the enlightenment of this year of grace 1893, it is almost possible to believe that in matters closely affecting the public weal, and in which the woman and child in the province is deeply concerned, a convention or conference should be held with closed doors, the press being rigidly excluded. We alude to the meeting held at Victoria on Saturday night between the delegates of the several labor unions of the province and a committee from the executive council."

"If the government had allowed the

press to be represented at this conference the proceedings would have been published and the true facts given. Now,

not only will all the facts come out, but others, based simply on imagination and conjecture. Therefore the more public the more private. The press is looked upon as the public guardian, and while holding that proud position has a right as such guardian to be allowed reasonable access to those meetings that directly affect the public weal and keep the public informed on the momentous questions of the day. We are now living in a period in which the banner of freedom is supposed to unfurl in every breeze, and this Canada of ours often makes the proud boast of the freedom of speech, thought and action that prevails from the coast of the Pacific to the rock-bound coast of the Atlantic. It is a conference to consult as to the best means to effect a settlement of labor disputes. It is emphatically a public question, affecting the public, and where personal interests should not be present. Yet in the city of Victoria, under the eyes of the provincial government, we find written on the door of the Board of Trade rooms in burning letters, "The press excluded." What could be expected to be gained by such exclusion is hard to conceive, for it only causes a bountiful crop of misstatements, misconceptions, and suspicions to spring broadcast in the public mind, doing an insidious injury perhaps to the very cause they have at heart, while a true statement would allay suspicion and misconception, and, in all probability, be effective of much good to the community."

The view of the matter taken by the Free Press and the Times will be the view of every independent observer in the province. Government organs and government hacks will of course take the other line, but they are not likely to find their purchased opinions carrying any weight. The end of the conference is that the government rejects nearly all the propositions advanced by the labor representatives. We are far from saying that all the propositions were good and that they should have been accepted, but we do say that the labor representatives have good reason to complain of the manner in which they and their resolutions have been treated. They had every right to ask that a fair and impartial report of the discussion based on their resolutions should go to the public along with the latter.

## WITHOUT EXCUSE.

Contemplation of the Wilson tariff bill has had a serious effect on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, as will be seen from the following editorial outbursts in which it indulged yesterday:

"Shingles are to go on the free list. China men make them in British Columbi and the Canadian Pacific will carry them east cheaper than any American road can. More Chinese will now be able to secure employment in Canadian shingle mills."

"Lumber is to go on the free list. This will not, however, at once furnish a market in the eastern part of the United States for British Columbia, for because the pine forests of Ontario still remain."

"Silver lead ore goes on the free list. If the new tariff bill is passed it will close every mine in Cour d'Alene, Kaslo, British Columbia, has plenty of lead, and China will furnish all the cheap lead needed."

"Iron ore is to go on the free list. This means that British Columbia's iron deposits will be opened before those of Washington, for Canada has an abundance of Chinese labor."

"Coal is to go on the free list. The Vancouver coal companies employ Japanese miners, and with a wider market will be able to give employment to many persons who are connected with this monstrous piece of financing?"

It is hard to tell whether the Post-Intelligencer ignorantly believes what it says about Oriental cheap labor in British Columbia, or whether it is wilfully evolving its misstatements from a fertile imagination. In the one case our contemporary lays open its own intelligence to a charge of foolishness, and its

friends should persuade it to drop the second part of its hyphenated title. In the other case its falsehoods betray a woeful lack of common honesty of which even a Chinaman would feel ashamed.

There is no duty imposed on morality or intelligence, and our Seattle friend would do well to import a quantity of each commodity for the improvement of its own character. Then it might perhaps feel above lying about its neighbors for the sake of making a political point. The mines and mills of British Columbia are not worked by Chinese and Japanese to any greater extent than those of Washington. Even if the Post-Intelligencer made its misstatements in ignorance, its conduct is without excuse, for it could easily have ascertained the truth.

"Ex-Alderman Heney is circulating a petition for executive clemency in favor of McGreevy and Connolly. The petition represents that the circumstances of the case arose out of the well-known relations existing for half a century between public men and public contractors. It also speaks of the hitherto unstained character of the defendants, which the petitioners think are sufficient to justify them in approaching his excellency and asking that the prerogative of the crown be exercised." Thus reads an Ottawa dispatch. It would appear a nice question for the minister of justice to decide how far the "well-known relations" spoken of should be allowed to plead for McGreevy and Connolly. In other words, to what extent is the offence of the two men palliated by the fact that they defrauded the country in the interests of a political party? Then what effect will be made on the minister's mind by the thought that these two men were only minor sinners after all, and that the real principals in the conspiracy against the public treasury are likely to go unwhipped of justice?

The Nanaimo Telegram "gets even" with the Times and the Free Press for exposing its discreditable game by calling them "jealous demagogues" and heapings personal abuse on their audacious editors' heads. This policy of using strong language as a substitute for argument is just what might have been expected from a journal whose political creed is such as the Telegram preaches. "Support the government for what it is willing to give you," is hardly a prospect that can be adopted by men with a regard for decency in politics.

Ottawa Journal: Mr. George Johnson, the Dominion statistician, analyzing the crime record of confederation during twelve years past, fixes the number of murders at 128. This is less than 13 a year among five millions of people, scattered over enormous territory, and often a very roughly constituted civilization. It is doubtful whether any other country in the world can show proportionately as good a record.

Carlton's Lost Son.

Missoula, Nov. 25.—The following message was received here from Gen. Carl Lin last evening by Major Mickibin, commandant at Fort Missoula: "Vancouver Barracks, Wash.: What are they doing at Missoula for the lost party? \$2,000 more is offered for the safe delivery of my son at Missoula. Carl." This raises the reward to \$2,250. The government relief party, which started about two weeks ago from Fort Missoula under command of Captain Andrews, returned to the post to-day, having found it impossible to travel with animals in the Clear Water country, where the lost men are supposed to be.

Sacred is one of the most fatal among the scourges which afflict mankind. Chronic sores, cancerous humors, scrofulosis, and consumption, are the result of scrofula. Ayer's Sarsaparilla eradicates this poison, and restores, to the blood, the elements of life and health.

MY BACHELOR CHUM.

A corpulent man is my bachelor chum.

With a neck and arms so big,

And shoulders on him as big as a drum,

And a fist big enough for the stick;

With a walk for grace is clear out of

the camp.

And a wobble uncertain—as though

His little bow-legs had forgotten the pace.

That in his youth used to favor his so.

He is forty, at least; and the top of his

head is bald and glittering thing:

And his nose and his two chubby cheeks

are as red

As three rival roses in spring.

His mouth is a grin with the corners tucked in.

And his laugh is so breezy and bright

That it ripples his features and dimples his chin.

With a bilowy look of delight.

With a fond of declaring he "don't care a straw"—

That he is the son of a bachelor chum.

And a scold with him there in the gloom,

When the languor of his lips died away to be—

But a phantom of mirth in the room!

And a look on him there you would love him, for all he thinks.

His ridiculous ways, and be dumb

As though a girl-face that smiles down from

On the tears of my bachelor chum.

Shingles are to go on the free list.

This means that British Columbia's iron

deposits will be opened before those of

Washington, for Canada has an

abundance of Chinese labor."

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## BRITISH BLOOD SHED

Explosion of the Point Mattozo Powder Magazine

IN NEIGHBORHOOD OF RIO DE JANEIRO

Kills Two British Naval Officers Who Are Passing

And Ten British Men-o'-Warsmen—One Report Says the Explosion Was Accidental—Peixoto's Artillerists Declare They Fired the Shot That Did the Damage.

New York, Nov. 28.—Brazilian advice received by the steamer *Maskeyle*, which arrived from Rio de Janeiro to-day, says that on Nov. 3rd the magazine of the insurgents at Mattozo Point exploded killing Lieut. Mowbray of H. M. S. *Sapper* and Lieut. Tupper of H. M. S. *Raider*, who were passing at the time on a hunting expedition. It is reported that ten British men-of-war's men also perished. The explosion is said to have been caused by an accident, although the Peixoto people claim they fired the shot.

Fatal Freight Train Collision.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 28.—A fast freight bound east ran into another bound west about midnight, near Conneaut, Ohio, on the Lake Shore road last night. The engines and 30 or 40 cars were wrecked. The engineer and fireman of the west-bound train were killed and the engineer and fireman of the east-bound badly injured.

The Men Are Beaten.

