

CLAIMED LETTERS.

at the Victoria Post Office on October 1.

Adair, G. Alexander, W. M. Armstrong, A. J. Armstrong, ...

THE CITY.

FRIDAY NEXT is now the date set for the annual Harvest Festival...

DR. HASSELL, the newly elected medical officer of the Jubilee hospital was duly initiated into office yesterday...

HERE is the summary of arrests made by the city police during September, an eloquent testimonial to the orderliness of the city...

UNFORTUNATE John Walters, who two or three months ago unsuccessfully attempted to end his miserable existence by jumping from the outer wharf...

THE police have not yet identified the owner or owners of a portion of the supposed stolen property found in George Horst's possession...

THERE were issued from the city free library during the month of September, 1912 books, of which 777 were loaned to ladies and 938 to gentlemen...

THE harvest thanksgiving exercises at St. Luke's, Cedar street, yesterday afternoon, was a very appropriate character...

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The Rosland Jewelry Robber Is Given Eight Years in the Penitentiary.

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Governor of Algeria.

Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Paris...

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COMPLAINANTS OF CRUELTY.

A Seaman of the "Vera" Relates His Grievances and Promises to Have the Law.

During the long cruise of the sealing schooner Vera just ended, things aboard have not been the pleasant nature and more than one of the crew accused Captain V. Bragg of cruel treatment. No charges have yet been preferred in the courts, but the pleasant nature and more than one of the crew accused Captain V. Bragg of cruel treatment. No charges have yet been preferred in the courts, but the pleasant nature and more than one of the crew accused Captain V. Bragg of cruel treatment.

FOUR-FOOTED FRIENDS

Society Takes Hold of the Dog Show and Will Make It a Memorable Success.

Without any reflection on the good behavior of the numerous exhibits, the approaching British Columbia bench show, to be held at the Assembly rooms on the 14th, 15th and 16th of this month, promises to be a howling success. Indeed a very early examination of the already extensive list shows that all the invited four-footed friends of the Kennel Club on this occasion will be well bred to have anything to do with a white party. Of course there will be some vocalists among them, but their lamentations of the past, induced by their colorless surroundings, will this time be turned into peans of praise.

THE CITY

THIS CANADA OF OURS

To let the world know how good a country Canada is for everybody, and show conclusively that this fair Dominion is not a land of foggy slides, ice palaces and chibblains: Such, in brief, is the purpose of a magnificent publication now in preparation for the Dominion government by the Dominion Publishing Co. of Toronto, of which the Hon. Mr. Wood's name is prominent. The book is a complete and up-to-date history of the Dominion, and is a most interesting and valuable work.

WOMAN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT

For many years I have been assured in my own mind that God's teaching is that man and woman are equal in his sight. Let us make man in our image, for his own words, and it is all ways conceded that, scripturally speaking, the word "man" includes all the human race.

DISABILITIES

Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have nervous spells, poor memory, shy, despondent, want to be let alone, etc.?

Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have nervous spells, poor memory, shy, despondent, want to be let alone, etc. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may never be cured. Many who wait become nervous wreck. Don't you wait. The sure, speedy cure is the GREAT "HUDYAN."

HUDYAN

HUDYAN CURES. LOST MANHOOD. FAILING POWERS. NERVOUS DEBILITY. HORRIBLE DREAMS. CONSTIPATION. LOSS OF POWER. LOSS OF CAPACITY. LACK OF ENERGY.

Call or write for Circulars and Testimonials. Blood Poison. Blood Poison. Blood Poison. Blood Poison. 30-DAY CURE CIRCULARS. HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., San Francisco, - Cal.

THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Particulars of the Lumber Vessel

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GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Another Projected Railway to the Yukon Country—Companies Incorporated. Messrs. Davis, Marshall, Macneill & Abbott have given notice of application for a private bill at the next session of the legislature, looking to the incorporation of a company and the building and operation of a railway from Douglas Lake to Teslin Lake, the company at the same time asking for the usual supplementary privileges with reference to wharves, railways, telegraph and telephone lines, etc.

AFTER MANY YEARS

A SUFFERER IS RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH. Suffered From Weak Heart and Could Not Safely Walk Any Distance—How the Pulse of Life Was Adjusted. (From the Cornwall Freeholder.) The romance of unwritten facts of real life far exceeds the rich elaborations of fiction. In a pen behind the scenes would furnish up with adequate material for a more or less true and severe anxiety in human life. You may secure the relief of some of these sufferers who will release the following testimonial: "I was afflicted with a weak heart and a distressing sensation in the region of the heart. It was attributed to several causes, all possibly more or less true. They were overwork, exposure, etc. I was certainly weak and the action of the heart was abnormally rapid. The doctor in attendance pronounced the ailment nervous prostration of the heart and she received treatment accordingly for two years. At this stage she took to her bed the way I do now. For twelve months she lay receiving only domestic attention. She improved somewhat, however, and was able to be taken to a friend of hers near Lancaster village, Mrs. J. Fisher, where she was under medical attendance and took medicine for some three years. At the end of this time she was again taken to her bed, and even a short distance. All this time she continued to be afflicted with the same ailment. About two years ago she began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. From the first day she began with a steady restoration of nervous energy. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me. I am now a healthy woman and my health is as good as ever. I am now a healthy woman and my health is as good as ever. I am now a healthy woman and my health is as good as ever."

THE NEW POST OFFICE

Inexhaustible Expert to Provide at the Right Time for Lighting and Heating. The massive stone building which is to be Victoria's custom house and post office is now rapidly approaching completion and will in a couple of weeks be finished in so far as Messrs. Elford & Smith's contract for the building itself is concerned. Mason work, plastering and woodwork have been carried out in a first class manner by the contractors from the solid arched stone and cement work of the examining engineer to the handsome heavy ornamental wooden ceilings of the main post office. The work looks solid and substantial and is very pleasing to the eye, the bold details of the interior decorations being especially good. After the completion of the present contract, however, there is much work to be done before the building will be in use, and certainly the departments will hardly be able to take up their quarters before the spring. It had been originally intended to put in heating apparatus, but indeed the heaters themselves are standing in the basement. In fact the department called for tenders once for the heating apparatus, but it is understood that some time back they were rejected as being too high. There the matter has

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Our request yesterday, that COLONIST readers would suggest any point that we had overlooked in our summary of what Hon. Mr. Sifton can do to help the Coast cities, has resulted in our being asked once more to draw attention to the great desirability of providing a place in Victoria, and another in Vancouver, where persons going into the Yukon can obtain mining licenses.

