The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1898. VOLUME XLII—NO. 37

GREAT STEAMER LOST

Mohegan From London or New York Founders Off the English Coast.

Though Many Eyes Witnessed the Vessel's Distress the Storm Prevented Assistance.

Passengers Drowning Like Rats Life Boats Even Being Swamped.

London, Oct. 14.—The Atlantic Transport company's steamer Mohegan, formerly the Cleopatra, of the Wilson and Furness Leyland line, which left London for New York yesterday with [illegible] passengers and a crew of 150, is ash[illegible] off the Lizard between the Manacles and the Lowlands. It is rumored that there has been a great loss of life. A coastguard message reports that the passengers "are drowning like rats."

Another report says bodies are washing ashore, one being of a lady with her legs severed, lashed to a plank.

Particulars as to the disaster are difficult to obtain. It appears that when the Mohegan struck a gale was blowing and the sea was running high. Life boats put off from the Lizard and from Falmouth, one returning filled with passengers. Several were drowned, however, it is reported, on the passage of the life boat to the shore. Another life boat saver six persons.

The coast at that point is dangerous and has been the scene of numerous wrecks.

A later despatch from Falmouth says the Mohegan was probably blown ashore by heavy east winds after her machinery was disabled. Al lthe Falmouth tugs went out but none was able to approach the vessel.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Pinkerton Detective on Bank Robbery Case—Legislature Dissolved—Plebiscite Returns.

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—(Special)—It is said by a city paper that no fewer than 12 Pinkerton detectives are working on the Molsons' bank robbery, and that every person connected with the institution is being constantly shadowed. It is also whispered around that the clerks are well aware of the surveillance that is being exercised over their movements. The Pinkertons have not discovered any valuable clue, but they are working with a will to earn the remuneration which they are receiving in the meantime.

The Northwest legislature has been dissolved. Nominations take place on October 28, and polling November 4.

The total vote on the plebiscite in Manitoba was 12,270 for, and 2,979 against as shown by the complete figures now received from the seven constituencies. The vote in Lisgar constituency was 2,289 for and 429 against.

PEACE COMMISSION.

American Reply to Spanish Proposals Read and Discussed.

Paris, Oct. 14.—Commander Bradford, of the United States navy, was examined this morning by members of the United States peace commission relative to the conditions prevailing and main features of interest in the Philippine islands, with which the commander is well acquainted.

The fifth joint session of the two commissions convened at two o'clock to-day. It may be said that the first, second and third meetings escarcely penetrated the surface of any protocol, but last Tuesday marked the Spanish presentment regarding the Cuban debt. It is likely that the Americans, who have been exceedingly busy, have determined upon their attitude towards the Spanish proposition that the United States assume the Cuban debt in whole or in part, and it has been reduced in writing for presentation to the Spaniards at to-day's session, stating the American view as to what is the Cuban debt, what proportion is fairly chargeable to the island as legal and beneficial thereto, and the proportion to be charged to Spain.

This session was two hours longer than any previous one. The American reply to the Spanish presentation of Tuesday was submitted and read. An eral discussion followed, occupying the time until about ten minutes past six, when the commissions adjourned until Monday next.

The Philippine question has not yet been entered upon.

The Spanish ambassador, Senor Leon y Castillo, will give a breakfast in honor of the Spanish commissioners on Saturday and the United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, will give a breakfast on Tuesday, at which M. Cambon, the former French ambassador at Washington, General Wesley Merritt and Commander Bradford will be present.

WINNIPEG'S NEWS.

Peg-Leg Brown Reported—Molsons Bank Robbery Still a Puzzler—Fires About Battleford.

Winnipeg, Oct. 13.—(Special)—Peg-leg Brown, the negro suspected of the murder of Constable Twohey, of London, Ont., passed through Winnipeg to-day in charge of Detective Mickle.

Clearing house returns for the week ending October 13, 1898, are: Clearings, $1,987,014; balances, $375,451. For the corresponding week in 1897 the figures were $3,005,830 and $756,554.

Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, left for the East to-day. He will attend the consecration of Archbishop Gauthier at Kingston.

Prairie fires have burned over an immense tract of country in the Battleford district.

There are no new developments in the Molsons Bank robbery case.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 13.—A partial report by the expert who has been examining the books of ex-tax collector Keough, of Holyoke, shows a probable shortage of $118,888.

QUICKLY GROWING NAVY.

United States Astonished at Prospect of High Rank Among Naval Powers.

Washington, Oct. 13—The remarkable rapidity with which the naval power of the United States is being increased at the present time may be realized when it is stated that 35 war vessels are now under contract from the government, their aggregate far exceeding the vessels building at any one time during the civil war.

This vast construction has been authorized gradually by congress, until the vessels soon to be completed will place the United States third in rank among sea powers. In addition to the enormous fleet, including auxiliaries, actually in commission at the present time, 20 vessels are in various stages of readiness, and the shipbuilders are hurriedly gathering the material for the 35 others.

Of the 55 vessels eight are of the class of heavily armored sea-going battleships, 38 are torpedo boats, four are monitors, and one is a powerful cruiser.

THIRTY-FIVE KNOTS.

That Speed Guaranteed for Turbine Propellers Now Building on the Tyne.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Consul Metcalfe at Newcastle-on-Tyne, sends to the state department a report that the builders of the wonderful turbine propeller boat Turbinia, which created such a sensation at the British naval review by her extraordinary speed, have begun the construction for a foreign government of two boats of the same style, about two hundred feet and with 10,000 horse power. They were guaranteed to make at least 35 knots an hour, but as they are twice the length, six times the weight and five times the power of the Turbinia the consul says it will be interesting to see how far they will exceed her performance of 35 knots.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

The Votes For and Against Prohibition Will Come Close to a Tie.

Two Contracts for One Statue—Chief Clerk Retires After Forty Years' Service.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—Up to-night 102 constituencies out of 206 have been heard from regarding the prohibition vote. The general result looks like an almost equal vote on each side. Quebec's adverse majority is apt to be from 85,000 to 90,000.

The federal telegraph line will reach Belle Isle next summer. This year it has been extended to Big Romane river, 76 miles east of Natashquan and 656 miles below Murray Bay.

Mr. Tarte has adopted the novel course of awarding the contract for the Mackenzie statue to McCarthy, of Toronto, and for the pedestal to P. Hebert, of Montreal.

The E. B. Eddy Co. open their new match factory next week, with a capacity of 30,000,000 matches a day.

C. J. Anderson, chief clerk of the government savings bank branch, was presented with a gold watch to-day by the clerks of the finance department, on his retirement, after 40 years' service.

Attorney Fairchild, of Dawson, has secured a hearing before Mr. Sifton on November 15 of the appeal of Donnelly against Commissioner Fawcett's decision in favor of Miss Nelson as the owner of the overlapping claims on Dominion creek.

SUPPORTING SALISBURY.

Another Liberal Leader Upholds the Foreign Policy of the British Premier—The Bank Rate.

London, Oct. 13.—Herbert Henry Asquith, Liberal member of parliament for East Fife and former home secretary, in an address to his constituents this evening spoke of the situation at Fashoda in a strain similar to Lord Rosebery's declaration yesterday. Mr. Asquith said it was the duty of all patriotic Britons and lovers of peace not to say a word that might even seem to impair the title of Lord Salisbury's government to act in the name of a united people.

London, Oct. 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "I understand on good authority that France expects a commercial post on or near the Nile or at the entrance to Bahr El Ghazel as compensation for the evacuation of Fashoda."