Jersey City, Nov. 28.—The strike is apparently dying here. The officials declare the men beaten, and say the soonest they accept the fact the better for themselves. Some old switchmen have returned to their places, engineers' and firemen's posts are being rapidly filled. Passenger trains are running nearly on time and freights are moving slowly. All the latter are guarded by police. Two coal trains arrived during the night; no trouble has occurred and the officials confidently expect the strike will soon be declared at an end. The engineers of the Jersey Central complain that the safety of their trains is impeded by the way in which non-union engineers on the Lehigh disregard signals when running over the Jersey Central railway.

The Self-styled Princess.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—Princess Louisa of Tahiti, who was "abducted" from her island home to this country, was brought down from Victoria, B. C., on the steamer *Puebla* to-day, and will be sent back to Tahiti on the brig *Gallie* in a few days.

Palace Colonies' Husband.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—Richard Dey, confidential secretary to John A. Mackay, when seen this morning, had a dispatch from London stating that Princess Gisela, daughter of Mrs. Mackay, had applied for a separation from her husband, said the news was quite a surprise to him, being the first he had heard of the matter, but he did not wish to say anything further than that Mr. Mackay, who is at present in New York, would doubtless be able to give the public whatever information he deemed desirable. The news surprised society people, many of whom, however, expressed themselves as gratified at the action of the Princess, who has endured the cruelty of the Prince for so long a time.

Dynamite in Dublin.

Dublin, Nov. 28.—Considerable excitement was caused in this city to-day by the discovery this morning of an infernal machine in the Broadstone railway terminus. It contained four detonators. It is said the police believe they are on the scene of a conspiracy to which all the recent explosions in Dublin are due. Several persons who are believed to possess knowledge of the conspiracy were examined secretly to-day.

Chris Evans' Trial.

Fresno, Cal., Nov. 28.—Up to noon to-day eleven jurors had been selected from the Evans case, and the remaining one will probably be secured this afternoon. Mrs. Evans and children are present and will probably remain during the trial.

Hoke Giving Up Law.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 28.—Hoke Smith's paper yesterday contained the formal notice of the fact that he has decided to retire from the practice of law. This is taken here to mean that Smith will either settle in New York after the expiration of his term of office, or will return here to enter the senatorial race. Secretary Smith and Gordon have split.

Must Have Their Pay.

Hopkinsville, Tenn., Nov. 28.—A despatch from Cumberland Gap, Tenn., states 350 miners went out on strike at the Mingo Mountain coal and coke company's mines yesterday. Failure of the company to pay wages on Saturday is given as the cause of the strike.

Sank With All Aboard.

Swampscott, Mass., Nov. 28.—A twomasted schooner from Bangor, Me., sank off Egg Rock this morning, and no trace can be discovered of her. It is believed all hands went down with the vessel. There were eight in the crew.

Both Church People.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—Miss Willa Dick, of Indianapolis, niece of Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, was quietly married to-day to Lawrence Kip, a well known attorney of this city, grandson of the late Bishop Kip, who was the first Episcopal bishop of California.

They Dread Disintegration.

New York, Nov. 28.—A member of the sub-committee which is to prepare plans for the reorganization of the Union Pacific railway, says there has been practically a unanimous agreement upon one point, viz.:—an plan of reorganization which will be successful which commences the entire Union Pacific system. This is a point which, when finally settled, and officially promulgated, will secure nearly the unanimous support of the foreign stockholders for their interests in the Union Pacific are large. London, Berlin, Am-

sterdam and other European centres fear nothing so much as that the great system will be disintegrated.

TALK ON TARIFF.  
Minister Foster's Opinion of the New American Bill.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—Foster was asked to-day what his opinion was in regard to the United States tariff bill. "It is impossible," replied the minister, "from newspaper reports as given to come to any conclusion as to the committee's action. One thing, however, appears pretty certain, and that is that the members of the committee have carried out the Democratic policy in generally lowering or freeing altogether duties on raw material. They have also lowered the extraordinary rates of the McKinley bill on manufactured articles, but not so far as one can see making the effect on dutiable articles so low as our present Canadian tariff. Some of the reductions mentioned, if passed by congress, will serve to increase trade between Canada and the United States. More will be known in a few days."

"What about the revision of the Canadian tariff?" was asked.

"The revision of the Canadian tariff is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible. It is proposed to have the measure ready early in the session."

Lumbermen here do not wish to speak definitely on the proposed bill until they see its text and have an opportunity of knowing how it will affect their interests when compared with the existing tariff. Generally speaking, they seem

Wanted for Grand Larceny.

Sun Francisco, Nov. 28.—Chung Ah New was a passenger by the steamer Columbia, which arrived from Oregon port of entry. He was arrested for information. It was learned that there

was a Chief of Police House of Portland, for grand larceny.

Passenger trains are running nearly on time and freights are moving slowly. All the latter are guarded by police. Two

coal trains arrived during the night; no

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Instantaneous.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The new regulations as to the registration of Chinese under the extension of the Geary act, issued from the treasury department to-day, provide that all Chinese laborers in the United States must register before the collector of internal revenue before May 3rd next, or else be subject to deportation. Chinamen who registered under the original Geary law will also be required again to register under the new law.

There is nothing new in the regulations as to Chinese registration except that one change was made. Instead of two men certifying that the Chinaman's character when he presents his application for registration, and this witness may be a Chinaman or other person, instead of a white person only, as in the old regulations. On making application a Chinaman must present at his own expense two photographs of himself, one of which is attached to the certificate issued to him and one attached to his duplicate certificate filed in the collector's office. In addition to the certificate having the photographs attached to it, the certificate contains the Chinese name, age, late residence, occupation, height, color of eyes, complexion, physical marks, and peculiarities for identification. Provision is made for a Chinaman securing a duplicate certificate, but proof of his having lost his first one must be positive and proved to the satisfaction of the court, through which only can obtain new certificates.

Captured Incendiaries.

Port Townsend, Nov. 25.—William Ives and "Brick" Stanford were arrested to-day by Chief of Police Hickman upon a telegraphic warrant from Tacoma for embezzlement \$200. Ives and Stanford conducted the Folsom house on Railroad avenue, Tacoma, for H. Benedicton, local agent of the Coast Seamen's Union. The latter claims to have sent the prisoners \$200 with which to pay off certain indebtedness. Ives and Stanford, ex-members of the union, received the money and skipped to Victoria, where Benedicton followed and pretended to effect a settlement and induced them to return to the American side, where they were arrested. Both Ives and Stanford stated in the presence of the chief of police that a ship broker that Benedicton sent them the money as an inducement to commit arson.

Ives claims that Benedicton engaged the Folsom house burned in order to recover the insurance, \$400, and produced some letters and telegrams which instigated in a vague manner that something of that nature would be highly appreciated. Benedicton denied the charges and avers that Ives and Stanford are trying to "job" him in order to save themselves from the consequences of their own crime.

SALISBURY ALARMED.

Pessimistic Talk Before the Cardiff Tory Union.

London, Nov. 28.—The Marquis of Salisbury delivered an address before the National Conservative Union to-day. Sir Henry Staffor Northcott, member of Parliament for Exeter, presided. On motion of Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, member for the Ecclesfield division of Sheffield, Lord Dunraven was elected to the presidency for the coming year. Resolutions were adopted thanking the House of Lords for rejecting the Home Rule bill, and declaring that industrial disputes ought to be settled by arbitration.

London, Nov. 28.—When the Wool Exchange opened there were offers of 3000 bales comprising good selections.

The offerings and prices obtained for greases: New South Wales, 1500 bales greases, 6 1/4 to 9 1/2; Queensland, 1500 bales greases, 5 1/2 to 9 1/2; Victoria, 200 bales, greases, 6 3/4 to 7 1/4.

Dublin, Nov. 28.—The police have evidence connecting the dynamiters with the murder of Reid. The dynamiters doubted his fidelity and asked him to go to America, giving him seven pounds to leave. Last night two men came to meet him with the North Wall quay to see him to the Liverpool boat. There he suddenly changed his mind and refused to leave the country. His companions quarreled with him and the quarrel was kept up in the streets until they reached the lonely spot where the body was found by the police.

London, Nov. 28.—In answer to Mr. Edward Carson, the home secretary said that there had undoubtedly been an attempt made to cause a dynamite explosion at the Aldborough barracks. It remained to be seen what, if any, connection that was between this affair and the murder of Patrick Reid.

Lieut. Hambrough's Murder.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 29.—H. E. Lawson, of Scotland Yard, is here looking for Richard Harding, who is wanted as a witness in the Ardiamont murder case. Scotch and English detectives think Monson alone killed Lieut. Hambrough, but Harding went up to the woods with the two men. Their theory is that Monson got Harding to flee by threatening to charge him with the murder.