We think that such licenses should be obtainable both in Victoria and Vancouver, so that both cities would be on the same footing. If it is made known that licenses can be obtained in these cities, thousands of outfitters will come and get them there, and being there will buy large amounts of supplies.

A BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICY.

When the Hon. Mr. Turner was asked at Vancouver as to his views in regard to the proposal to run provincial politics on Dominion lines, he expressed his indifference, but declared that for him British Columbia lines were sufficient. In this Mr. Turner has shown an excellent appreciation of the needs of the hour. It is a matter of supreme indifference whether the Templeman wing of the Liberal party succeeds in getting a convention to declare in favor of running the next election on Dominion lines or whether the good sense of the party prevails and local politics are allowed to shape themselves upon local issues, for in any event there are sufficient Liberal voters who will support the present administration to counter-balance the Conservatives who are in opposition and make the efforts of what the Rossland Miner calls "the pie brigade" barren of results.

But the more important part of Mr. Turner's statement is his declaration to the effect that he believes British Columbia questions should be paramount in British Columbia politics, for when his administration appeals to the people it will not do so because the ministers composing it are of one political faith or another, so far as Dominion issues go, but because his record shows it to have the desire and ability to formulate such lines of policy as will contribute to the development of the resources of our matchless province. This is an issue worthy of the hour and its tendency will be to lift local politics out of the narrow and miserable rut into which they have fallen. There is nothing quite as picaresque as the role which the local opposition have seen fit to assume. As exhibited in the legislature, it consisted of a lot of inane debates over empty resolutions; as exhibited in the press, it consisted of vague assertions and the reiteration of adjectives, the very violence of which shows that the people who use them do not believe they are appropriate. The motive of the opposition appears to be jealousy, except so far as its esteemed leader in the house is concerned, and he seems to be inspired chiefly by a desire to do the best he can to justify his choice for his nominal position. It is impossible not to respect Mr. Semlin, but he has had a sort of a political quarrel with a party and no very well-defined views himself as to just what he wants. He would be fair-minded if it were not that, in order to keep his colleagues from suspecting him of disloyalty, he must affect to regard every act of the government as tinged with dishonesty. From the standpoint of the opposition everything the government favors is presumed to be designed for a double purpose, one of them being dishonorable and the other injurious to the interests of the country. Is a railway company to be chartered? Forthwith we are told that this is legislation for hoodlums and corruptionists and that the object of the government is to surrender the province into the hands of monopolists. Is the question one of taxation? Straightway we hear again the same story of corruption and are told that the government has deliberately resolved to render the condition of the farmers intolerable. And so on; charges of duplicity, corruption and deliberate wrong are hurled around on every possible occasion, and the people are told that this is politics. In declaring that, so far as he is concerned, provincial politics shall be placed upon a higher level, and that what is best for British Columbia shall continue to be the keynote of his policy, the Premier has appealed to the good sense of the people. As the Colonist has said on more than one occasion, it is a matter of secondary importance who fill the offices so that the policy of the government is in the best interests of the province. If ever there was a time when "measures, not men," should be the watchword of British Columbia voters, it is now. The next few years are pregnant with tremendous possibilities. Shall we fritter them away in squabbles as to whether John Doe or Richard Roe shall draw a salary? Can we not, as a people, rise above the paltriness of personal altercation—for as yet that is all our politics amounts to—and deal with the great subjects at hand in a manner worthy of them? Would it not be well for the opposition to try the experiment of admitting that possibly the ministers may be honorable men, and that they may be striving to do as best they can to promote what they believe to be the best interests of the province? If the opposition believe that the government does not understand in what direction those interests lie, or, understanding it, has failed to appreciate the means of promoting them, it is their bounden duty to show it. There may be legitimate differences of opinion as to what constitutes the best policy for British Columbia. Surely here is a wide enough scope for the ability of our real and would-be leaders of public opinion. Surely here they can find a standing ground above the mire of personalities. Let British Columbia politics be run on British Columbia lines.

A BOSTONESE DISCOVERY.

Mr. Thomas S. Nowell, president of a couple of quartz mill companies in Alaska, was in Seattle the other day and gave away the whole policy of the British government. This was very unkind of Mr. Nowell, and may be a case belli or something of that sort. Just where Mr. Nowell discovered this policy he has not yet disclosed, but here the article is just as he found it:

England's plain purpose in thus seeking to control the newly discovered gold regions is that she may be able, when it should become necessary, to restrict the production of gold without a concert of nations. This is certainly a remarkable discovery on the part of Mr. Nowell, and we wait with some interest to know whether he discovered it at Berner's Bay or at Boston. It deserves under any circumstances to be ranked with the discovery of the planet Neptune. Mr. Nowell has put this and that together and proved his discovery to his own satisfaction. There is a flaw or two in the indictment, but a few flaws cut no figure with the average American, who is afflicted with Anglo-phobia. For example: At the present time Great Britain is not seeking to control any newly discovered gold region. This would be a sufficient flaw to spoil an otherwise excellent theory in any other case; and there is the additional one that when Great Britain does own a gold region, she permits every one to come and carry away what they want. But trifles like these are as nothing to gentlemen like Mr. Nowell. If the facts do not fit his theory so much the worse for the facts. Why should the thought of a free-born American citizen from Boston be hampered by such things as facts? Was it to be compelled to respect the facts of history, law and geography, that is of British history, law and geography, that Mr. Nowell's ancestors "fit, bled, died, drew a pension, or made money out of an army contract," as the case may be? Is American patriotism so ignoble a thing that it must yield to such a paltry consideration as the truth? Do not the facts bear Mr. Nowell out? Then the facts should bear him out; then it becomes the duty of the United States Senate to resolve forthwith that the facts shall bear him out, or Senator Morgan of Alabama shall know the reason why. Shade of Jim Blaine! Shall it be said that the mere fact that the British government is not doing what Mr. Nowell says it is can be cited to prove that it is not? Never in a thousand years.

THE FARMING INTEREST.