London, Oct. 13.—The rise of the discount rate of the Bank of England from 3 to 4 per cent. to-day momentarily scared the markets. People jumped to the conclusion that the bank's action was due to the war scare and to Lord Rosebery's speech. Calm reflection, however, has shown that it was only a measure of precaution. The persistent buying of gold by the United States and Germany has prevented the bank from securing any and as a consequence the bank's reserve is lower than it has been since April last when a 4 per cent. rate was adopted. According to the best informed opinion, the rise in the rate is purely a financial measure without any connection with or hint from the government of the delicate political situation. Moreover, looking at the actual trade indebtedness to the United States, the bank directors were apprehensive that low rates here might facilitate a heavy drain of gold to America later in the season, when the American crops come more freely into the market.

TELEPHONE ENTERPRISE.

New York, Oct. 13.—A meeting of the directors of the People's Telephone Co., which was incorporated at Albany yesterday, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, was held this afternoon at the rooms of the board of trade and transportation, of which most of them are members. Ways and means for pushing the project, both in the United States and Canada, were discussed, and the new company will doubtless become a formidable competitor to the old ones.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET

Sir Wilfrid's Mercantile Colleague Offers Only Sympathy to the Board of Trade.

Great Quartz Deposits Near Dawson—Counterfeit Silver Certificates in Circulation.

Cassiar Indians Planned Terrible Revenge for Robbery of Provisions by Whites.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Oct. 14.—The manager of Brackman & Ker's establishment at New Westminster is anxious to tell under oath what he knows about the fire. He will swear that it was of incendiary origin.

Plans have been prepared for the erection of a brick block on the north side of Cordova street, to be known as the Bijou theatre.

The Chief Justice has dismissed the $60,000 libel suit of W. H. Cook against the steamer Manauense, for alleged breach of contract to carry Cook to St. Michael and back. Costs are given against the plaintiff.

Contracts have been let for the erection of several lime kilns on Texada island, with capacity of 5,000 barrels.

MR. DOBELL'S VISIT.

Hon. R. R. Dobell had a talk with the board of trade of Vancouver to-day. He favored Canada paying one-third of the cost of the Pacific cable. When asked about shingles, taxed on entering the United States, and not on entering here, Mr. Dobell answered: "Be patient; I believe in free trade." When asked about the higher duty on machinery, he made the same reply. He spoke at length of the Atlantic fast service, but held out no hopes.

QUARTZ IN KLONDIKE.

H. Sinclair, just returned from the North, says huge goldbearing quartz deposits have been located three miles from Dawson. He has discovered one ore deposit of huge proportions, cutting the mountain in two. The vein is supposed to be 500 by 1,500 feet. It can be traced for a mile. E. Forin, M. L. A., secured the capital for a gang of men now working. Four hundred quartz claims have been staked in the vicinity. Many people believe the mother lode has been discovered. All the ore exposed contains gold.

COUNTERFEITS.

One dollar silver certificates raised to tens by scraping the letters and figures where they occur and pasting new fictures, are flooding the financial market here. To test the clearness of the work, a bank official passed them at Trail at six financial institutions in one hour. They were not once thrown back. High priced detectives have been promptly engaged on the work.

THE MUSKETT TROUBLES.

At the police court this afternoon, R. Muskett was brought up on the charge of embezzlement, but the information had been mislaid. The magistrate also announced that he could not take the case, as he had acted as counsel for Muskett. The case will be tried by R. A. Andrson, S. M., to-morrow morning. A warrant has been issued for R. A. Muskett, but he cannot be found. This case is so complicated that to attempt a short explanation would lead to confusion.

OMINECA INDIANS AROUSED.

C. N. Black, Victoria, arrived from Peace River to-day, and makes the startling statement that the hard-luck stories about the Ashcroft trail were circulated by whites who robbed Indians of their provisions on the trail. Mr. Black says there is much gold in the Omineca country, as everyone knows, but it is difficult to carry enough provisions to keep a man from starving. Indians he could rely on have told him of marvellous deposits, richer than the Klondike, but the supply posts are too far off. Vicious whites, he says, took by force the scanty supplies of the Indians, who thereupon started out to massacre the whites, and as a preliminary burnt all the grass around 100 miles of camps. The suffering to the whites was awful. Hundreds of horses and animals died, and men suffered unspeakable agony before they were rescued. They finally were rescued, and blamed the country for their awful trials. The Indians, when they saw the havoc they had created, refrained from the killing in contemplation. There were no mounted police available there, and the slaughter would have been awful.

THE C. P. R. EXEMPTION.

Apparently a remarkable change of feeling has come over Vancouver in regard to their relations with the Canadian Pacific railway corporation. The literary and labor cranks who have long bitterly opposed the company seem to have dropped out. What is more remarkable is that the C. P. R. by-law is one of the first three-fifths affirmative by-law to carry in Vancouver. True, the Pacific Coast executive officer of the C. P. R., Mr. G. McL. Brown, planned a very effective campaign to work the by-law safely through the polls, and probably through his efforts the narrow majority of 21 was secured, but in securing this carrying majority, an actual majority of 208 had to be gained in the total vote of 800 cast. In fact the only opposition to the by-law was from the labor unions, who passed resolutions strongly condemning the C. P. R.'s efforts to secure exemption, and worked and voted against it. Are the labor organizations losing their power in Vancouver? It had become almost a by-word that an election would go with the labor vote.

FROM THE TRAILS.

J. H. Hole has returned from the Edmonton trail. He says it is a very long way to get to Dawson but the stories of hardships on the trail are very much exaggerated. He is responsible for the statement that many good strikes have been made in Cassiar district of late. On Findley river near Port Graham in the southwest portion of Cassiar he saw three men take $255 out of their claim in three days. Then they had to stop on account of frost. There are enormously rich deposits of gold there for the finding.

J. Nicholls has come off the Ashcroft trail to Vancouver. He gives such strangely glowing accounts of the easiness of this route, that it makes one long to leave Vancouver, with its rain and muggy weather, and live along the road from Ashcroft to the Stikine. He says the cattle coming out look slick and well kept, and for most of the way a fellow could wheel through on a bicycle. Mr. Nicholls has been lucky and those who condemned the trail were unlucky; perhaps that makes all the difference.

GUESSING AT THE FAIR.

Much interest was manifested in the guessing contests at the fair yesterday. One was "Guess the number of pounds of soap in Pendray's exhibit," and the other "Guess the number of pips in a pumpkin." For the first Mr. Pendray promised to give two prizes of gold watches and for the second Mr. Findley, of the Vancouver soap factory, promised a sewing machine to the lucky guesser. The exact weight of the soap in the Pendray exhibit was 18,263 pounds. Mr. Sater, of the canning works, guessed 18,267 and Miss Hafford, Vancouver, 18,270. The number of pips in the pumpkin was 876. Mrs. Alex Bell and Mrs. Alex. Douglas both guessed 879, the nearest number, and Mrs. Bell won the toss for first place.

CONFERENCE BUSINESS.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 13.—Sir James Winter, the Premier, returned from Quebec to-day. While declining to supply any information respecting the proceeding of the conference, the impression is general among supporters of the government that a settlement of the fishery difficulty is expected.

The Premier hopes to hold a series of conferences with the royal commission inquiring into the French shore question before he starts for Washington.

JAMAICAN NEGRO RIOTS

Many Families Fleeing for Safety to Kingston and Port Antonio.

Black Police Insufficient to Maintain Order and White Troops Called For.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 13.—Seven more families from Anotta bay and the adjacent districts of St. May and Portland have arrived at Kingston and Port Antonio owing to the growing apprehension of serious negro disturbances.