Schiffmann's Athene Care.

Instantaneous.

A violent attack facilitates free exhalation and insures rest to those otherwise unable to sleep except in a chair, as a single trial, test, and charge for a trial passage to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., but ask your druggist first.

## CAPRIVI'S ESCAPE

An Orleans Anarchist Sends an Infernal Machine

TO THE CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY

But Its Deadly Nature is Fortunately Discovered

In Time to Prevent a Catastrophe—French Ambassador Promises to Aid Detection of Culprit—Emperor Will; Ham and Ministers Congratulate Caprivi—Dynamite in Dublin.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The police are investigating an attempt to assassinate Chancellor von Caprivi. An infernal machine was sent from Paris to Berlin. The facts have been given to the French ambassador. The French ambassador has promised to assist in tracing the person who sent the package.

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War Material for Hawaii.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—It has been learned that the steamer Australia, which sailed from Honolulu on Saturday, carried among her cargo five cases of arms and ammunition. The schooner Annie Johnson has just cleared for Honolulu with 50 cases of dynamite filled as giant powder on board.

Battered by Furious Storms.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—The British ship Australia has arrived, 158 days from London. On August 31st the ship was caught in a cyclone which threw her on her beam ends and broke several stanchions on the starboard side. During the storm, which lasted three days, three of the boats were smashed and the decks swept by the sea. On September 10th, during a hurricane, the ship was thrown on her beam ends and several boats were crushed in; the cabins and deck-house flooded and the cargo shifted. The mate left the ship in such condition that for the safety of those on board it was thought best to jettison some of the cargo, and about 60 tons were thrown overboard. During the voyage several waterspouts were seen, many of them quite near the ship.

American Stock Market.

New York, Nov. 28.—After a terrific drive at American sugar at the opening, which by the way had but slight influence on the railway list, the stock market gradually gathered strength and closed at or near the top figures of the day.

Sugar dropped 5 1/2 per cent. at the start. The proposed changes in the tariff has caused a feeling of uneasiness among the holders of this class of stock, and there were general liquidations again to-day. While the industrials were declining operators in the river were quietly putting up the other stocks and even London bought a little.

London bought a little.

The market closed strong and above yesterday's closing figures. The total sales were 286,000 shares, of which about 180,000 were industrials. Closing bids: Atchison, 20 1/4; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 81 3/4; Canada Southern, 32 7/8; Canadian Pacific, 73 1/2; Central Pacific, 18 1/4; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108 1/2; Erie, 10 1/8; Wells Fargo Express, 120; Lake Shore, 129 3/4; Louisville & Nashville, 50 1/4; Missouri Pacific, 6 1/4; New York Central, 102 7/8; New England, 20 3/4; North American, 4 1/2; Northern Pacific, 6 3/4; Northern Pacific preferred, 22 3/4; Northwestern, 106; Oregon Navigation, 27; Oregon Improvement, 12 1/4; Pacific Mail, 16 1/2; Reading, 21 5/8; Rock Island, 70 1/8; Southern Pacific, 19; St. Paul, 66 1/8; Texas Pacific, 8 7/8; Union Pacific, 20 1/8; Western Union, 90 3/4; Union Pacific firsts, 1890, 104; bar silver, 69 1/4 per ounce; money on call, 1 to 1 1/2.

Cleveland Must be Obeyed.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—A choice political secret came to the surface to-day, which will cause uneasiness in the midst of the congressmen who have not followed the will of the president since his inauguration. It is that he proposes to take a hand in selecting the members of the fifty-fourth congress. The National Democratic committee propose, if possible, to secure absolute control of the management of the next Democratic National Campaign Committee and also the committee designated by the Democratic National League clubs, which has heretofore acted jointly with the National Congressional Campaign Committee, composed of one member of congress for each state. Not long ago there was an important conference at the White House.

The participants were Dan Dickinson, Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, and Chairman Harry of the National Democratic Campaign Committee.

At this conference, it was determined that the entire situation was gone over and the special police would accept any chance of an amicable adjustment. It is evident the grievance committee and the Brotherhood chiefs are awaiting the results of the New York and New Jersey boards of arbitration to settle the strike. They favorably regard the action of the joint arbitration board to-day at Bethlehem.

A Relief of Methodists.

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 29.—Charles Frisling, a German farmer who lives in Benton county, 45 miles south of this city, while digging in a drainage ditch on his farm on Saturday, unearthed, at a depth of three feet, a medal or token of the John street church in New York, the First Methodist building in America, formerly called the Wesley Chapel.

Frisling brought the medal to Sedalia to-day to find out something about it and ascertain its value. The token is made of lead and antimony, is two inches in diameter, and the thickness of a Bland dollar. On the obverse side is an embossed likeness of John Wesley, around which are the inscriptions, "Founder of Methodism" and "The world is my parish," a parody on Thomas Paine's famous saying, "The world is my continent." On the reverse side is an embossed picture of Wesley Chapel and the adjoining parsonage.

The inscription says, "Wesley Chapel and parsonage" and "dedicated by Philip Embury, Oct. 30th, 1708." It is possible the medal was given by a missionary to an Indian for the spot where it was found.

"The Bullion Dynamiters.

Cardiff, Nov. 28.—The meeting of the National Conservative Union opened here to-day. Sir Henry Staffor Northcott, member of Parliament for Exeter, presided. On motion of Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, member for the Ecclesfield division of Sheffield, Lord Dunraven was elected to the presidency for the coming year.

Resolutions were adopted thanking the House of Lords for rejecting the Home Rule bill, and declaring that industrial disputes ought to be settled by arbitration.

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Dublin, Nov. 28.—

## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 1, 1893.

## QUITE NATURAL.

Of course the Colonist has nothing but condemnation for the action taken by the labor delegates at Saturday's conference, and nothing but approval for the course followed by the government. Following its master's example, it affirms that the delegates made demands "impersonally" and "dictatorially," that they "assumed a stand-and-deliver tone," that they took an "unreasonable and selfish stand," and so forth. Then the organ invites the labor organizations that sent these representatives to turn and read these because of the propositions which they submitted to the government. Whether the labor unions will respond to this invitation must be left to themselves to decide, but we should suppose that the delegates were well aware of their unions' opinions when they drew up their propositions. And why should the government and its organs make a fuss because the delegates presented demands to which the government could not accede? It must have been expected by observers with any degree of intelligence that such demands would be presented at the conference, since the labor organizations had previously pronounced their opinions on several points at issue. How could the government have expected, for instance, that the delegates would consent to the remarkable proposition that an officer chosen by them should collect labor statistics outside the cities, while similar work in the cities should be left to Mr. Gray? Why did the government hold the conference at all, when it must have known in advance the position of the labor organizations? Why did it single out organized labor for a constitution and ignore labor that is not organized, the latter having, according to the Colonist's arguments, rights that must also be respected? The only solution of the mystery that we can find is a vague hope on the government's part that it would be able at the conference to cozen organized labor and gain some support from it. The plan has failed, and hence the bitterness with which the delegates are attacked. Bearing in mind that this was the government's scheme it is easy to understand why the premier and his colleagues were averse to full publicity. It is also easy to understand why they determined to secure publicity at a stage when they thought it would do the labor men harm and themselves good, the positions of the two parties having then shown "themselves irreconcilable." Finally it is easy to understand why the ministers and the organs should display bad temper over the collapse of the government's nicely devised scheme.

On Tuesday the Seattle Post-Intelligencer said editorially: "Shingles are to go on the free list. Chinamen make them in British Columbia and the Canadian Pacific will carry them east cheaper than any American road can. More Chinese will now be able to procure employment in Canadian shingle mills." On Wednesday the same paper published an interview with Victor H. Beckman, of Tacoma, who is described as a "walking encyclopedia on the subject," in which he said: "British Columbia shingles cannot compete in the east with the Washington and Oregon product. Unlike a sawmill the bulk of labor employed in a shingle mill is skilled, and as skilled shingle mill labor commands the same remuneration in British Columbia as on Puget Sound, and as the cost of raw material is also about the same there is no danger from that source." The "walking encyclopedia" and the Post-Intelligencer seem to be decidedly at variance.