The holding of the Fall exhibitions is calculated to attract public attention of British Columbia agriculture, which has been somewhat lost sight of in the interest attaching to the gold discoveries. Yet unless farming keeps pace with the other industries we will lose the greater part of the advantage to be derived from them. It is an old saying that it costs a dollar to produce a dollar's worth of gold, and perhaps if account is taken of the vast sums that are spent by persons, who do not take out an ounce of the metal, the estimate is not extravagant. Mr. Ogilvie has said that in his opinion Klondyke will yield from \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000. How much the rest of the Yukon country will yield we can only surmise, and the same is true of Cassiar, Omineca, Cariboo, Kootenay and the other gold-bearing regions. Are we extravagant when we say that in the next ten years British Columbia and the Yukon will yield \$250,000,000 of gold, silver and copper? We do not think so, nor do we think it extravagant to say, counting what is spent in failures, that it will cost \$200,000,000 to produce this. What proportion of the cost will be paid out for food products that can be grown in British Columbia is of course only a guess, but when it is remembered that this includes beef, bacon, beans, butter, pork, mutton, milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables, as well as hay and grain for horses, it will be seen that the amount will be enormous. Is it extravagant to say \$100,000,000? We do not think so. In this calculation no account is taken of the increasing demand for farm produce from the cities, from the lumber industry, the coal mines,

the fisheries or shipping. If these are added, the magnitude of the market for British Columbia farm produce during the next decade will be seen to be astonishing. So great will it be that we do not suppose that any effort, which our farmers can make, will enable them to overtake it. This being the case, or even if this estimate is far in excess of the facts, it will be seen of what immense importance it is to every line of business and to every interest that everything shall be done that can be done to give a stimulus to agriculture.

We submit that the greatest question of the hour in British Columbia is as to what can be done for the above purpose. We submit that if the farmers will formulate their requests they must, if reasonable and practical, receive consideration at the hands of the government and the legislature, for if any disposition is shown to turn a deaf ear to them, public opinion will demand that they shall be complied with. We do not say this to encourage demagoguery and economic quackery. There never yet was found a universal panacea for the ills of agriculture. Farming is a practical business; if it can be assisted at all the assistance must be of practical value. There is no sense in wasting time in trying experiments with fanciful theories. Let the farmers themselves, as practical men, discuss their affairs in a practical way and if they can discover some practical manner in which the government can assist them to produce better articles, or more of them, or to market them more advantageously, they may feel very sure that their wishes will be acceded to if it is within the power of the legislature to do so. The columns of the Colonist are at the disposal of the farmers to state their case as they understand it. They have the advantage of an open field. No one is committed to anything and a well-devised plan for the promotion of agriculture is almost certain to be taken up with avidity.

WHAT IS LIBERALISM?

The appeal is made for the introduction of Liberalism into provincial politics. This is simply the introduction of a catchword for the opposition. As was stated in these columns a few days ago, the word Liberalism has no meaning in connection with Canadian politics. The Liberals are a party, but they do not represent any special principle and hardly as yet represent a policy. This is said, not in any spirit of contempt, but as a simple statement of a fact, which is not necessarily discreditable to the Liberal party. In a country like Canada it is, indeed, almost impossible that political parties can be formed along hard and fast lines. The times are constantly changing and the personnel and policy of parties necessarily change with them. This has been the history of Canadian politics since the inauguration of confederation thirty years ago. The union of the provinces found political parties in a very disorganized condition as the result of the events which terminated in the passage of the British North America Act, 1867. In Quebec and Ontario the old parties agreed on a sort of truce. In New Brunswick the old divisions were lost sight of entirely, the large majority of the people following Sir Leonard Tilley and being known as Confederationists, the minority being the Anti's, made up of those who did not believe in the union at all, most of these being old school Tories, the others being opposed to the terms of union. In Nova Scotia the division was the same, but the parties were more evenly balanced, and this for two reasons—one being that the Anti-Confederates had a powerful leader in Joseph Howe; the other being that they had a real constitutional grievance in the fact that the province was legislated into the union without an appeal to the people. During the first parliament there was no substantial difference between the parties, although one began to develop itself in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway and the New Brunswick school question. The overthrow of the Macdonald ministry and the incoming of Mackenzie as premier served to draw party lines more distinctly, but the first really radical divergence in principle between the two parties was over the question of protection. There were differences over minor matters, such as how the Canadian Pacific ought to be built, whether the franchise should be regulated by a federal act or left to the provinces and others, and at one time there seemed likely to be a broad line of cleavage over provincial rights, but in the end the parties settled down to a fight over the tariff with incidental skirmishes about matters of administration. The supporters of Sir John Macdonald called themselves Liberal-Conservatives, a title which signified that the party was made up of men from both the old pre-confederation parties, but which has absolutely no significance, and never had, as a definition of principles. The others called themselves Reformers in Ontario, Bourgeois in Quebec, and Liberals in the Maritime Provinces, the name Liberal being afterward adopted by them, for convenience of description and not because it meant that they were more liberal or progressive than their opponents.

A PERMANENT GOLD FIELD.

The statement of Mr. William Ogilvie, printed in the Colonist to-day, in regard to the quartz deposits of the Yukon is of extreme interest. The existence of rich auriferous quartz ledges means that the Yukon will be a permanent gold producing country. It is not easy to over-estimate the importance of such a fact. By it the settlement of the whole interior of British Columbia will be hastened and the building up of British Columbia cities will be placed beyond all doubt. Years will be needed to work out the placer mines, but simultaneously with the exploitation of the gold therein contained will come the erection of quartz mills, which means the permanent settlement in the Yukon valley of thousands of workmen. Truly, the prospects of Canada and the western portion of Canada are of the greatest brilliancy.

that it may be fairly said that neither in 1896 nor yet in the preceding general election was the tariff an issue. It was ostensibly the bone of contention, but in point of fact the struggle was on other questions, many of them local and personal. So it came about that when the Laurier ministry took office its treatment of the tariff was on very different lines from those along which the party had fought in the 80's. The principle of protection was not abandoned, and it may be said with perfect truth that there was not a single line of policy advocated by the Liberal leaders, which might not have been adopted by the Conservatives, if they had remained in power, without the sacrifice of a single principle. We are speaking now of principles not of details. To all intents and purposes it is true that the Liberal party in Dominion politics has not yet developed a policy, although one appears to be in process of development in connection with trade with the Mother Country.