In response to the urgent appeals of the resident landed proprietors strikers and others who express doubt of the power of the civil authorities to maintain order by means of black police, the government despatched 400 white troops with Maxim guns to the disturbed district last night.

The colonial secretary in an interview this morning expressed the opinion that no trouble need be expected from the Maroons, all the apprehensions pointing, he added, to the native Jamaica laborers. But, he continued, the latter would surely not attempt rioting in the face of the display of the force now made.

Public sentiment is not so confident, and the excitement is spreading throughout the eastern parishes, and this feeling is not allayed by the fact that the Maroons claim to be ready to support the government according to treaty conditions, for it is felt that the loyalty of the Maroons largely depends on the result of to-day's trial of their claims.

THE CHINESE USURPER.

Empress Dowager Ruling With a High Hand While Unfortunate Emperor Is Hidden Near Her Palace.

London, Oct. 14.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says: "The foreign legations have not yet been notified by the Tsung-li Yamen that the Empress Dowager has assumed the regency which daily assumes more the nature of a usurpation. There are indications that the death of the Emperor is expected."

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Pekin says that 33 Italian bluejackets have arrived there to guard the Italian legation.

The British, German, and Japanese ministers at Pekin, according to a special despatch from Shanghai, have vainly sought for a week past an audience with the Emperor. An official of the Tsung-li Yamen says the Emperor lies in a dying condition in a small building on a lake near the Empress Dowager's palace, where no man can penetrate.

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Shanghai says it is reported there that Chang Ying Hsuan, who was recently dismissed from the Tsung-li Yamen and from all his other offices and banished to Ili, Chinese Turkestan, was murdered while en route to the place of exile by a secret order of the Empress Dowager.

THE PARIS STRIKE.

Railways Take Special Precautions to Prevent Stoppage of Traffic.

Paris, Oct. 13.—In consequence of the committee of the railroad men's union to-day favoring a general strike and sending instructions to the provincial branches to cease work, with a reminder of the secret measure agreed upon at the railway men's congress for the hindrance of traffic in the event of a strike, the police this afternoon raided the offices of the committee and seized all the papers found there.

In consequence of a false report that the police intended to close the labor exchange this evening, there was considerable excitement among the strikers, who gathered in large numbers around the building, remaining until dispersed by the police. The troops have been ordered to remain in barracks.

Owing to the threatened strike of railway men, the stations at Grenoble, Bethune, Lyons and other points have been occupied by soldiers.

All the railway stations in Paris are occupied by military to-night. The companies have engaged extra men and taken other precautions for possible but unexpected defections.

The builders, at a meeting in the labor exchange, voted in favor of a general strike.

OLD WORLD CONCERNS

Fashoda's Destiny Practically Settled by Unanimous Voice of the British People.

Paris Worked Up by Story of Plot Which Probably Had no Existence.

Germany Aghast at Cost of Emperor's Excursion Which May Impoverish Him.

London, Oct. 15.—The week opened with an ominous rattling of sabres over Fashoda, and ended with the rumblings of a revolutionary volcano in Paris. The situation arising out of the question between Great Britain and France as to the right of occupation of Fashoda is extremely grave. Everything hinges on the nature of the report of Major Marchand, the French commander at Fashoda, which is now on its way to Paris from Khartoum, owing to the courtesy of the British government in permitting one of Marchand's officers to use the British line of communication. The evacuation of Fashoda by the French must, however, take place, if war between Great Britain and France is to be avoided, as the Marquis of Salisbury has nailed his colors to the mast, and cannot recede from the position he has taken up, and he has received the unanimous support of the country. The clear, strong speeches of the Liberal leaders, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith, coming at this critical moment, were very important in that they demonstrated to the world that the Liberal party is solidly with the government in the stand taken on the Soudan question.

The Speaker, the organ of the Liberal party, this week refers plainly to the impossibility of relinquishing the British claims, and points out that if it comes to war, it will not be merely for Fashoda, but for the maintenance of Great Britain's place in the world, plus her undoubted rights.

The moderate section of the French press is earnestly urging a peaceful arrangement of the affair. The papers candidly admit that France is no match for Great Britain in the event of war.

There has been a great deal of talk here about the possibility of war with France, and various preparations upon the part of the British government are reported to have been made. For instance, it is announced that a leading small-arms firm at Birmingham was asked this week whether it was prepared to turn out 1,000 magazine rifles weekly. The significance of this will be appreciated when it is pointed out that the British government works are alone capable of turning out 4,000 magazine rifles weekly.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The Figaro discusses at some length the speech delivered by Lord Rosebery at an agricultural dinner at Epsom on Wednesday. Analyzing the Liberal leader's utterances critically, it regards the speech as a blunder, and accuses Lord Rosebery of talking like a politician, and not like a statesman.

A FICTITIOUS PLOT.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The revisionist papers regard the reported discovery of a military plot against the government as being pure invention. The Figaro says it is informed that the French generals agree that their duty is to show absolute obedience to the government. The Gaulois classes the affair as a conspiracy without conspirators, but in spite of this, the papers which announced the conspiracy insist upon the exactness of their information. The Petite Republique Francaise points out that there have been no official denials of the reported conspiracy. The Aurore asserts that the government received warning of the plot from ten different sources, and possess important documentary evidence and statements of witnesses.

According to the Petite Blue, the generals engaged in the plot met at Versailles and sent emissaries to Prince Victor Bonaparte, who recently resigned the leadership of the Imperialist party in favor of his younger brother, Prince Louis Bonaparte, who is a colonel of Russian Lancers. The hesitation of Prince Victor, however, obliged them to turn in another direction. The government, the Petite Blue adds, received a number of reports in regard to the plot, one of them calling attention to the absence of a certain commander of an army corps from his headquarters.

The Paix states that Prince Victor Bonaparte left Turin on October 8 and arrived in Brussels on October 12. The paper adds that during this interval Prince Victor crossed the French frontier several times.

WILLIAM'S PILGRIMAGE.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—The question as to who shall bear the expense of Emperor William's trip to the Holy Land will be threshed out early during the coming session of the reichstag. The opinion is expressed that it is not fair to expect the Emperor to bear the entire expense of the journey and it is said that the cost of His Majesty's trip, exclusive of the presents and liberal tips, will amount to at least five million marks. The costly gifts to the Sultan of Turkey and to his harem, etc., figure up from three million to four million marks. Therefore it is suggested, as the voyage is expected to redound to Germany's glory and advantage, parliament ought to grant a credit to cover the main expense. More especially so, as otherwise the Emperor will have to run into debt. The conservatives have answered the government's approaches favorably, but the centrists have replied with a flat negative.

London, Oct. 15.—It is said Emperor William intends to become a neighbor of Queen Victoria in the highlands of Scotland. He has been inquiring for a purchaseable sporting estate in Scotland providing salmon fishing and grouse and deer shooting.

A commercial traveller, representing a spice manufactory, was captured by cannibals. "Well," said he to his captors, "If I am to be roasted and eaten, I ask you to accept this sample box of our high-grade mustard to be used on the festive occasion."

AN ONTARIO MIX-UP.

Government Blundering as to Prorogation Making Endless Complications.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—(Special)—Conservatives claim that the formal prorogation of the adjourned legislature has made more confusion than before and there certainly are some complications. Several election trials were booked for the remainder of this week and next, and none of these, they assert, can be proceeded with owing to a clause of the act of last session which prohibits holding such trials within fifteen days after prorogation.