**Montreal Herald:**—Is there a man of common sense in Canada who believes that the conspiracy began and ended with McGreevy and Connolly? What did McGreevy do with the money which he stole? He paid it out by cashing orders sent in by Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Hector Langevin and local leaders. Where did these worthless scoundrels suppose this apparently inexhaustible golden stream had its source? They surely did not suppose that McGreevy was a magician enough to bring sovereigns out of his hat by merely shaking it. Moreover, how came it that McGreevy had this extraordinary power of securing such contracts for the Connolly company? He was only an ordinary member of the House. He had no power in himself to award contracts. They were only given by the government or a responsible member of it. Yet how did it happen that when McGreevy promised a contract it was invariably forthcoming at the proper time? These and a hundred similar questions are being asked by people who believe in fair-play and even-handed justice all round. They see two men jailed for acts which they could not perform without the connivance or approval of the government, and which, when completed, operated not to their own benefit, but to that of the government. And they ask: Why is the avenging arm so short that it cannot strike the greater criminals, whose puppets McGreevy and Connolly were?

The Vancouver World is of opinion that "there is no more need of such a railway as the British Pacific than there is for a fifth wheel to a coach or a trail to the moon. It cannot be classed as a colonization road, for the country through which it is to pass is not agricultural, nor even a lumbering or mining section." It also says:

"So far as known to us there is not the slightest chance for the project materializing for many years to come, if ever, and those who are continually trying to deceive the people by base and foundationless reports, such as

that the line has been located for so many miles, and that operations on construction will begin next year, as well as that millions of dollars have been subscribed in an hour or two, will have to be made to understand that such humbug, which goes down doubtless on the other side of the line, finds no response in British possessions where money and brains, not wind and gall, talk. The fact is that the project is away in the clouds, and, likely, to stay there, and if its promoters are unable to finance the scheme or a government grant of 20,000 acres of land per mile they should drop it as they would a hot potato." We can readily understand the regret with which this will be done by those who expected to make their hundreds of thousands, even millions, out of the affair, but British Columbians are not so gullible as many of our people in the swim in this matter with penniless alien adventurers."

All of which must be interesting reading for Premier Davie and certain of his friends.

The Toronto Empire is in a state of mind over the Winnipeg election. It avers that "beyond a doubt the majority piled up for him (Mr. Martin) was due to wholesale fraud, which will be exposed in due course." There has been a certain amount of exposure already, but unfortunately for the Empire's theory the "wholesale fraud" has been shown to be on the Conservative side. The good Mr. Chamberlain, who was sent by the Toronto heelers to help out the Winnipeg heelers, polled no less than 16 votes for the Conservative party—according to his own account.

## NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Nov. 28.—The delegates who represented the different trades from this city now realize that their journey to the capital has been in vain. They were disappointed when the press representatives were not permitted to be present, as it impressed them that the government were not prepared to give the public an opportunity to criticize this important piece of legislative work. Had some of the delegates known they were to meet the premier so conspicuously it is doubtful if they would have attended the conference.

The miners of this city are jubilant over the fact that the United States new tariff bill, which has just been completed, puts coal on the free list. This means a good deal to Nanaimo, as it is generally believed it will be the means of giving the constant employment. It is understood a meeting of the employees of the New V. C. Co. will be held in a few days to consider certain proposals which will be made by the management.

Sergt. Gibbs recovered a dozen pairs of trousers which had been stolen from Mansons store by the gang of thieves now in custody and resold to another storekeeper. The sale was made by one of the party, representing himself to be a commercial traveller. To carry out the fraud he presented a card of one of the leading firms in Toronto. There appears to be no end to the shop-lifting, as each day discloses fresh evidence.

Great indignation was expressed yesterday when it was learned that some one had shot and wounded one of the valuable carriage horses belonging to the New V. C. Co., and which was one of the fine pair usually driven by S. M. Robins. It was evident the animal was mistaken for a deer and that the shooting took place at night. The animal died on Sunday. It was shot through the lungs.

A gripe is prevalent among the residents of this city, Mayor Haslam being among the sufferers. Dr. Young of Comox is at the city hospital suffering from typhoid fever. He came down to attend to Dr. Davis' practice during the latter's absence.

Nanaimo, Nov. 29.—Yesterday a resident of Wellington old townsite came to the city to consult with a lawyer about placing an injunction on the Wellington Advocate. It seems that journal has given offence to a few of the residents here, and in consequence they withdrew their support. The "major," however, still publishes their advertisements, and it is to prevent him from doing so that an injunction will be asked for.

It is reported that another coal company will shortly start work in Nanaimo.

Complaints among residents about lack of post office boxes are quite frequent, but the oft-repeated promise of Mr. Gamble have not been carried out.

Nanaimo hospital and Maple Lodge, K. of P., Duncans, have each received \$400 by the will of the late Michael Kavanaugh, who died in the hospital a few weeks ago.

Captain J. Gaudin, agent of the Dominion marine department, held a conference with the pilotage board of this city yesterday to discuss the advisability of amalgamation. This has been opposed by the Nanaimo board.

J. Curran has purchased the Provincial hotel from Mrs. Miller, and will take possession Dec. 1st.

G. F. Cane, a lawyer, of Toronto, has decided to settle here.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

**The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.**

Rev. J. C. Tolmie of Brantford has accepted a call to St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Windsor.

L. Z. Jonas, M. P. for Gaspe, is seriously ill of heart disease and fears he may die.

It is announced that H. C. Cook, ex-M. P., will contest Muskoka against Col. O'Brien at the next Dominion election.

A Fort McLeod despatch says: Dr. Wm. Allen, collector of customs and an ex-mayor of Cornwall and police magistrate, is dying.

The first C. P. R. train on the Galt Coal Company's line, which has been altered to the standard gauge, arrived in Lethbridge on Wednesday.

President Van Horne, of the C. P. R., referring to the alleged cut in connection with the Soo route, says that there is for a fifth wheel to a coach or a trail to the moon. It cannot be classed as a colonization road, for the country through which it is to pass is not agricultural, nor even a lumbering or mining section."

It also says:

"So far as known to us there is not the slightest chance for the project materializing for many years to come, if ever, and those who are continually trying to deceive the people by base and foundationless reports, such as

## THE FALL ASSIZES

Mr. Justice Walkem's Address to the Grand Jury This Morning.

## ONLY THREE VICTORIA CASES

Why Americans Respect the Law When They Come to British Columbia—It Was the Juries That Saved the Country in Early Days.

The fall assizes opened this morning, Mr. Justice Walkem presiding. The Hon. Theodore Davie, attorney-general, and A. G. Smith, deputy attorney-general, represented the crown. There were only three Victoria cases on the docket, viz., Reg. v. Carruthers, murder; Reg. v. Ramos, larceny, and Reg. v. Ellery, larceny. The Strobel murder case, venire changed from Westminster, will also be tried.

The grand jury was empanelled as follows: E. Pearson, foreman; Jas. Barnes, Ald. Baker, George Bishop, M. Baker, R. Erskine, G. Glover, Ald. Henderson, J. Hewlings, John Kinman, R. Maynard, R. Jameson, George Walker, H. Walker, H. Stemler and H. M. Yates.

In addressing the grand jury, Justice Walkem said that looking at Victoria as a seaport it surprised him to see such a small docket, there being only three cases. This speaks very well for the city. The first case, that of Reginald Carruthers, murder, was a serious and unfortunate one. The magistrate could not have done anything but send the case up for trial; a life had been lost and it must be accounted for. The first step in the trial was to place the case in the hands of the grand jury, and then the judge and the petit jury will deal with the serious part of the case. It was a great mistake for a grand jury to try a case; that was usurping the powers of a distinct tribunal, the petit jury. The duty of the grand jury was to send the case forward and leave the result in the hands of the petit jury. He had his ideas about the case, and no doubt the members of the grand jury also had their ideas. This could not be helped, but it was their duty to disabuse their minds of those ideas. Some may think the man should not be hanged for killing the Chinaman, but the petit jury would decide that, as there might be some facts with which he and the grand jury were not acquainted... What would one hear in the towns south of the border in reference to British Columbia? They rail at us and say we are too small and too jealous of, but they always end their conversation with the remark, "Life and property are safe up there." This opinion was brought about by our institutions of justice. The juries in the upper country saved us in days gone by. The chief justice who was then judge would have been powerless without an honest jury. If the juries had brought in verdicts contrary to the evidence the chief justice would have been powerless to do anything. The other cases on the docket were much lighter.

At 12 o'clock the grand jury brought in a true bill against George Ellery on two counts: (1) stealing a dog belonging to Mr. Boscowitz, and (2) having the dog in his possession knowing it to be stolen. Mr. Walls, who appeared on behalf of the prisoner, pleaded guilty to the second and not guilty to the second charge, and asked the court to consider the prisoner's age and feeble-mindedness and previous good character in passing sentence. The attorney-general wished to ask the witness what certain slab, which he produced, could do to the injury.