Liberalism in federal politics does not mean progress, but on the contrary it meant the reverse, while the Liberals were in opposition. It does not mean lower taxation, smaller expenditure, reduction of debt or administrative reforms, any more than Conservatism means those things. It simply means the harmony existing between those voters who believe the administration of public affairs ought to be entrusted to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates rather than to Sir Charles Tupper and his associates. A certain set of leaders who have been accustomed to work together and be supported by certain voters constitute the Liberal party, and what these leaders think expedient constitutes the Liberal policy, as far as it has been evolved. We say these things without disrespect to the Liberals as a party, but simply because it is well to make political sketches from the nude occasionally. In view of the above considerations, which we believe truly set out the salient facts of party history in Canada, to talk of Liberalism as something that can be applied to provincial politics in any other than a strict party sense is in the last degree absurd. If a man, who gives his support to the party led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, should take the position that his party ought to control the provincial governments as well as the Dominion, he would be quite intelligible and possibly, speaking as a strict party man, he might be able to make out a plausible case. If this is what is meant by Liberalism, it is very easy to understand it and very easy to show how erroneous it would be, from a provincial standpoint, to adopt such a course. But if something else is meant, if there is some principle which it is desirable to introduce into provincial politics and of which the Liberal party of Canada is the exponent, surely the public ought to be told what it is, and what is more they should be shown when the Liberal party proved itself to be its exponent. If we ought to have Liberalism, let us know what it is. The men who clamor for it are not such as inspire faith in it.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Replying to the request of the Colonist, the Columbian refers to the issue of this paper of August 28th as containing an article in which the impression is conveyed that a voter must reside a year in a district in order to get his name on the list. The allegation appears in an extract from the Grand Forks Miner giving the remarks of Mr. Charles Kay at a public meeting, and the Colonist did not correct the statement, its remarks being wholly directed to the last part of Mr. Kay's remarks, and in point of fact the statement above referred to was overlooked. In order that there may be no mistake as to what the law in regard to registration of voters is the section of the statute may be quoted: Every male of the full age of twenty-one years, not being disqualified by this act or any other law in force in the province, being entitled within this province to the privileges of a natural-born British subject, having resided in this province for twelve months and in the electoral district in which he claims to vote for two months of that period immediately previous to sending in his claim to vote as hereinafter mentioned, and being duly registered as an elector under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to vote at any election.

A MOVEMENT IS ON FOOT IN MONTREAL.

A movement is on foot in Montreal to secure an increase in the salaries of the judges, the ground taken being that present salaries are not large enough to give a successful lawyer to be willing to lead up his practice, and hence that there is danger of the bench deteriorating. The Vancouver Island Produce Association has been organized under the Farmers' Institutes Act. The object of the organization will be inferred from its name. The formation is very timely. Agriculture on Vancouver Island and the Coast generally has a great chance ahead of it, if the farmers are only on the alert to their opportunities. Co-operation is what they need, and this they will secure through the medium of this society. The Colonist reprinted an extract from the Vancouver Review in which there was reference to Mr. Deane, editor of the Kamloops Sentinel. We were not aware that a part of the reference was to work done by Mr. Deane in his capacity of newspaper reporter or we should have cut it out of the extract. Under the circumstances we feel that an apology is due Mr. Deane from the Colonist, which we hereby tender him, and we do so all the more readily because of the very gentlemanly course he has taken in bringing the matter to our attention. SPEAKING OF CANADA the Calgary Herald says: "We are simply a blotch on the map." The Herald ought to be ashamed of itself.

Tax Boundary Creek Times says that the Colonist has suggested the possibility of there being no redistribution until after the completion of the census of 1901. The Colonist never suggested anything of the kind, never mentioned the census in connection with redistribution, never said when it thought there ought to be a redistribution, never said there ought not to be a redistribution next year, never, in fact, expressed any opinion at all in reference to the time when there should be a redistribution. It has confined itself exclusively to asking the Opposition papers what they meant when they talked about redistribution and to showing that the Premier did not promise a redistribution bill before the next election. It has not said that there will not be a redistribution next session. It has been, in fact, extremely careful to express no opinion on the desirability of any change or changes in the present plan of representation, not because it has not very fixed and definite views on the subject, but simply and solely because it has no intention of dancing to the opposition's music. It will discuss the question affirmatively when it gets ready to do so. Until then it recommends the Boundary Creek Times and its other contemporaries to possess their souls in patience and try for a change to stick to the truth.

THE COLONIST has not noticed one in twenty of the personal references to its editor in the opposition press, and so long as they touch him personally only it will continue to ignore them. But when the statement is made, as in the Nelson Tribune, that the editor of this paper personally attacks other editors, the falsehood is a reflection upon the character of the paper. The Colonist asserts that there has not for years been a reference in its columns to the editor of a paper, as such, in any other than complimentary terms, and very few of these, for it believes in the impersonality of journalism. It has referred to editors of papers, who are before the public in some other than an editorial capacity, but when the editor of a newspaper enters political life he must expect to be treated exactly like any other public man. To illustrate what we mean: A criticism of Mr. Cotton, M.P.P., for his course as a member of the legislature is not an attack upon the editor of the News-Advertiser, though he is editor of that paper.

In a late San Francisco weekly there appeared an article that is new in its way. Like many other gems, it would have been the better for cutting. The subject of the article is the Yukon gold fields, and among others the following statements are made: That Canada cannot possibly get into the Yukon without crossing United States territory; that the United States government can keep out the Canadian police; that the police now there cannot preserve order; that the world will hold Canada for any disorders that occur; that the Americans now on the Yukon will not respect Canadian laws, and that the United States ought forthwith to acquire the whole Canadian Northwest coast. At last accounts the persons responsible for this rubbish were still running at large.

We have read Mr. John F. Smith's letter, as requested by the Kamloops Sentinel. We think that the Sentinel hardly appreciates the situation. The great effort of the Colonist at the present time is to secure the control of the outfitting trade to the British Columbia cities. This is not something that can be postponed until a long new railway is built, but is a business that will begin with the New Year and will be pretty well over in two years. We are speaking now exclusively of the outfitting of individual miners. After two years most of the miners will go on in light and buy their outfits on the Yukon.