Twenty-one protests were down to be tried at Osgoode hall on Saturday. Although no evidence was to be offered in any of these it is said the date will have to be advanced a couple of weeks. The trial of the North and South Perth petitions is fixed for to-morrow at Stratford, and this evening lawyers on the cases are uncertain whether the trials will proceed or not. In North Perth the proceedings will be but formal in any case, the Conservatives having decided to offer no evidence.

The South Ontario by-election will now be held on November 1st instead of October 27th.

DEFENCES FOR MONTREAL.

Batteries to Be Placed Upon the Mountain and Also Across the River.

Montreal, Oct, 14.—(Special)—Colonel Dalton and his colleagues of the Imperial defence board are busily engaged in Montreal and vicinity. They have been examining the mountain and both banks of the river, and it is understood they will recommend the construction of extreme range batteries on Mount Royal and the erection of powerful works at St. Lambert and Caughnawaga as interior defence to the long line of powerful detached forts covering strategical points of the frontier.

THE ILLINOIS RIOTING.

Governor Tanner Simplifies the Situation by Forbidding Landing of Negroes.

Coal Company Determined in Its Purpose to Operate With Black Labor.

Virden, Ill., Oct. 13.—The day passed without another outbreak of violence, but besides the restraining influence of the militia no progress has been made towards permanent peace. The idle miners are excitable and determined while the Chicago-Virden Coal Co. has shown no sign of a purpose to abandon its plan of operating its mines with imported negroes.

Yesterday's shooting has resulted in 14 deaths so far, several of those injured having died since last night. The number of injured will not much exceed last night's estimate of 20. Of these few are in a critical condition.

An inquest was begun to-day. Several union miners testified that the first shots were fired from the train.

The excitement yesterday prior to the arrival of the negro train was equalled to-night when it became known that a special train that passed through here this evening bore two carloads of negroes taken through here to Springfield yesterday. A big crowd assembled when the train stopped at the stockade but the militia had them in check.

Capt. Fervier, who was in command of the troops, refused to allow any of the negroes to disembark. General Manager Lukens made a formal request that their employees be allowed to land and enter the stockade but Capt. Fervier declined to allow this, stating that he was under orders from Governor Tanner to prevent the disembarkation of any negro miners at the works, and he would have to carry out those instructions. General Manager Lukens protested in vain and the train pulled out and headed south.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—The difficulty at the Virden mines originated on April 1, 1898, when the miners in the fourth district of Illinois went out on a strike inaugurated by the United Mine Workers. Trouble followed at Pana, but the Virden mines remained quiet during the summer. The strikers had asked for forty cents a ton and were offered twenty-eight cents. Actual disturbances at Virden began on September 25, when the Chicago-Virden Company, the principal mine owners at that point, imported 100 negroes from Birmingham, Ala. When the train arrived with them it was met by a large body of armed union miners, who threatened to shoot the first negro who stepped from the cars. The negroes were finally prevailed upon to return to the South, and the mines were not operated.

President T. K. Louck, of the Chicago-Virden Company, then proceeded to make preparations to get other miners. On October 9 Sheriff Davenport notified Governor Tanner that there would certainly be trouble, and that state troops were needed to preserve peace. The governor asked if it was the purpose of the coal company in the event of troops being sent, to import miners from other states to take the place of the strikers. Superintendent Lukens, who was with the sheriff at the time the request was made by telephone for the militia, said the company proposed to operate its mines in its own way, and that they expected to import labor, both white and colored, from the southern states. The governor told him the best class of miners got employment at home, and that only criminal classes would come—men who would quit work and get into poor houses, jails and penitentiaries and become a burden on the taxpayers of the state; that he was opposed to the system; that while there was no law to keep them out of Illinois, he did not feel it to be his duty as governor to use the arms of the state to give protection to the mine owners. The matter had been brought before the state board of arbitration, and the board decided in favor of the miners, but also decided that an injustice had been done the Chicago-Virden Company. From this point the trouble has been in dispute between Governor Tanner and the mine operators, carried on by telegraph and other communications. The governor steadily refused to call out the state troops, and charged the operators with importing ex-convicts and an undesirable class of workmen.

The operators declared that the men had been chosen for their ability and capacity to become good citizens; that they were willing to take back the strikers at a scale of twenty-eight cents per ton, but they could not operate the mines at the exorbitant demand of forty cents. The mines, it is asserted, are operated in accordance with state laws. Sheriff Davenport offered to resign. One hundred Springfield miners reinforced the Virden strikers on October 10, armed and determined to prevent the negroes from going to work. Armed men have since been practically in possession of the town.

A rumor was circulated to-day that a small body of negroes has been landed from a train just outside of Virden, and under cover of darkness conveyed to the stockade. They are supposed to be making the shaft ready for the miners who were to come. This made the strikers more than ever vigilant. Manager Lukens, of the Chicago-Virden Company, swore out a writ of injunction against thirty-four of the leading strikers. These men had run out of town four ex-policemen who had been hired by the operators. The strikers had not displayed violence against the others until they began to suspect more negroes were to be brought in.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CLAIMS.

Railway Associations to Deal With One Set While Board of Arbitration Decides on Another.

New York, Oct. 13.—To settle differences existing between the Canadian Pacific and American railway lines a committee consisting of two members each of the various railway associations, including the chairman, will be appointed. This was decided at a meeting held at the rooms of the joint traffic association this afternoon, and the plans, if carried out, will help to settle the many disputes which have done so much of recent years to disturb both passenger and freight rates in all sections of the country.

The associations interested in this matter are the joint traffic association, the trunk line association, the Western passenger lines association, the Eastern passenger association and the New England lines. It is expected that the committee will be announced in a few days, and no time will be lost in getting down to work.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—Freight traffic manager Bosworth spoke on behalf of the Canadian Pacific before the board of arbitration to-day. In advocating the retention of differential rates he emphasized the fact that the government subsidy granted the Canadian Pacific would not be sufficient to compensate the company for the loss of freight traffic if differentials are abolished. Vice-President Stubbs, of the Southern Pacific reviewed the entire history of the competition between the American lines and the Canadian Pacific, and argued that the disadvantages under which the Canadian line labored at first are no longer in evidence. He urged the entire abolition of its differential.

A HAPPY FATHER.

Mr. Leiter Will Buy a London Mansion For First American Vicereine of India.

London, Oct. 14.—The Chronicle says that, for the purpose of marking his satisfaction with the fact that his daughter will be the first American vicereine of India, Mr. Levi Leiter, the father of Lady Kedlestone (Mrs. George N. Curzon) will present to her a residence in London. The place will not be occupied by Lord and Lady Kedlestone until the former's term of office as viceroy of India expires, although at his wife's disposal if she visits England while Lord Kedlestone is in India.

NEGROES RULED OUT.

Will Not Be Allowed to Land at Scene of Illinois Coal Strike.

Pana, Ill., Oct. 14.—A telegram was received here from Virden stating that in all probability operator Lukies, of the Chicago-Virden Coal Co., would attempt to land at Pana the imported negroes who, after a bloody resistance, were shut out of Virden. A conference was immediately held by telephone between Capt. Harris, of Company G, Aurora, Ill., commanding the militia, and Adjutant-General Rees and Governor Tanner at Springfield. The conference resulted in the governor ordering Captain Harris to immediately put men on guard at each coal mine and at approaches of each railroad into Pana, and under no circumstances permit any employed negroes to land in Pana. Captain Harris has only 57 men under his command, and was ordered to call on the citizens to assist him if necessary. The union miners, through their president, C. C. Cravins, immediately volunteered their services. Captain Harris told volunteers to be in readiness where he could find them. Thereupon the miners assembled in waiting for call to arms, while Captain Harris immidiately followed the governor's instructions and placed a guard at each mine and railroad crossing. Captain Harris said: "The governor's orders shall be strictly obeyed, and if any negroes are brought into Pana while I am in charge and refuse to retreat when ordered to do so, I will order my men to fire. If I lose every man under my command no negroes shall land in Pana."