Mr. Taylor objected to the production of lumber from Sayward's mill. The depositions showed that there was a doubt whether the stick produced was the particular weapon alleged to have inflicted the injury.

The court sustained the objection, and thought witness might be asked what kind of weapon had done the deed.

To this question the witness answered: "A blunt weapon."

Dr. Hanington, being sworn, testified:

That he had been called to see the deceased at 54 Fisgard street on Monday, the 6th of November; he was unconscious and breathing very heavily; his left pupil was strongly contracted and his right pupil dilated; the eyeball of the right eye was protruding and his nose was bleeding; I considered he had a fracture of the skull and a lot of blood pressing on the brain on the opposite side; believed it a perfectly hopeless case; saw him next morning, when he was dying; saw his body in Storey's undertaking room when the post mortem was being performed by Dr. Jones; I saw the base of the skull was fractured and an artery that runs through the middle of the skull was ruptured and a clot of blood pressing between the brain and the skull; other organs were healthy; death was caused by the pressure of the clot of blood on the brain, due to the rupture of the artery, which ruptured was caused by an external blow struck with great force on the left parietal bone; have no doubt that this blow was the cause of death.

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To this question the witness answered:

"A blunt weapon."

Dr. Hanington was not cross-examined.

The next witness was a Chinaman. Mr. Taylor objected to the interpreter, Mr. Wing on two grounds (1) incompetency, and (2) a leaning towards the prosecution. The court required proof, and none being forthcoming Mr. Taylor's objection was overruled. Mr. Taylor then objected to the form of the oath, which consisted in burning a piece of paper.

The witness was thereupon asked by the court whether that form was binding upon his conscience, and he answered that it was. The court then noted the objection.

Mr. Taylor (to the interpreter)—Ask him what he understands by an oath.

Interpreter—Yes, he understands.

Mr. Taylor—Ask him what he thinks it means.

Interpreter—Witness says it is the Chinese way, and that he will be compelled to tell the truth or he will be punished.

Mr. Taylor—By whom?

Interpreter—He says by some power in Heaven.

Mr. Taylor—By some idol?

Interpreter—Yes, he says an idol.

After further examination Mr. Taylor renewed his objection as to the form of oath taken, saying it had not the essential requirements of an oath and it was not binding on witness' conscience, as the Chinaman had no conscience. The objection was noted and the point may be reserved.

On cross-examination witness stated that he searched his room carefully, but looked through the shop only superficially.

G. C. Sauer testified that he had sold the ring to the last witness for \$125 in May last; identified the diamond.

Richard Wallace, sworn: I am a porter and bartender at the Delmonico's. I have known the prisoner for nine months; met him at the corner of Government and Cormorant streets. Prisoner said to me: "I have a snap for you; I have a ring belonging to a friend who is going to San Francisco, and he needs the money." I told him I had no money at present, but said I would see him next day. Went to see him next day, when he showed me a diamond and offered to sell it to me for \$50. I went to see Currier, and we both went to see prisoner the same afternoon; he was standing outside waiting for us; he took us in the alleyway and asked \$50 for the diamond. Currier said, "Tell me up and see if I can use it," and then went away. We returned, and Currier offered prisoner \$20 for it. Diamond produced and identified.

Edward Currier was being examined at the time of going to press.

At 3:45 the grand jury brought in a

true bill in the case of Carruthers, charged with murder.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

In the Rameau case Currier was giving evidence as the Times went to press yesterday. His testimony tallied in every particular with that of his friend Wallace. A waiter out of employment supporting his wife and family, an "occasional gambler," who is ready to play cards or game with any person at any time. He said he paid the prisoner \$30 for the diamond which he threatened to make it hot for him, if he did not give him more; that prisoner subsequently told him he arrested on a charge of stealing the diamond; was tried and acquitted.

Policeman Hildreth testified to arresting the prisoner and to finding on his person a card with the words, "June 24th. Found diamond."

Mr. Walls addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and Mr. Smith having waived the right of reply, the jury retired, and after two hours' deliberation brought in a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

The prisoner being asked by the court what he had to say told the same story as he had previously told in the police court, viz., that he found a diamond on June 24th, did not know the owner; offered to give it to Currier for \$50, and that Currier took the diamond and returned to prisoner a piece of glass or paste instead; he received not one cent for the diamond.

His lordship then sentenced him to nine months in jail.

Punctually at 10 the judge took his seat on the bench and the trial of Arthur Carruthers for the murder of Wee Dong was at once proceeded with.

The attorney-general and P. E. Irving appeared for the crown and W. J. Taylor and H. K. Hall defended the prisoner. The court room was literally packed with spectators and the Salvation Army lasses were present to watch the progress of the trial. When a man named the prisoner pleaded "not guilty" with a heavy accent, the court adjourned until 1 p.m.

Long before 2 o'clock the court room was crowded, gallery and all, with people anxious to hear everything that might be said in connection with the trial for murder. The cross-examination of the last witness was continued. Mr. Taylor asking for the purpose of cross-examination whether he saw Wee Dong with an edging in his hand.

Mr. Irving made the opening address to the jury.

Mr. H. Hanington, being sworn, gave evidence corroborating the statement of Dr. Jones.

Mr. Taylor asked the witness whether he had been to the sawmill.

Mr. Hanington said he had been to the sawmill.

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## PRINCIPAL GRANT AGAIN

Reply to the Criticisms of Ministers Haggart and Caron.

### THE SAVING ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

The Post Office Deficit—Waste in the Past—The Expenditure on the Galops Channel—The Rights of a Subject.

My first communication dealt with the necessity of a most rigid and thorough-going system of administrative economy on our part, in view of the extravagance and waste that has been almost everywhere apparent for years. Economy is necessary in every country, for the temptations to spend money are innumerable. Even the United States, with its vast wealth, is now suffering severely from the reckless expenditure of the last twelve or fifteen years. But Canada is a young and poor country, the epoch of immense expenditures for national purposes is over; we dare not go on borrowing, and our national existence depends on stopping waste in every direction, living within our means, and burdening the mass of the people as little as possible. Any other course would simply illustrate the Rake's Progress to perdition. To avoid more general condemnation, I gave several specific illustrations of extravagance, representing different types of waste. No one had a word to say in favor of an unnecessary increase of the civil service through political patronage, the superannuation abuse, the abrogation of the cabinet, or the senate as now constituted. Two ministers of the crown have, however, sat in a papa of guilty, with regard to the Intercolonial, the post-office deficit, and the Galops channel, and off charged me with flippancy and ignorance.

Mr. Haggart gives what is called "an effective answer" to the illustration taken from the Intercolonial railway. What does it amount to? He admits every word of the charge and gives me his word of explanation. "It is true," he says, "that for some years it would not be well to mention how many years?" the road was operated at an annual loss of many thousands? hundreds of thousands of dollars, whereas last year the earnings sufficed to slightly more than cover the working expenses." He gives the official figures for the past two years, showing that a bigger business was done in 1892-93 than in the previous year; yet that the working expenses were about \$400,000 less! In other spheres of industry an increase of business means an increase of charges, but here a miracle has been wrought. The working expenses are enormously less, though more business was done. Does not this prove that nearly twenty years we have been wasting annually "many" hundreds of thousands of dollars? Mr. Haggart says, "that he is doing his duty to the road and the rolling stock," and of course not charging any annual expense to the so-called capital account. Why, then, did he voice such a slight explanation as to how he was able to do it? What was done with that extra half or three quarters of a million? When he has saved so much, could he not save a quarter of a million more next year? He is a public servant, and his first duty is to the public. We ought to know all the facts, so that, if necessary, former administrators may be censured and similar waste avoided in future. If this long-contested scandal is hushed up, we shall be in the same plight again whenever the public forgets, that is, before very long. What makes the thing intolerable is that the money must have been worse than wasted. We cannot afford to throw millions into the fire, nor much less afford to use them to corrupt the people? Mr. Haggart offers no explanation. A Scotch minister used to say: "My brethren, this is a difficult passage; let us look it fairly in the face and pass on." Mr. Haggart is evidently a far-away cousin of that good man.