THE VANCOUVER ISLAND PRODUCE ASSOCIATION has been organized under the Farmers' Institutes Act. The object of the organization will be inferred from its name. The formation is very timely. Agriculture on Vancouver Island and the Coast generally has a great chance ahead of it, if the farmers are only on the alert to their opportunities. Co-operation is what they need, and this they will secure through the medium of this society.

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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. 900 DROPS. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP. The Fac-Simile Signature of Dr. J. C. Williams, NEW YORK. 416 months old. 35 Doses - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Boys' Reefers. OVER 200 TO SELECT FROM. PRICE \$1.50 TO \$4.50. ON VIEW FRIDAY. Gilmore & McCandless, 35 AND 37 JOHNSON STREET.

LEA AND PERRINS' OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co. and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

The statement is made that the greater part of a lot of British Columbia fruit sent to Winnipeg arrived in bad condition, but the paper that tells of this says that a lot of California fruit delivered in London was all in the finest shape. British Columbia can work up a splendid market for its fruit, but care must be taken to have it in prime shape when exposed for sale. Cold storage in transit is the secret. The new postoffice is apparently about completed, but it is neither piped for gas or wired for electricity, nor is there any heating apparatus. Another omission is of any means of mailing a letter without going inside the building. It is said that the idea is to cut through the six feet of masonry which forms the foundation, in order to make a place for a letter chute. We do not know who is responsible for this sort of work and do not care. It is a very strange piece of business and indicates gross carelessness somewhere. METROPOLITAN papers in the United States are now crazy over the Merode, they call Mile, Merode, a young Parisian dancer. Her portrait appears in all manner of costumes and the most minute particulars available are printed about her, such as the circumference of her ankle and calf, the size of her ears, the quality of her lingerie and so on. American taste is a queer sort of thing. Mining Companies' office stationery is a specialty at the Colonist office.

GREECE IS ST...

The New Ministry D... Question of the... Turkey Premier Ralli Attr... many the Present... of His Cou...

LONDON, Sept. 30.—T respondent of the Times when presenting to the liminary treaty of peace ception to its terms, attr many all that had been Greece. He declared the submit a resolution app because it was executory did not require approv cause such a step would the sovereign rights of the crown. M. Deljanoff express of this position, but blam ment for again asking a dence, as this had already. Therefore, prestamin erment was actuated by M. Deljanoff said that hold his support. The taken.

ATHENS, Oct. 1.—The five assembly met to the peace treaty with a political situation in Greece were crowded an ings were followed with M. Ralli, the premie tribune and after review leading up to the signig conditions, invited the confidence in the govern posed a resolution to the great excitement of the the resolution by a vote The defeat precipitat deemed impracticable continue in office with now constituted. The D a large majority in the cabinet could conduct without their approval.

CHINA'S NEXT...

English, German and Ame in Competition LONDON, Sept. 30.—T morning publishes a lon financial situation in other things the writer fall of silver has wip for hypothecations which of the customs revenue the letter says: "But C new loan to pay the bal anese indemnity before the treasury profits to 234,000,000 taels and H ese evacuation of Wei-H is not only negotiating w German banks, but States consular agents w powerful American sys playing off one against fact that a syndicate ha liminary contract need conclusive of any intent teen millions in that qu ter of fact, at the date of is still receiving overar cans, and has been rece since the signing of the p tract.

YELLOW FEVE...

Health Officers Mobbed W Raise the Embargo WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 the progress of the yell up to the close of yester office of the Surgeon-Gen rine hospital service, six cases, and 60 deaths in the try.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30. Orlinphat, Dr. Carter a reached this city ear The left yesterday to m and other health officer raising the quarantine fr freight, and had a very t at Raine. A mob with vented further progress ordered to turn back, w circumstances, they we do. During the trip the up twenty-four rapre health boards and had a at which they fully disc tion here and elsewhere resolution tending to reg of freight, a count pointed to communic orities of the lines with ing the operation of pressive conditions.

ONLY WHITE L...

Virginia Citizens Will No time to Neg BUFFALO, N.Y., Sept. to the Evening News fr pot, Va., says: "Peb woman in the Virginia been found lynched. sound yesterday dangle hunched to a scymore li hanging there several de ers were probably neg race for years. The lyn at Massamint mon east of here. "Peb" P woman as cooling the im she was, the citizens ar not put up with the lyn woman by negroes.

JAPAN'S REPRESENT...

Her Foreign Minister W on to Sealing and Ot WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 ter Guardian says that the Japanese foreign m to represent Japan in t conference at Washing count of the importance sses covers; he has been portant matters betwe United States in the set he is desirous of assist

GREECE IS STILL SORE.

The New Ministry Defeated on the Question of the Peace With Turkey.

Premier Ralli Attributes to Germany the Present Misfortunes of His Country.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says: M. Ralli, when presenting to the chamber the preliminary treaty of peace, took strong exception to its terms, attributing to Germany all that had been done against Greece. He declared that he would not submit a resolution approving the treaty because it was execratory, and therefore did not require approval, and also because such a step would be contrary to the sovereign rights of the state and the crown.

M. Delyannis expressed his approval of this position, but blamed the government for again asking a vote of confidence, as this had already been accorded. Thereupon, protesting that the government was actuated by other reasons, M. Delyannis said that he would withhold his support. The vote was then taken.

ATHENS, Oct. 1.—The Boule (legislative assembly) met today to consider the peace treaty with Turkey and the political situation in general. The galleries were crowded and the proceedings were followed with intense interest. M. Ralli, the premier, mounted the tribune and after reviewing the events leading up to the signing of the peace conditions, invited the chamber to vote confidence in the government. He proposed a resolution to that effect. Amid great excitement the chamber defeated the resolution by a vote of 92 to 30.

This defeat precipitates a crisis. It is deemed impracticable for M. Ralli to continue in office with the cabinet as now constituted. The Delyannists are in a large majority in the chamber and no cabinet could conduct public business without their approval.

CHINA'S NEXT LOAN.