THE MOHEGAN WRECK.

London, Oct. 15, (8:30 a.m.)—According to a despatch just received from Falmouth out of the 200 persons constituting the passengers and crew of the Mohegan, only 31 had been saved when this intelligence was forwarded from the coast by telephone to Falmouth. It is stated, however, that later a life boat landed thirty of the passengers and returned for more. One lady died after she was brought ashore.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CIVIL WAR IN ILLINOIS

Further Details of the White Miners' Attack Upon the Trainload of Negroes.

Answering Volleys From the Cars and the Sharpshooters Behind the Stockade.

Armed Mob Maintains a State of Siege, and Civil Authority Is Defied.

Virden, Ill., Oct. 12.—The little town of Virden is comparatively quiet to-night, after a day of riot and bloodshed, the long expected clash between union miners and imported negroes.

A Chicago & Alton special train bearing 200 negro miners from the South arrived at 12:05 p.m. at the stockade around the Chicago-Virden coal company's mines, and immediately the firing began. The list of casualties at 10 o'clock to-night stands seven deaths and 18 wounded. It is said that six men were wounded inside the stockade, but this has not been verified, and those inside refuse to communicate with outsiders.

For the past two weeks rumors have reached Virden that négroes from Alabama would reach the city, and the Chicago & Alton depot has been surrounded day and night by vigilant miners determinedly awaiting their arrival.

To-day the Chicago & Alton train due to pass here at 10 o'clock passed, displaying flags on the rear, indicating that a special was following. Immediately the word was spread, and a dense crowd of miners lined the station platform. Crowds collected at the entrance of the stockade, a half mile north of the station. D. B. Riley, a Chicago & Alton detective, stood guard at a switch at the south end of the station platform, to see that it was not tampered with.

At 12:40 the special train passed the station, and signal shots were fired from the south end of the town, announcing the special's arrival. Immediately shots were fired from the moving train, and outside the battle began.

A few moments after the train had passed the switch where Riley was stationed, and while he was talking with two citizens, he threw up his hands and dropped dead, with a bullet through his brain. He was the first man killed.

The train continued to the stockade, the miners firing into it all along the route, and the negro passengers returning the fire. The moment the train reached the stockade, the miners opened a desperate fire with Winchesters, revolvers and firearms of all kinds. The negroes on the train answered with a steady fire. The miners and the train were enveloped in a cloud of smoke, and the shooting sounded like a continuous volley.

Engineer Burttigar received a bullet in the arm, and dropped from his seat. His fireman seized the throttle, pulled it open with a jerk, and the train was under speed, carrying a load of wounded negro passengers to Springfield.

How many were wounded is not known. The train stopped at the stockade but two minutes. Its departure did not cause the firing to cease. The owner of the stockade was filled with sharpshooters armed with Winchesters, and they kept a steady fire into the crowd of union miners. Witnesses say the dead miners were killed after the train had departed.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

A Tone of Strength in New York Market Overcoming Bear Influences.

New York, Oct. 12.—The undertone of strength which had been manifest for several days assumed the upper hand in the stock market to-day, ignoring the continued weakness in some of the specialties and driving the bears to cover, thus putting an end to the decline in some stocks. Buying to cover short contracts played no small part in the rise all through the list.

The Evening Post's financial cable from London says: "The stock markets here opened steady to-day, but quickly gave way from lack of support, and the tone generally closed dull and lifeless. Americans were exceptionally good on New York buying, and prices closed quiet at the best. Kaffirs were dearer on German realizations. Insurance risks on securities are reported at Lloyds' against war with France at ten guineas per cent, to the end of the year. These are really nothing but a few betting transactions, and Lloyds were so mistaken in their views at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war that they are now inclined to quote higher at first. French and German exchange on London still rises. London discounts are still easier, opinions as to the Bank of England's action on its rate to-morrow being evenly divided.

"The Paris and Berlin markets were lifeless but steady."

Closing prices: C. Co., 36¼; Tob., 118¼; Am. Sugar, 109¼; pfd. 105¼; Spirits, pfd., 33; Atch. pfd., 33⅜; B. & O., 44⅝; Can. Sou. 53; C. S. & O., 21⅝; C. B. & Q., 114⅜; Chgo. Gas, 103; C. & N. W., 130¼; C. R. I. & P., 101½; C. M. & St. P., 107⅝; Con. Gas, N. Y., 172; C. C. C. & St. L., 39⅝; D. & H., 104½; D. & R. G. pfd., 54; J. C., 88⅝; Lac. Gas., 47¼; L. E. & W., 14¼; pfd., 60¼; L. & N., 54⅝; Man., 93½; Mo. Pac., 32; Nat. Lead, 31⅝; N. P. com. new, 40¼; pfd., 75½; Omaha Com. 79½; Pac. Mail, 32¾; P. & R., all paid, 16⅝; Sou. Ry. pfd., 32½; T. C. & I., 26½; Leather, 63¼; Rubber, 38¼; pfd., 101; U. P. rcts., 32⅞; Wabash, 7⅞; pfd., 20⅝; Met. 162½; B. R. T., 64⅞.

C. P. R. in London, 86⅝. Com. Cable in Montreal, 182.

Money on call steady at 2¼ per cent; last loan 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange easier at $4.84@4.84½ for demand, and at $4.81½@4.81¾ for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.82½@4.85. Commercial bills, $4.80½@4.81.

Silver certificates, 59⅝@60½c. Bar silver, 59⅝c. Mexican dollars, 46⅝c.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Wheat closed October, 64⅝; Dec., 61¼@64⅝; May, 65⅝. Corn—Oct., 30¼; Dec., 30½; May, 31¼. Oats—Dec., 22 @22⅛; May, 24. Pork—Dec., $7.82½; Jan., $9.02½. Lard—Dec., $4.90; Jan., $4.87½. Ribs—Oct., $5.32½; Jan., $4.70.

SOLDIERS DEFY CONTROL.

Further Outrage by Members of the Twelfth New York Regiment.

Cincinnati, Oct. 13—A Lexington special to the Times-Star says that the trial of Private Alvie Kitchen, who killed Private Edward Nygram, Twelfth New York, on Sunday, was postponed till Saturday because a new outrage had stirred up such feeling that violence was feared. Sergt. A. McLellan, of the Third, Kentucky, was caught after midnight by a party of the Twelfth New York soldiers and so mistreated that he may be injured for life. This aroused bitter indignation against the New York regiment on the part of the Kentucky regiment and it was deemed unwise to risk an outbreak by proceeding with the trial of Kitchen.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S HOLIDAY.

The Party Set Out From Berlin—Great Reception Prepared at Constantinople.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany started at 9 o'clock this morning on their journey to the Holy Land. They go direct to Constantinople and from there to Palestine. The imperial party is accompanied by a body of gens d'armes and eighteen equarries. The gens d'armes have been taught photography, and by the Emperor's orders will photograph everything of interest. There are 110 trunks in the baggage cars, many of them of immense size, containing the ball dresses of the Empress. One enormous box, which does not leave the Emperor's vicinity, is in charge of a high functionary. It contains valuable gifts, diamond articles for Oriental officials, valued at 4,000,000 marks. Only six horses were taken; they were for the Emperor's personal use. The Sultan of Turkey bought 36 carriage horses in Berlin for the use of the Empress of Germany and her suite. The Sultan also bought in Berlin all the uniforms and weapons needed for the ceremonies.