In taking an illustration from the post-office department, my principal authority was the statistical record for Canada for 1890, in which there is a table of the postal revenue and expenditure from 1868 to 1890. Not having the volume for 1892, I depended for that year on an article published in a quarterly magazine, a month later, by Mr. A. T. Drummond of Montreal, and reprinted and sent out to our leading newspapers, some of which reviewed it, while none noted it in any mistake. His general statement, that the postoffice has for years "been in a chronic state of departmental solvency," was given without quotation marks. Of course I endorsed it, and still endorse it, because it expresses the main point to be noted, because it is the steady burden that on the individual or national and also the postal side, can be profitably increasing and never taken off. I accepted his statement also that the deficit for 1892 was a million and a half. I found, however, on examination that he had been misled on this point by the extraordinary way in which the accounts for that year are made up. The totals are as he stated them, namely, revenue \$2,652,745, and expenditure \$4,205,983. There are, however, fifteen items of expenditure, amounting in all to \$889,000, which appear in detail on the postal side, and which are also summarized in two items and added to the expenditure side, making the real deficit \$663,374. On this one point, which does not affect the argument, the postmaster-general bases his defence. This is after the manner of a biographer who tells us "that Cromwell had a wart on his face," and then goes into a dissertation on warts, instead of giving us a life of his hero. Second-class posts and others ways glad to do their best, running across the seas, and first-class men and papers come to their arms with an argument. They know that any other course of procedure is childish. But, according to Sir Adolphe Caron, "It is unbecoming in a gentleman of Principal Grant's years and position to write flippantly that the department has been for years in what may be termed a chronic state of insolvency." "No," said Sir Adolphe in conclusion, "I do not think Principal Grant has made out a case of extravagance against us. We get no surprises from the postal service. But what country except Great Britain does?"

Valken had the *Canada* *Advertiser* returned. It was posted a verdict short time. The or hour, but not agreed. At and asked for his evidence. His that there was would read his taken as fully as again retired, when at his lordship's disposal. The *Advertiser*. We upon him with two hands, that this had not early in the examination would accept. Mr. on page 13.

of 1890 and 1891 says: "Doubtless having been expressed by some as to the accuracy of the above report, tests were made, with the result that the least depth discovered was 16 feet out, and appeared to be located in a rock, which was the only possible (as is asserted by the contractor) has been swept into the channel by the action of the ice since its completion in 1888." Here is miracle upon miracle. The work that was completed in 1888 has, in November, 1893, "been carried forward close upon completion." It had 16 1/2 feet in 1888, 16 in 1889 because of loose masses of rock, and 10 1/2 in 1893, because, as Mr. Haggart says, "only 2,242 cubic yards of rock, solid rock, remains." Who will say that the age of miracles is past?

(2) "The contract price has not been exceeded, and as the work has not been completed the final estimate has not been paid." I turn to the auditor-general's report for 1889 and find that not only was the whole of the contract price paid, but \$90,000 additional for excavation below grade to enable the bed to be to the mark for \$300,000, and the auditor-general in 1889 reports \$454,000 as paid. What is the explanation? Does Sir Adolphe call it solvency? In 1892 we are told that it was "only" two-thirds of a million, that is a mere fable. Mr. Metcalfe could not talk more airily of such a sum. Surely, too, it is manifest that, to get at the truth, we must take the average of the number of years continuously. For instance, in 1882 and 1883 the deficit came down to \$437,000 and \$423,000 from \$635,000 in 1880; but in 1886 it went up again with a bound to \$911,000. We are told that the size of Canada and the sparse population explain nothing. The club will allow for those causes, but, in 1883 the deficit was only \$28,000! Since then we have added Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, but the deficit from all these is only \$220,000, and old Canada's increase of population and wealth ought to more than balance that. The real reasons for the deficit were stated by me to have not been alluded to by my critics, perhaps because they are not creditable. We still maintain the abominable framing principle, though we have stepped off from it of our own accord. We send more of its moulderings home. We get more of newspapers free. This, it was felt, would help to keep the press quiet, but it is an abuse so flagrant that it is not even attempted in the United States, where administrative abuses flourish. It is indefensible from every point of view, and I urge our respecting newspapers to join in a crusade against its continuance. It is not even in their interests. The country is infested with fake gift papers, because of the ease of advertising freely, and the offices of publication. We also appoint postmasters, mail carriers and clerks by political influence, instead of by merit. Investigation into irregularities is made difficult from the same cause; and postoffices are multiplied unnecessarily as political bribes.

"We get no surplus from the postal service," Sir Adolphe Caron calmly says. Well, that is about as mild a way of stating that the average deficit for the past seven years has been three-quarters of a million as the imagination can conceive. We do not expect a large surplus, but we have at least to expect that the depth of water was less than 17 feet. Mr. Kennedy then made an examination, and his report has been kept from the public until now. Is all this characteristic of what is usually called a "square deal"?

(4) Mr. Haggart's strong point is that the deepening of the channel was for eastern-bound traffic, and that the new and expensive lock he is building at the foot of the rapid is to let western-bound vessels into the canal. This is in imitation of the German government which the depth of water was less than 17 feet. Mr. Kennedy then made an examination, and his report has been kept from the public until now. Is all this characteristic of what is usually called a "square deal"?

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## MCGREEVY'S REVELATIONS.

The Strong Light Thrown on Conservative Election Methods.

## WHAT WAS THE TOTAL BRIBERY FUND?

The Means Used in 1887 and 1891 to Assure Victories for the Government—Winnipeg Election—Hon Mr. Foster and the West.

Ottawa, Nov. 19.—Any one who attended the trial of Hon. Thomas McGreevy and N. K. Connolly, which was on here at present, and who was not conversant with the electorating methods of the Conservative party prior to the last general election, would have been simply astounded at the revelations brought out. While it was generally known by those who follow Canadian politics that the money which passed through the hands of Owen E. Murphy and others were being directed to the fund of the Tory party, there was no straight evidence so far that such had been the case. It was admitted that a certain sum went to secure the election of Hon. Thomas McGreevy in Quebec west, that was about all that was found out before the privacies and elections committee, which sat for a week.

When asked what was done with the money before the committee, Hon. Thomas McGreevy refused to answer, and was therefore referred to the house.

I concede the for a reprobate. His deputy, collect the sole and a workman to some of similar of responsibility received, and backward in that it was labor statistics in labor question gathered links of labor, cause his explana-

The explanation' at the ministerial now ex-mit reporters, a messenger that only one representative of the door, if that report was continued to be admitt- participated in the press, on the side of morning. The resolutions, de- in harmony as employed by stics; 2nd, that dues be made alien labor be

demands were to consider therefore ap- cision of the Sunday morn- looking minis- like a fish out homes to grant- ing the po- m. To the repre- sent of Mr. was created to bring friends' of the govern- mental adherent

RICA.—The Brazili- fairs says the and only newly-purchas- York to begin- on the insur- and in Europe for on of England at the state

28.—The Nic- day morning, practice during of the lynes- were used. This in the harbor as taken on of coal at this she has enough and to supply any fleet yet to

Nov. 29.—Troops evolutionist band wading along the be given.

Nov. 29.—The Nicaragua giv- is in pecuni- anything where

one III. Mrs. Gladstone, the sister, is suffering from influenza. She d two days.

Passenger collision on the and Venice co- went an express. It is reported 20 and many seriously gas reservoir of flooded and set fire number of people.

28.—The Nic- day morning, practice during of the lynes- were used. This in the harbor as taken on of coal at this she has enough and to supply any fleet yet to

If it took nearly half a million dollars to carry the Quebec district, how much must it cost to carry the whole Dominion? That is a question which is worthy of consideration. Sir John Macdonald, speaking at Quebec, once said that it was true that the Conservative party used money to carry the elections, that they will bribe the people with their money. This principle was carried to an extreme during the last general elections, and the disclosures that have been going on ever since show that such was the case. It was not only money that was secured from contractors, but public works, canals, breakwaters, postoffices, etc., were all held out as so many bribes to the electors. In this very same district in Quebec one of the party leaders told me that Hon. Thomas McGreevy and others carried a debt of \$61,000 after the elections of 1887 for the benefit of the party. This sum was expended over and above that which was provided for in the bribery fund. What amount that was he did not say, but it must have been very large, seeing he referred to this \$61,000 as a small deficit.

In the province of Ontario I know a transaction which took place between a certain contractor and the government on the eve of the elections of 1891. Indeed, it was this deal going on that made certain to my mind that the elections were to come off then, notwithstanding that the bill for the construction of the house of commons was opposed to it. In that transaction there was only \$60,000 involved. Just how it was spent and what was done with it there has been no sworn evidence, as has been given about the McGreevy fund, but the contractor in question has got a big pull with the administration. A friend of his told me once that he held a certain minister in the "hollow of his hand."