English, German and American Syndicates in Competition for It.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Times this morning publishes an interesting letter on the financial situation in China. Among other things the writer says the fresh fall of silver has wiped out the margin for speculations which remained out of the customs revenues. Continuing, the letter says: "But China is raising a new loan to pay the balance of the Japanese indemnity, and there is a possibility of the treasury profits to the extent of 25,000,000 taels, said from the Japanese evacuation of Wei-Hai-Wei. China is not only negotiating with the English and German banks, but with the United States consul-general, who represents a powerful American syndicate, and is playing off one against the other. The fact that a syndicate has signed a preliminary contract need not be taken as conclusive of any intention to raise six millions in that quarter. As a matter of fact, at the date of writing Sheng is still receiving overtures from Americans, and has been receiving them ever since the signing of the preliminary contract."

YELLOW FEVER RIOTS.

Health Officers Mopped White Attempting to Raise the Embargo on Freight.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A summary of the progress of the yellow fever epidemic up to the close of yesterday morning at the office of the Surgeon-General of the marine hospital service, gives a total of 682 cases, and 60 deaths in the entire country.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—President Olliphant, Dr. Carter and Dr. Galters reached this city early this morning. The left yesterday to meet Dr. Swearing and other health officers with a view to raising the quarantine embargo against freight, and had a very rough experience at Raïne. A mob with shotguns prevented further progress and they were ordered to turn back, which, under the circumstances, they were compelled to do. During the trip they had gathered up twenty-four representatives of the health boards and a meeting at Oude Point here and elsewhere and adopted a resolution tending to relieve the congestion of freight. The committee was appointed to communicate with the authorities of the lines with a view to securing an amelioration of the present oppressive conditions.

ONLY WHITE LYNCHERS.

Virginia Citizens Will Not Allow That Race to Negroes.

BEAUFORT, N.Y., Sept. 30.—A special to the Evening News from Cowan's Depot, Va., says: "Peb" Falls, the worst woman in the Virginia mountains, has been found lynched. The body was found yesterday dangling from a rope hitched to a sycamore limb. It had been hanging there several days. The lynchings were probably negroes, as "Peb" Falls had not associated with her own race for years. The lynching was done at Massanutten mountain, six miles east of here. "Peb" Falls was as white as snow, and he imagined that he had she was, the citizens and governor will not put up with the lynching of a white woman by negroes.

JAPAN'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Her Foreign Minister Will Visit Washington on Seeking and Other Business.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Manchester Guardian says that Count Okuma, the Japanese foreign minister, is likely to represent Japan in the Behring Sea conference at Washington, not on account of the importance of the Behring sea controversy, but because of other important matters between Japan and the United States in the settlement of Alaska.

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THE SPANISH CRISIS.

Speculation as to What the Change of Ministry Will Result in.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Sherman does not believe that the change of ministry in Spain will materially affect the relations of Spain either to the United States or Cuba, which seems to indicate an expectation on his part that when the cabinet is reorganized it will be found to be still of a conservative tendency. On the other hand, high officials in the administration expect that a liberal cabinet under the leadership of the veteran Sagasta will be erected on the ruins of the Aznaraga cabinet. If this should be the case the future is said to be full of promise for Cuba, for it is recalled that the Liberals have not hesitated to express their opposition to the great expenditure of human life and treasure in the effort to carry out the repressive Conservative programme for the conduct of the war. It is believed that the Liberals are not prepared to go to the length of promising freedom to Cuba, but from the expressions of the leaders of the party it is hoped that they are willing to grant a liberal measure of home rule to the island.

SPANISH POLITICS.

The Cabinet Has Resigned and a Change in Cuba is Looked For.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—The Spanish cabinet has resigned. The Queen has accepted the resignation but has asked General Aznaraga to continue in office until a solution of the crisis is found. Her Majesty will summon the leaders of the various parties and the presidents of the chambers to-morrow to consult as to the situation. Senor Sagasta has been telegraphed for and it is believed that the Liberal leader will be asked to form a cabinet. The Herald of Madrid, an independent newspaper, published last night a sensational article saying it had come to know that Sagasta and other prominent Liberals were negotiating for the pacification of Cuba with the Cuban Senator Goberge, now almost an exile in Cuba on account of his ultra-autonomist opinions and with other well-known Cuban autonomists, and with a Spanish personage now residing in Washington.

INDIAN REBELS PUNISHED.

Success of the British Troops Has Cowed Those Not Yet Dealt With.

SIMLA, Sept. 20.—The campaign against the Mohmands is successfully concluded, and nothing remains but to collect the fines. The upper Mohmands have been severely punished, and the lower Mohmands, cowed by the success of the British troops, are accepting terms from the British commanders. The British are looting in the vicinity of Hangu, and a force of insurgent tribesmen attacked Sudda yesterday but were easily repulsed. All the Englishwomen in the district have been ordered to go to Kurrum valley.

A FATAL RIDE.

Sad Ending of the Trial of a Horseless Carriage.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 29.—Eight persons left the home of William McCarthy at Hazelwood yesterday in a steam horseless carriage, the invention of W. Harles of Pittsburgh. While passing an embankment the wheels slipped and the carriage went over. City Detective Patrick Fitzgerald, his wife, Mrs. McCarthy and her two children were in the carriage when it fell. As the carriage rolled over the second time the steam cylinder under the second seat exploded. A large boiler street, Mrs. McCarthy, her child, killing her. The other three adults and the four children were seriously hurt.

NECKAR ISLAND.

Hawaii Ready to Cede It to Great Britain for Cable Purposes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—Advices from Honolulu show that both the United States and the Hawaiian governments object to annexation of the islands. But she must have a cable landing gear Honolulu and the landing gear on the British soil. Neckar island is practically worthless to Hawaii and it is believed that this government will readily cede the barren rock to please England. It is a sterile heap of volcanic rocks nearly 300 feet high, with a few patches of coarse grass on the surface.

RIOTING MINERS.

The Coal Strike Revived in Illinois and Workmen Beaten With Clubs.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—To-day when the miners employed in the Madison Coal Company's shaft at Edwardsville, Ill., were going to work they were attacked by a mob of strikers who were urged on by thirty or more women sympathizers. The strikers threw stones and pepper and beat their opponents with clubs but no shots were fired and nobody was killed. One miner, however, had his skull crushed and numerous others were cut and bruised.

SCHOONER BRYANT ADRIPT.