THE TEMPORIZING PORTE.

Admirals Annoyed at Request for a Remnant of Authority in Crete.

Canea, Crete, Oct. 13.—The foreign admirals have communicated with their respective governments against the porte's demand that it be allowed to retain three fortified places in the island, with garrisons sufficient to safeguard the Mohammedans and Turkish interests. The admirals say that the Sultan should not be allowed to maintain any troops in Crete, and they ask that the Turkish troops be compelled to completely evacuate the island. The admirals have decided not to allow Osman Pasha and Sabit Pasha, who have been ordered to proceed to Crete from Turkey, to superintend the embakation of the troops, as their presence would only complicate the situation and lead to dissensions. The porte's reply to the powers did not allude to the Turkish civil officials and the admirals propose to regard the silence on this point as implying an agreement to their removal.

STOLE FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Cashier of Oswego Bank Tapped the Funds for That Period—Then Discovery and Death.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, today wired the cashier of the Tioga National Bank, of Oswego, N. Y., of which Senator T. C. Platt is president, to close the doors of that institution, stating that he had placed Mr. C. E. Van Brooklyn, national bank examiner, in charge of the bank. This action was taken by the comptroller as a result of a recent examination by Examiner Van Brooklyn, which disclosed a large defalcation on the part of Eli W. Stone, the assistant cashier of the bank.

Assistant cashier Stone died at his home Wednesday night shortly after he had been confronted by the examiner with the defalcation. He confessed his guilt to the examiner.

The examiner reports that from as careful an examination of the books of the bank as he has been able to make, there is no evidence whatever of any complicity on the part of the other officers of the bank. The defalcation occurred through the manipulation of the individual deposit ledger by the assistant cashier, who was acting as receiving teller. It is understood the peculations of the assistant cashier covered about 20 years, small amounts being taken at a time. This was made possible by Stone acting at times as both receiving teller and individual bookkeper.

THE EMPEROR'S PROGRESS.

A Grand Reception in Italy and Departure for Constantinople After Brief Stay.

Venice, Oct. 13.—Upon the arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Germany at the railway station here, they were met by the King and Queen of Italy. Among those present at the time were the German ambassador to Italy, Baron Saurma von Geltson; General Pollony, the Italian premier and minister of the interior; and Admiral Canevaro, the minister of foreign affairs of Italy, together with the principal Italian local authorities and the commanders of the German warships in these waters. The meeting between the Royal and Imperial couple was of the most cordial nature. Emperor William kissed the hand of the Queen of Italy, and King Humbert kissed the hand of the Empress of Germany. The Queen and the Empress embraced each other. While the meeting was in progress, military bands played the national anthems.

The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by King Humbert and Queen Margaret, were rowed to the palace in the state gondolas, by way of the grand canal. The Emperor and the King occupied one gondola, and the Queen and Empress were seated in another gondola. Both the boats were escorted by eight municipal barges, richly ornamented, and were followed by a great flotilla of gondolas. There was great cheering all along the route, and enthusiastic crowds of people welcomed their majesties on the piazza of St. Mark. After their majesties had entered the palace, they appeared on a balcony, which brought forth a renewal of the acclamations of the people, and the bands played the Italian and German anthems. The whole town and all the ships in the harbor were gaily decorated. After luncheon at the palace, the Emperor and Empress of Germany boarded the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon sailed for Constantinople.

A SPASM FOR SPAIN.

Pained at American Repudiation of Cuban Debt—Appeal to Powers on Behalf of Philippines.

Madrid, Oct. 12.—The rumors which have been published here as to the attitude of the peace commissioners are described as having caused a painful impression, especially the reported decision of the American commissioners not to recognize the Cuban and Porto Rican debts.

New York, Oct. 12.—A copyright despatch to the New York Journal and Advertiser from Rome says: "The Spanish ambassador informs the New York Journal representative that Spain will demand the intervention of the great powers if the United States insists on the annexation of the entire Philippines."

A Madrid despatch to the Herald says: "The latest reports from Senor Montero Rios are that he is surprised at the demands of the American commission, which means that Americans have asked for the whole of the Philippines. Only under protest will anything be conceded, but Spain seeks at the utmost to retain the Vizcayas and Mindanao.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Deputy Minister of Militia at Last Makes Way for Sir Wilfrid's Nominee.

Atlantic Mail Service Jointed by Allan and Dominion Lines—Statue to Mackenzie.

Preparations for New Tax on Newspapers—Hail and Farewell to the Governors.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—The cabinet met to-day, and awarded the contract for the winter mail service from St. John jointly to the Allan and Dominion lines. These companies, it is thought, will get the two years' contract from May 1st.

The department of trade notifies that the British ship Arcadia is now loading at Quebec with Canadian exhibits for the South African exhibition at Grahamstown.

Mr. Costigan has returned from a four months' trip to the Peace river country. He located several claims for an Ottawa and St. John syndicate.

Sculptor Hebert was here to-day. He will likely be awarded the contract by the government to supply a statue of Alexander Mackenzie. He has already received a contract to furnish a statue of the Queen for Parliament Hill.

Deputy Minister Panet is to resign from the militia department. He will be succeeded by Major Pinault.

The executive of the national women's council met here to-day.

The big lumber firm of Bronsons & Weston is going out of the lumber business next June.

Confirmation of the report that Sir Henri Joly is to resign his portfolio is not forthcoming.

The railway ticket agents of Canada held their annual meting here to-day.

Soo canal traffic returns to September 30 show considerable falling off this year.

The post office department has sent out circulars to newspaper publishers to ascertain the points to which their papers will be entitled to free transportation through the mails within the given radius from the office of publication, under the law of last session, to come into effect on January 1. The concession applies only to weeklies.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Louis Davies will be at Washington on November 1, but will, it is said, ask for an adjournment for a few days, to about the 8th, to enable them to visit Quebec, to say good-bye to Lord Aberdeen and welcome Lord Minto.

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—The Ottawa Valley lumbermen interviewed the Premier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Louis Davies to-day, and strongly urged the government to secure the free admission of Canadian lumber into the States or else impose an export duty on logs.

The National Council of Women presented a farewell address to Lady Aberdeen to-day. The address is in book form, and is a splendid work of art. The Countess made a feeling reply.

It is stated that the government, realizing the absolute unworkability of the new franchise act, as demonstrated by the prohibition vote, will propose several amendments next session. It appears that thousands of qualified voters are not on the lists.

Official samples of Western grain received at the department of inland revenue, are excellent in quality, but not up to last year's.

PAPAL DELEGATE TO CUBA.

Archbishop of New Orleans Appointed in Recognition of the New Conditions.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The annual meeting of the archbishops of the Roman Catholic church began at the Catholic University to-day under peculiarly auspicious circumstances. Just prior to the opening session Cardinal Gibbons, who as archbishop of Baltimore is presiding officer of the archbishops, received a cable despatch from Rome announcing that Pope Leo has appointed Archbishop Chappelle of New Orleans, as apostolic delegate to Cuba. This was the first official act of the vatican toward meeting the important new church conditions in the Antilles arising out of the war.

Archbishop Chappelle happens to be in Rome at the present time and the despatch came from him. It stated simply that his Holiness had made the appointment, without going into details. It made no reference to Porto Rico, so that the scope of the special mission is confined to Cuba. Archbishop Chappelle will retain his present position at the head of the New Orleans diocese, the mission to Cuba being in addition to his other duties. He is a linguist, speaking both Spanish and French, so that his work can be prosecuted under favorable circumstances in Cuba.