I have no desire to go into the doings of the bribery brigade beyond pointing out that had it not been for the disclosures all would be told again and again that it is saved everyone must "go through the wilderness," by fasting for forty days and nights. Mrs. Williams, who is the wife of an ex-attorney-general of the United States, is insane. When brought into court this morning the youngest child looked to be perfectly well but the others are beyond doubt suffering either from want of food or sickness. When questioned each one brightly answered that he had had all he wanted to eat. "What do you eat now?" Lester was asked of one of the children. "The body and the blood" he responded, and the father smiled. King and his wife said that they had all they wanted to eat. The parents have gone 31 days without other food than crackers and wine, and for six days past, they state, that they have not had anything at all. The children have gone for 31 days, they say, on crackers and water. King, till 8 months ago was earning \$80 per month. Since becoming attracted by the Williams he has quit. The court ordered the children turned over to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society. The superintendent returned the baby with the understanding that the parents should give it proper nourishment.

Starvation in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 29.—Reports are coming in from western Kansas which tell of great suffering among many people there who are destitute of provisions and without money to buy fuel. For 24 hours a severe blizzard has been raging. Appeals are coming in to the governor for coal, but he is powerless to aid, unless coal could be shipped there from the state mine at Leavenworth.

Those who take any interest in politics at all have their eyes at present directed at Winnipeg. The contest between C. H. Campbell, Conservative, and Hon. Joseph Martin, Liberal, will have ended and the result made public before this letter reaches its destination.

## INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

## Events of the Week in the Great Island Country.

(Kamloops Sentinel.)

The sleighing has been so good and the weather so pleasant that sleighing parties have been all the rage.

O. S. Batchelor, purser on the Lytton, is spending a few days in Kamloops. He reports that the rails will be laid on the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake railway as far as Wigwam by the end of this week. From that point a sleigh road will be opened to the lake and freight conveyed through the winter months to Nakusp by steamer, which will be the chief distributing centre for the mining district. Nakusp will thus have semi-weekly communication by mails and freight during the winter.

A complimentary banquet is to be tendered A. W. Harding this evening at the Dominion hotel, as a farewell to his bachelor life. Mr. Harding is deservedly popular among the young men of Kamloops. He leaves on Monday night for Victoria, where on Wednesday, in St. James' church, he is to be married to Miss J. M. H. Pope, who has also many friends in this city.

Chapman creek hydraulic, put in by the C. P. R. near North Bend, is now being run black and about three thousand yards of earth is being removed daily by six men. The bank will be washed out to alter the position of the roadway, while return in gold is expected to be sufficient to cover the cost. The rapidity with which the earth is being removed will go far toward reducing the cost from what it would otherwise have been by ordinary means been employed.

Among the miners who will spend the winter in Kamloops is W. W. Purdy, who has been prospecting in Lillooet. He went further up the river than most prospectors and has hit on a claim which he intends developing next summer. He predicts that a number of Lillooet hydraulics will yield good returns when fully developed.

W. Thibaudau, C.E., sends this letter to the Sentinel:

Sir.—In your issue of last week there appeared an item to the effect that J. E. Fancier and myself had for years been working on the plans of a certain engine, I must confess that I was considerably surprised at the misstatements contained in the article in question, and feel it my duty to correct the same. In the first place I wish to state that water efforts have been made by me respecting the proposed engine, I have received no assistance from Mr. Sandercock, any one else. Further, that the description of the working of the engine, as contained in the said article is altogether incorrect. For some time past I have been engaged in the preparation of plans and working parts, and am endeavoring to perfect an engine on the rotary principle, but do not consider the present the proper time to furnish the public with particulars. I shall be pleased if other papers in question would kindly publish this communication.

At D. R. E. Smith, who was shot on Tuesday, Oct. 31st, is progressing, and for the past few days has been able to sit up and the limb, though yet in plaster of paris, is by no means so painful as it was. It is expected that he will soon be able to move about on crutches.

Capt. Moore, of the steamer Duchess, running from Golden to Lake Windermere on the upper Columbian, went down Tuesday to spend the winter in Victoria. Navigation has closed, and the steamers belonging to the upper Columbia sub-contractors and laborers have stopped cash, something like \$40,000 a month having been disbursed. But on the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake road the men have had to be content with time checks payable a month after date, and which they have not been able to cash at the contractor's office for three months past. There are one or two business houses in the town that will accept these time checks as payment for value received. But the men ought not to be put to this trouble and expense. They have done their work and should receive their pay free of all encumbrance or penalties. Hans Johnson's letter in this issue may be taken as a sample case.

Hans Johnson, a laboring man, sends the following to the editor of the Star on a question now classed among the burning ones in the upper country: I have been working on the new railway, and when my contract was accepted the engineers in October I got an estimate from them and went to the contractor's office to settle up. The clerk gave me a time check payable on the 15th of November. Although my work was finished and there was nothing more for me to do I had to wait around until that date. I went to the office on November 15th and was told by the clerk to call again on the 18th, as the paymaster would be there on that date. I went again on the 18th and was told to come on the 20th. Well, sir, I went again on the 20th and was met by the same old story—"No money in the office; call again on the 23rd." I always understood that this was a poor man's country, but it seems that the poor man has no redress whatever. It is a shame that the law allows big contractors to keep men hanging around after they have been paid. If I could have got my pay when I was due I would have been able to pay my fare to some other place, but now I must stop here or go on the tramp. I shall not go to the office to be told to "call again," but will see how much I can get for this time check at one of the hotels.

(Golden Era.)

Work on the Vermont creek slight road is nearing completion. A number of men have come in from this week.

Work on the Stony creek bridge has been discontinued until next spring after a most successful test last Tuesday morning. Mr. Vantele, the engineer in charge, left on No. 2 of that date for Montreal.

Spanish America.

Montevideo, Nov. 27.—The legislative election took place yesterday, and the city was practically in a state of siege.

The shops were barricaded and closed, the streets were deserted, trains empty, and the voting tables surrounded by the military and armed policemen. Hired ruffians have been brought from Argentina to render the police opposition delegates were rejected at the polls, the people are terrorized and only government employees or partisans voted.

The "beautiful" is piling up. Two feet required for the season.

A slight blizzard from the north ushered in Thanksgiving Day, but later on the weather became milder and the gentle snow came down.

Wm. Mackenzie came up from his ranch at the mouth of the river this week. He says it will be a great winter for trappers.

There are still two cases of mountain fever at the station. La grippe is disappearing, but has left several invalids in its wake.

We understand that a branch of the Salvation Army is about to be established in Revelstoke.

A Bourgeois arrived down from Big Bend on Wednesday, bringing 41 mink, 5 mink, 1 grizzly and a small pack of beaver skins. He operated in the vicinity of Gold Stream.

The C. P. R. Crow's Nest Pass road will run down the Moyie, cross the divide between that stream and the head of Goat River, and thence south along side Goat River.

It is stated that the steamer Illecillewaet, which left here Thursday morning carrying mails and passengers to the

Lytton at the Green Slide, was stopped by snow and ice a few miles down river. If this be so navigation for the season is practically closed. There is a great amount of freight accumulated here, including rails for the Nakusp & Sloan railway. It is possible the ten miles completed on the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake road may be utilized to open traffic with the lower country for the next few weeks before the lower river freezes.

The total loss of the Dominion Express Co. in the recent Seabird Bluff accident was \$1,000. The engine has been raised and taken to Vancouver. It is an entire wreck.

Work on the Alpha and Black Bear, two of the Grady group of claims, is being carried on with the most satisfactory results.

Revelstoke merchants have been very busy for the past week sending off the winter's supplies to the various towns, villages and camps within a radius of 60 miles.

The owners are satisfied that the Queen Bess will prove one of the bonanzas of the country.

Why is coal so dear at Revelstoke? Eleven dollars a ton is a prohibitive price. At Canmore coal is delivered to the cars at \$2.50 per ton. Canmore is only 196 miles east of Revelstoke. Can it be possible that the C. P. R. charges \$5.50 a ton for carrying coal 196 miles? If the charges on other goods are like those along the C. P. R. in British Columbia, it would not grow.

The life is being squeezed out by high freight charges. We see that the C. P. R. carries coal from Canmore to Morden, Man. (nearly 1000 miles) for \$5.80 a ton. The Morden people are trying to induce the C. P. R. to lower their rate to \$3.50 per ton, so that coal could be laid down there at the reasonable price of \$6. It would seem by this that the C. P. R. has no use for local traffic, or else it has decided to discriminate against British Columbia. Coal will be a great boon to these wood-burning mining towns, it being so much cheaper than cedar or pine, but at the present prohibitive price it is difficult to afford to use it. If the C. P. R. would act with little more generosity towards British Columbia it would be a decided benefit to the company in the long run.