Parted from Her Towboat White on the Way to St. Michael's.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 30.—The tug Holyoke arrived last night from St. Michael's, having left on September 11 with the schooner J. Bryant in tow. On the 21st of the month, while off Kadik Island, a heavy storm prevailed, and the tug was forced to leave to for twenty-four hours. During the storm the schooner which connected the steamer to the tug parted and the schooner went adrift. While it is not thought that the Bryant has been lost, grave fears for her safety are entertained. She carried a crew of seven men and two passengers.

The Sunday school class was singing, I want to be an Angel. "Why don't you sing louder, Bobby, asked the teacher. "I'm singing as loud as I feel," explained Bobby.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Dispute Over Political Patronage Results Fatally at a Reform Association Meeting.

Sir Oliver Mowat's Prospects—The Yukon Trails—Young blood for the Senate.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 30.—E. Leblanc, one of the city license commissioners, dropped dead of heart disease at a meeting of the Ottawa Reform Association to-night. The meeting was called to consider the question of party patronage. Resolutions presented to condemn the city members, Messrs. Hutchison and Belcourt, for their action in certain patronage matters created great excitement, and it is thought this affected Leblanc, who after speaking strongly against the motion sat down and instantly collapsed. The third shipment of delicate fruits arrived at Liverpool to-day. The peaches were over ripe, showing that Canadian fruit growers have much to learn in regard to packing.

Walter S. Booth, a railway mail clerk, nephew of J. R. Booth, fell between two cars on the Canada Atlantic last night and was killed. Deceased's wife, whom he married eight months ago, was on the train.

H. H. Cook, ex-M.P., is here pressing his claims to the senatorship to be made vacant by Sir Oliver Mowat's retirement, but he is likely to be put off with the reply that young and vigorous men are needed for and is believed that the Liberal leader will be asked to form a cabinet.

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MR. TARTE'S TROUBLES.

Those With Mr. Grenier Committed When Liberal Election Bills Became Overdue.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—In the Tarde case to-day W. A. Grenier, the defendant, took the stand. He stated that publication after the last federal election \$700 was due to him from it. He went to C. A. Geoffrion about the claim and was referred to Mr. Tarde. He then went to Ottawa and Mr. Tarde said the claim would be arranged. Mr. Grenier gave an account of his lodging in the vicinity of Ottawa and how he obtained funds for his paper, La Libre Parole, from Mr. Tarde. Mr. Tarde, said witness, "told me to leave him for God's sake and afterwards to go to the devil." Witness added that he had not spoken to Mr. Tarde since.

Asked why he denounced Mr. Tarde in his paper, witness said he was a widespread discontent existing because of Mr. Tarde's prominence in the Liberal party. He added that he acted purely in the public interest and to give expression to Liberal sentiment.

THE GRAIN TRAFFIC.

Buffalo Simply Astonished at Its Increased Extent This Year.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—The eastward movement of flour and grain from the West through Buffalo is assuming proportions that are astonishing. During the month of September there were received at this port 1,829 barrels of flour and 31,051,221 bushels of grain. This is an increase of 25 per cent. over the corresponding month last year. From the opening of the season to the close of the present month the receipts have been as follows: Flour, 7,715,738 barrels; grain, 128,156,616 bushels. This is by far the largest amount of grain flour ever received here during a similar period.

THE DUEL FORGIVEN.

The Pope Extends Absolution to the Austrian Prime Minister.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—The Pope on the intercession of Cardinal Gruscha, Archbishop of Vienna, has telegraphed to Prime Minister Badeni giving him absolution for having fought a duel with Dr. Wolff, the leader of the opposition in the Reichsrath. The Count Badeni was wounded in the arm. According to the rules of the Catholic church Count Badeni, if he did not receive absolution, would have to be excommunicated.

GREENBACKS SCARCE.

And Gold Used in Substitution at the Clearing House.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The plethora of gold in the banks and the scarcity of greenbacks is causing the banks difficulty in making their payments at the clearing house in bills, and may cause most of them in a short while to return to the practice of years ago and settle their daily debit balances in gold. The first movement in this direction was made yesterday, when the National Park bank paid its entire debit balance of \$958,000 in gold. Two other banks also paid gold into the clearing house in settlement of their debit balance. It is likely that other banks will have to follow suit. The gold paid being in the shape of clearing house certificates, it does not involve any counting or an actual counting of gold coin.

That Armed Lake Vessel.

TORONTO, Sept. 30.—Speaking of the despatch of the steamer Yantic to Lake Erie, it is not thought that the British superannated vessel, which has just been discarded by the United States navy, and its presence in Lake Erie need keep the people of the north shore awake at night. It is altogether unlikely that it is a breach of the treaty; for if the United States desired its abolition, there is nothing to prevent them bringing it to a termination by giving the requisite notice.

A Stevenson Monument.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The bronze monument that is to be erected in Potomac Square to the memory of Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, has been successfully cast in this city. The statue will represent a Spanish galleon under full sail, it being considered as the most representative emblem of Stevenson's work.

ANOTHER LITTLE WAR.

Chile Arranging to Have Trouble With Her Neighbors.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso, Chile, says: Despite denials, the rumor is persistently circulated in Valparaiso, on the authority of those who are presumably in a position to know, that Chile is on the eve of a serious international trouble with Argentina and Peru.

It is stated here that Argentina, Peru and Bolivia have been secretly negotiating a treaty, which it is believed will be hostile to Chile. It is also asserted that Chilean diplomats, hearing of the negotiations against Chile, made certain representations to Bolivia, which resulted in that country withdrawing from the proposed agreement. The Chilean navy has been placed under secret orders and is ready at a moment's notice. Chile is also holding her troops in readiness.

The newspapers here, on apparently good authority, formerly gave the rumors of an impending conflict completely groundless.

But the news comes from Santiago that the Chilean radical press, which has thus far always been well informed, announces that the rumor has a color of truth. In fact, it is stated that the Chilean navy is also holding her troops in readiness. The newspapers here, on apparently good authority, formerly gave the rumors of an impending conflict completely groundless.

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"A HELL UPON EARTH."

Cuba Furnishes a hideous Scandal Which the United States Should Suppress.