The sessions were private and it was stated at the noon recess that nothing beyond routine affairs of the church, matters of organization, discipline, etc., had been taken up.

ARGENTINE'S PRESIDENT.

Protection to National Industries a Part of His Progressive Programme.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 12.—General Roca took the oath of office to-day as president of the republic of Argentina and sent his first message to Congress. The President refers to the improvement in the relations of the republic with Chili and declares that the maintenance of peace will allow the country to devote its energies to the administration of the financial situation. He promises administrative reforms, a decrease in public expenditures, encouragement of immigration and development of trade. In explaining his financial policy, the President said he would endeavor to unify the various public debts, to fix the value of paper money and to give a "limited protection to the national industries commensurate with the freedom of commerce."

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

HAWAII NEEDS NO LABOR.

Honolulu Masons Warn Their Brethren That Chances of Employment There Are Slim.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 12.—Grand Secretary Hemstead, of the Arkansas grand lodge, has made public a circular letter sent out to the Masonic fraternity by the Masonic lodge at Honolulu, Hawaiian islands. The Masons have decided to make the letter public for the benefit of all concerned. It says in part: "To Masonic brethren everywhere: Greeting:—In view of the fact that the recent annexation of the Hawaiian islands by the United States has drawn the attention of the public, more especially the people of the Pacific Coast, to this group; and in view also of the fact that many people know but little about Hawaii, except from information gleaned from sensational newspaper articles, it is reasonable to suppose that large numbers of unemployed will desire to rush to what they believe to be a new country with a fine climate, rich soil, sparse population and large tracts lying idle and only awaiting ownership by possession of the first newcomer. The influx of strangers has already begun; and while no doubt the experience of many disappointed seekers of employment will find expression in the newspapers of the Coast and elsewhere at an early date (and perhaps deter intending immigrants from making a leap in the dark) still the several fraternal societies of Honolulu deem it their duty to sound a note of warning to their brethren in the hope that much suffering and disappointment may be avoided. To that end Hawaiian lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., appoints a committee to communicate with the Masonic grand lodge, respectfully petitioning them to advise brethren of the state of affairs at the islands and warn them that there is little opportunity for those who, being unemployed, are seeking a livelihood. Skilled workmen of all classes already far exceed the demand, many arriving at Honolulu only to meet with distress."

MINERS GIVE BATTLE

They Engage With Forces Behind Stockades to Keep Out Imported Negroes.

Awful Culmination of the Strikes in Illinois—State Troops Called Out.

Twenty at Least Killed and Double That Number Seriously Wounded.

Virden, Ill., Oct. 12.—The arrival of the imported negro miners from the South at 12:30 to-day was followed by a desperate battle. Five hundred shots were exchanged between the strikers on one side, and Sheriff Davenport and his deputies and railroad police on the other. It is thought 20 men on both sides were killed and wounded. The best information is that 10 were killed, five fatally wounded and five seriously wounded. A Chicago & Alton special policeman was among the killed. His name is H. C. Kiley.

When the train bearing the negroes arrived it was met by fully 1,500 armed miners, who were lined up on each side of the track. The train was stopped immediately in front of the east gates of the stockade, and the trouble began. Dozens of shots were fired from the stockades at the white men, while the strikers were half a mile away.

The wildest rumors were afloat, one being that as many as 50 miners had been killed. The town is in the wildest excitement. Men are securing whatever arms they can get hold of. Some of the wives of the dead miners decline to go to their homes, and are almost mad with grief and anger.

Springfield, Ills., Oct. 12.—Governor Tanner has received a telephone message from Sheriff Davenport at Virden that a fight between the miners and those guarding the stockades is going on, and that 100 men have been killed. The governor ordered Capt. Craig, in command of Battery B and the Sons of Veterans companies at Pana to proceed at once to Virden. Governor Tanner said: "I shall give Capt. Craig, who will command the troops at Virden, orders to suppress the riot, protect life and property, and not to allow imported laborers to be unloaded at that place since the mine owners have carried out their threats to precipitate this riot and bloodshed. I don't propose that they shall further disturb the peace of the state. The mine owners and managers are responsible for and guilty of the murder; they caused the conflict, and should be indicted by the grand jury for murder, as I believe they will be." says that nine men on the train were the Post-Dispatch from Virden Ills.,

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.—A special to killed and 13 wounded. Ten miners were killed and 16 wounded. The train pulled out for the north, and the cars were shot full of holes. A reporter for a Chicago paper was killed at the Chicago & Alton depot by a stray bullet. J. F. Fister, manager of the company, was shot and trampled on by the miners. He cannot live. The miners are looking for the manager of the shaft, who has hidden.

It is impossible to find out how many were killed in the stockades.

THE ANGELES RAILWAY.

Victorians Will Go Over for the Turning of the First Sod.

Mr. Charles M. Kent, of the Port Angeles Tribune-Times, came over from the neighbor city across the Straits yesterday, with the object of arranging for an excursion on the occasion of the turning of the first sod of the Port Angeles & Eastern railway, this great event being set for some time about the end of the present month. The surveys are now being perfected, the Mallette route being found unfeasible in some respects, and the graders will follow close upon the heels of the surveyors. The line will extend some 35 or 40 miles to Port Discovery, where connection is made with the Port Townsend Southern to Olympia, where the main line of the Southern Pacific is tapped. The new short line will traverse an exceptionally fertile agricultural district, and at the same time give Angeles a strong pre-eminence in the shipping trade of Puget Sound. Incidentally Mr. Kent will, during his visit, endeavor to show conclusively to Victorians how their spiritual and moral welfare will be advanced by reading the Tribune-Times.

BARBAROUS REPUBLIC.

Salvador Conditions Invite Foreign Intervention in the Interest of Humanity.

Political Prisoners Cruelly Tortured or Summarily Put to Death in Prison.

A Judge and an Editor Publicly Whipped for Displeasing the Government.

San Francisco, Oct. 13.—The steamer City of Panama, from South American ports, brings news of executions and horrible cruelties perpetrated upon political prisoners in San Salvador.

Referring to the execution of prisoners, El Clarion says that at Armenia, a small city of the republic, Los Vezen da Izalio, a prominent citizen, was shot, while Don Angel Vazquez and Don Delfin Barrios died in prison as the result of cruelties on the part of Gen. Aravilo. In the police station Don Venazio Salazar and Don Jesus Valdez were tied up by the thumbs, and Colonels Don Servando and Don Virgilio Valencio were shot. These had distinguished themselves in the army under the regime of the president.

Continuing, the article in El Clarion asserts that 20 ladies have been expelled from Salvador, among whom is the wife of Don Macario Martinez, one of the most prominent citizens of San Salvador city. Furthermore, under the direction of General Villiegas, five persons were shot in San Pedro, while at San Miguel many were executed by General Villevancio.

It appears also that the editor of El Latijo, a journal of Salvador, incurred the displeasure of the government owing to the publication of several articles in his journal in defence of certain students. For this offence he was publicly whipped, as also was the judge who rendred a decision in favor of the students.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SAILS.

Colonial Secretary Returns Home Without Visiting the West—A Parting Interview.

New York, Oct. 12.—Mr. Chamberlain, the British secretary of state for the colonies, with his wife and daughter, who have been visiting the Endicotts in Massachusetts, sailed for England today, on board the White Star liner Majestic.

Mr. Chamberlain said that until he had conferred with the Governor of Jamaica he could not discuss the troubles existing in the West Indies. He said that his vacation has been a very pleasant one and that he was sorry he had been unable to make a tour of the West as he had intended.