For some reason there has been a great difference in the system of paying wages adopted on the two railroads now under construction in the northern portion of West Kootenay, although both, we believe, are under the same contractor, Mr. D. McGillivray.

On the Nakusp & Sloane the sub-contractors and laborers are paid \$35.50 a ton, and the contractors \$35.30. Closing bids: Atchison, 18-3-4; Burlington & Quincy, 18-1-2; Canada Southern, 51-1-4; Canadian Pacific, 17-2; Central Pacific, 18-1-2; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Louis, 18-3-4; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Louis, 18-1-2; Chicago & Lackawanna, 18-7; Erie, 14-5-8; Wells-Fargo Express, 12-1; Great Northern preferred, 10-8; Lake Shore, 12-14; Louisville & Nashville, 14-1-2; New York Central, 10-2-3-8; New York & New England, 4-3-4; Northern Pacific, blank; Northwestern, 10-3-4; Oregon Improvement, 27; Oregon, 18-1-2; Pacific Mail, 17; Reading, 21-1-2; Rock Island, 69-3-4; Southern Pacific, 19-1-2; St. Paul, 10-1-2; Union, 89-1-2; money on call, 4-1-2; foreign exchange, 2-1-2.

Thus far the trip cannot be exceeded by the whole world.

On the whole, the upper Columbia is a vaste, first-class floating hotel. She carries a brass band of sixteen pieces, which becomes a strong band at night. As I write soft strains of "After the Ball" are wafted over the ship, and the oily sea is rolling without a murmur.

The temperature is tropical. The terms second and third-class change, as also do circumstances. Second-class on this ship is good enough for anybody, and the passengers are ladies and gentlemen. Third-class is not bad, and the berths are good. There is a slight difference in table. Therefore I can say to single men: Buy a second-class ticket from New York to London via Liverpool, and second or third-class from London to Cape Town. The second-class rates are:

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## LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Thursday's Evening Times.

## FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

**Northwest Coast Seal Skins Go 20 per Cent Under Old Prices.**

Hall, Goepp & Co. received another cablegram from London last evening announcing that Northwest coast skins declined 20 per cent under the prices brought at the autumn sales of 1892. Mr. Hall is of the opinion that the entire catch of the schooners was classed under that head, as his advices related to skins taken in Japanese and Russian waters. Local estimates place the average net returns to the sealers at \$10 a skin. The news from London is of a decidedly disheartening nature to the sealers. In many instances actual cost was \$0, and the margins will not pay salaries to managing owners and interests on the money invested. It is said that some of the sealers will not go out next year, but that remains to be seen. There certainly will be many laid up if Japan and Russia acquiesce in the regulations. However, the latter action is improbable. It is likely that a general reduction in every branch of the business will be seen next season. Another factor in the future of the industry is the dispute between the present government at Washington and the Alaska Fur Co. The Harrison administration limited the company to a catch of 7,500 skins, for which they were to pay an amount proportionate with the allowance of the lease. Now the Cleveland administration has demanded full payment for this year, and if the reduction is held to be illegal the company will certainly kill all the seals they can next year.

## AFTER TEN YEARS.

The Affairs of the Late Samuel McNutt Finally Settled.

Samuel McNutt, a Nanaimo miner, was drowned from his way from Victoria to Tacoma on the steamer North Pacific in August, 1883, and his estate has just been settled by F. B. Gregory of the firm of Belyea & Gregory, who was appointed administrator of the estate of the deceased. The principal property belonging to the deceased was \$4,000, which has been in the provincial treasury for over ten years. Mr. Gregory has succeeded in obtaining the money for the heirs, who live in New Brunswick.

In August, 1883, McNutt, who was suffering from a mild form of insanity, was sent from Nanaimo to a friend in a friend to the superintendent of provincial police. The writer of the note requested the superintendent to care for McNutt and see that he was sent to his home in New Brunswick. The note stated that the man had \$4,000 in his possession. The superintendent, when the deceased came to his office, induced him to place the \$4,000 in the safe. Thinking that McNutt was able to care for himself and would not leave the city without the money the superintendent allowed him to walk around. Anxiety was beginning to be felt for him when the news reached Victoria that he had been drowned on his way to Tacoma.

A report on narcotics by Miss Marshall, superintendent at Chilliwack, was adopted.

During the fair, so the superintendent of fair work, Mrs. Craney of Vancouver, reported, literature was distributed and refreshments served. The report gave a list of literature, where it could be obtained and how best distributed.

There was a long discussion on parliamentary usage after which the report of the island organizer was read. No new unions were organized but a Y. W. C. A. annex to the Victoria union was formed and located in the hall.

The noon-day prayer was led by Mrs. Brown of Vancouver.

A pleasing feature in connection with the lunch was the presentation by the Victoria flower mission of a bouquet to each delegate.

## STILL IN SESSION.

Business Transacted at the W. C. T. U. Convention Yesterday and To-Day.

The first business taken up at yesterday afternoon was the election of the W. C. T. U. convention was the election of Mrs. Hunter of Victoria as an honorary member and the admittance of Mrs. Ross of New Westminster as a delegate.

The president's address referred to the work being done and the work still to be done. It stated that the church today holds the balance of power; that much good has been accomplished and is to be done by the advanced prohibition clubs now being formed throughout the Dominion, and which constitute, in reality, the thin edge of the prohibition wedge; that, in order to accomplish the ends of the W. C. T. U. woman must possess all the rights of the franchise, and exercise them; it is useless to pray "Thy kingdom come" and vote contra or stay away from the polls; that the Loyal Legion is accomplishing a "good work" for temperance, and that special effort must be made to educate the young for patriotism.

The constitution was amended after the fiscal year, which will hereafter terminate on July 15th, so that the annual convention can be held in August.

The Westminster delegates reported that in that city temperance education had been made obligatory by the school board, a text book, "The Pathfinder," being in use. It was decided at the next election for school trustees to support only such candidates as pledged themselves to follow the example of the Westminster board.

The claims of the Woman's Journal upon the members of the W. C. T. U. were presented by Mrs. Cunningham.

Mrs. Eldridge of Vancouver reported on the work among sailors, miners and lumbermen. She showed that the miners had been distributed, many visits paid and numerous meetings held among sailors especially. The superintendent of this department recommended that the young ladies provide "comfort bags" for distribution among the men, the bags being equipped with bibles, literature

## Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

**DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.**

The only Pure Cream Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.  
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

cotton, buttons, needles, comb and brush, etc., etc.

The report on unfermented wine at the Lord's table was adopted without discussion.

In her report on legislation, petitions and franchises Mrs. Gordon Grant spoke especially of the Vancouver local superintendent, who had sent out 50,000 letters to the voters of the municipality, asking them to exercise the franchises only in favor of men who would use their influence for the home against the saloon. Many petitions had been circulated against the granting of licenses in the majority of instances successfully.

Hospital work (Mrs. D. McNaughton) has been carried on quietly but persistently, the usual meetings being held; prison work (Mrs. D. Robson, represented by Mrs. Scouller), showed better perhaps in any other similar department; progress and more accomplished than evangelistic work (Mrs. Burkholder) was reported in a satisfactory condition, and young women's work (Mrs. Schooley) proved to have well maintained its record during the year. Mrs. Schooley's recommendation that an organizer be appointed for young women's work was adopted with the report.

A public meeting was held in Temperance hall in the evening, when a programme of addresses and music was presented. The principal address was delivered by Rev. Solomon Cleaver, M. A., of the Metropolitan Methodist church.

There being no report from the committee on press work, the business of this morning's session was opened by the reading of a report from Mrs. D. Spencer on social purity. The report recommended the re-election of the same committee with the addition of Mrs. Langley.

Miss Fraser, of Vancouver, presented a report on juvenile work. One Loyalty Legion hall had been organized in New Westminster and two bands of boys at Chilliwack. A discussion ensued on this important branch of the work led by Mrs. Jenkins of Victoria. Mesdames Spofford, of Victoria, Schooley, of Vancouver, and Macnaughton of Victoria took part. The latter suggested that branches of the W. C. T. U. and Loyal Legion should be established in different localities. The report was adopted.

The report on parlor work by Mrs. Shakespeare stated that thirteen meetings productive of much good had been held. A discussion led by Mrs. Gordon Grant followed the reading of the report which with a number of suggestions was adopted.

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