In Like Circumstances Any British Government Must Long Ago Have Acted.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The October number of the National Review contains an article on Cuba, which says: "The great mass of the people of the United States have long wished to intervene in Cuba at all costs. The British people would if in their place, and long before this a British government would have been compelled to act or would have perished."

"In America, however, there appears frequently to be a complete divorce on foreign questions between public opinion and the quadrilaterally elected despot. The last despot declared that Cuba lay within the American sphere of action, and warned the other powers against interference. They acquiesced. The policy of the present despot has not yet been revealed. We do not know whether in his alleged ultimatum, though possibly he may take some step which will cause the Spanish to boil over."

"Every European must sympathize with the courageous and deservingly respected Queen regent of Spain in her political affliction. This does not affect the fact, however, that Cuba under Spanish administration has become a hell upon earth, and it would be a grave reproach upon the American people if they did not desire to suppress such a hideous scandal at their very doors."

"The administration on the other hand is desperately anxious to avoid a crisis, which will probably come in some shape and may be precipitated by Spain."

CULTIVATING RUSSIA.

A Publication to Promote Commercial Relations Between That Country and Great Britain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The steamer Doric arrived last evening from Hongkong and Yokohama, bringing the following advices: Reports from all parts of Japan indicate that the rice crop will exceed in quantity any yield during the past twenty years. The crop will be from 15 to 40 per cent. above the average. The Shimpo says that the days of the Japan cabinet are numbered and ascribes the cause to the revolution. The fact that it is divided against itself. To make next year's income equal to the contemplated expenditures it is proposed to raise 12,000,000 yen by increasing the rate of the sake tax and interdicting all brewing of sake for domestic use, but to refrain from any other addition to the present weight of taxation. When the new tariff is put in force it will yield an additional revenue of 100,000,000 yen.

The Japan Red Cross Society has ordered twenty steamers from England for use as hospital ships in time of war and to be chartered to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in time of peace.

The Nishi Nishi states that a large number of Koreans have arrived at Fukuoka and Yamaguchi to wreak vengeance upon the Japanese who were implicated in the Seoul disturbance last year when the Korean Queen was killed. One of the Japanese in Fukuoka barely escaped with his life.

The Japan Railway Bureau has ordered twenty locomotives from the United States.

On the 5th inst., Otto Yangman, an apprentice on board the United States steamship Olympia, fell through an open grating while doing some work on the vessel, resulting in injuries from which he died shortly after.

C. P. R. ENTERPRISE Will Be More Largely Directed to the Assistance of Kootenay Mines.

MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—The Montreal Star says that Vice-President Shaughnessy, in an interview with Mr. McArthur, president of the Rossland board of trade, states that the Canadian Pacific will proceed without delay to build a railway through China Creek flat into Rossland, and that capitalists closely identified with the Canadian Pacific have practically completed arrangements for the construction of a large dam on the Columbia river, which will free Rossland area at as low a charge as possible. It is stated that the dam will be connected with the main line of the Canadian Pacific by a branch line, which will have its own bins for storing the different grades, thus the cost of getting ore from the mine to the point of shipment will be reduced to a minimum. The Sloco country will also receive the company's aid and assistance in a similar way. Aerial tramways will also be built from every shipping station to each of the large shipping mines there. The cost of carrying these ores to the shipping point will be so greatly reduced that the railway, wagon and sleigh will be no more.

An Indulgent Audience.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The presence of the Bishops of Iowa and Cairo is the feature of the English church congress which is now in session at Nottingham. The Bishop of Cairo, at this morning's sitting of the congress, narrated the history of the American prayer-book before a highly indulgent audience.

Bimetallism.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Senator Wolcott has arrived here from Paris. In reply to a question on the subject, he said he was merely waiting for the answer of the British government, which he hoped would be favorable to the proposition of the commission. Ex-Vice president Stephenson, who is also on the commission, is expected in London on Monday next.

A Souvenir.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, has presented General A. Miles, United States Army, with a Lee-Enfield cavalry carbine and a British cavalry saddle and bridle complete.

CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

A German Professor Has Been Successful With Four Hundred Patients.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Prof. Landtender of Stuttgart, who has been experimenting for years in the treatment of tuberculosis has treated 400 patients with a soluble salt of cinchonic acid. He believes that all the patients so treated have been permanently cured.

A PRO-BRITISH TARIFF Will Be Adopted by Canada When the Commercial Treaties Expire.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Times' Ottawa correspondent says, on the highest authority, that after the expiration in July, 1898, of the commercial treaties now in force, Canada will adopt a tariff that will be essentially pro-British.

LIFE IN GUATEMALA.

Cruelty of a Ruffian in Authority and His Death in the Revolution.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The steamer San Blas arrived from Central American ports yesterday with the following details of the revolution in Guatemala: The revolution broke out on September 9, and was participated in by seven departments, viz., San Marcos, Quetzaltenango, Huehuetenango, Totonicapan, Mazatenango, Ocuiltepeque and Salama. The revolt began with an attack upon the outpost of Quetzaltenango and other districts which proved successful. The revolutionists, however, withdrew to gather reinforcements from the surrounding country, and three days after the first shot was fired the government sent into the field General Leon with 1,500 men; General Toledo, with 42 pieces of artillery and 2,000 men. The battery deserted to the enemy after leaving the city. On Sept. 9, J. L. Castillo, aide to Morales, arrived with an infantry force of 1,000 men from the neighboring provinces, and after a sharp engagement took the city of Quetzaltenango.

Meantime Barrios was carrying matters with a high hand among the rebels within the citadel. Needing money he applied to Don Juan Aprieto, the well known capitalist, through the mediation of General Roque Morales, who is noted for his cruelty. Knowing that the loan meant financial ruin to him, Aprieto hesitated and was promptly taken to the castle and strung up by the thumbs. Upon refusal to accede to the demands made upon him, Aprieto was lashed until he fainted from tortures, and still being obdurate when he recovered his senses, Morales cursed him and shot him dead. His many friends, however, had revenge shortly after, for when the city of Quetzaltenango was taken, Roque Morales was shot without a trial. Grave accusations of cruelty to women, wives and daughters of men who joined the revolution, are made against "Dictator" Barrios.

NEWS OF THE ORIENT.

Additional Taxes in Japan—The Cabinet in Disfavor—Koreans Out for Vengeance.

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