Asked if he trought Marchand to be simply an irresponsible French adventurer of the same type as Jameson, Mr. Chamberlain said that from the cablegrams he had read in the American newspapers he did not think so, because, according to these despatches the French government seems to have acknowledged him. "If the cablegrams are correct," he added, "then Marchand is a French agent. I will find that out definitely when I get back to England."

Before the steamer sailed Mr. Chamberlain said that the news that Great Britain intended a radical change in its foreign policy may be true, but that he knew nothing about such an important move and that he is inclined to doubt the accuracy of the report.

KOREAN BARBARIANS.

Conspirators Hanged and Mutilated Bodies Dragged Through Streets—The Lash for a Woman.

Yokohama, Oct. 12.—According to advices received here from Seoul, the capital of Korea, Kim Hong Niuk and two other men who are said to have been engaged in the conspiracy to poison the Emperor, were hanged in prison on October 10. It is further said that the populace afterwards secured the bodies, disgracefully mutilated them and dragged them about the streets. They are now reported to be lying in the prison yard.

The wife of Kim Hong Niuk has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and to receive 100 lashes.

BYE-ELECTIONS QUESTIONED.

Ontario Legislature Being Still in Session, the Proposed Contests Held of No Effect.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—(Special)—The Mail and Empire editorially raises the question whether the approaching bye-elections for the legislature can be legally held, in view of the fact that no election can be held during a session of the legislature, according to clauses 25 to 33 of the controverted elections act, and that the legislature is still in session, not having been formally prorogued since it was called on August 3.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—(Special)—As the result of the opposition press pointing out that the by-elections cannot be held while the house is in session, under the Controverted Elections act, the dates for the by-elections have been changed a few days and the government has issued a proclamation proroguing the legislature. The point was only brought out in the papers yesterday morning and both the Mail and World published vigorous editorials attacking Premier Hardy for proceeding with elections contrary to law, as the session of the house was merely adjourned and not prorogued.

THE FIGARO ENTERTAINS.

Peace Commissioners and Representatives of Best Paris Society at a Notable Performance.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The peace commission at 5 o'clock to-day engaged in its first function outside of purely diplomatic relations. The Figaro, at the hall of its building, entertained the members of both commissions with a stage performance, in which Coquelin, Loie Fuller and others took part, and which was witnessed by the Spanish ambassador, Senor Leon y Castillo; the United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, and about 200 representatives of the best Paris society, as well as the members of both peace commissions. The occasion was informal and pleasing, being similar to several such entertainments given annually by the Figaro to notable persons.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

OLIVER MOWAT ILL.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—(Special)—Sir Oliver Mowat is seriously ill.

BROKERS' FEES.

Montreal, Oct. 12.—(Special)—The Montreal stock exchange has decided to cut down the existing rate of brokerage.

ASSINIBOIA WOULD PROHIBIT.

Winnipeg, Oct. 12.—(Special)—The official plebiscite returns for West Assiniboia are: For prohibition, 1,204; against, 461.

MR. WADE'S SUCCESSOR.

Winnipeg, Oct. 12.—(Special)—W. H. Clement, the newly appointed legal adviser to Commissioner Ogilvie, and member of the Yukon council, passed through to-night, en route for Dawson City.

CHINESE IN SCHOOLS.

Montreal, Oct. 12—(Special)—R. A. E. Greenshields has given an opinion that Chinese children may legally attend the Protestant schools of Quebec.

LAWYERS IN LUCK.

Montreal, Oct. 12.—(Special)—The citizens' league are taking proceedings against restaurant keepers who kept saloons open on plebiscite day. The liquor dealers say they will take the cases to the highest courts.

HALIFAX STATION.

Halifax, Oct. 12.—(Special)—The British warship Comus leaves England shortly to relieve the Cordelia at this station.

The Pysche, now on the way here will take the place of the Pallas on the North American and West Indian stations. H.M.S. Brisk also will be on this station shortly.

MR. FOSTER CYNICAL.

Woodstock, Oct. 12.—(Special)—At a well attended meeting of the Conservative party, held last night, Hon. G. E. Foster was one of the speakers. Touching on the plebiscite, Mr. Foster said it was never meant for anything and never would end in anything for the benefit of the temperance cause. He said: "You will get no prohibition in this country till the question is made a question at the polls, and every individual member is elected for or against that question by the people themselves."

CAPE COLONY POLITICS.

Capetown, Oct. 12.—The ministry has resigned, on account of the assembly of Cape Colony having adopted yesterday by a vote of 39 to 37 the motion offered by Mr. Schreiner, formerly attorney-general of Cape Colony, expressing want of confidence in the government. The ministry was composed as follows: Premier and treasurer, Right Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg; colonial secretary, Hon. Dr. T. N. G. Tewater; attorney-general, Hon. Sir Thomas Upington; commissioner of public works, Hon. Sir James Sivewright; secretary of agriculture, Hon. Sir P. H. Faure.

JAMAICAN UNREST.

New York, Oct. 12.—Sir Augustus Hemming, British governor of the island of Jamaica, arrived to-day on the Athinto from Kingston. He is on his way to England. The threatened uprising of the Maroons is said to be the cause of Governor Hemming's hasty trip to England. The situation on the island, according to the latest reports, is growing very serious.

SWELL HOTEL BURNED.

Tacoma, Oct. 12.—The Tourist hotel, under construction by the Northern Pacific land Co., was burned last night. There has been expended on the structure up to date $600,000, upon which there was no insurance. It was the purpose of the land company to make this one of the finest hotels in the country and the cost, when completed, would be about $1,000,000.

CUBAN HEALTH RESORT.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 12.—Generals Lawton and Wood are seriously considering the advisability of establishing a quarantine against vessels coming here from infected ports, as they claim, that its size, Santiago de Cuba is one of the healthiest ports in the West Indies. There is absolutely no yellow fever, and the calentura fever is under complete control, and General Lawton does not think it right to have his healthy men subjected to contagion from strangers coming from infected ports.

MODEL SOLDIERS.

Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 12.—The Tenth cavalry (colored) arrived from Montauk yesterday, and had not been off the train an hour before some of its members became involved in a difficulty with the provost guard. One man was killed and five wounded, two fatally.

THE PARIS STRIKES.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The committee of railroad men, it was announced to-day, turns out to be equally divided for and against taking part in the strike. This practical disagreement has dissatisfied the strikers, many of whom are now disposed to resume work. A number of works were re-opened this morning. Three thousand strikers resumed work yesterday. There is much discontent over the indifference of the leaders towards the strikers. The former do not furnish strike money to the men, but only give them soup tickets. The troops are less in evidence on the streets to-day, although 23,000 of them are still under arms, expressly to protect the men willing to work.

PARTISAN POLICE.

Paris, Ill., Oct. 12.—Mayor Penwill, son of a prominent coal operator, has discharged the entire police force, charging them with sympathy with the strikers. New men were sworn in, but eight of ten city councilmen announced that the new officers will be removed at the next council meeting.

AN HONORABLE FORGER.

London, Oct. 12.—The Hon. Philip Benedict Joseph Petre, the brother and heir of Baron Petre, was committed for trial to-day on the charge of obtaining £20 by means of a bogus check.

FASHODA.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 12.—The newspapers here urge that the question of the possession of Fashoda, on the Nile, in dispute between Great Britain and France, be settled by arbitration.

London, Oct. 13.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "I learn that Major Marchand's return from Fashoda, by way of Cairo, has been already arranged on both sides."

TAX ON YACHTS.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The commissioners of navigation to-day instructed all collectors of customs on and after April 1, 1899, to require British yachts visiting American ports to enter and clear and pay tonnage dues, the same as merchant vessels. This step is taken in consequence of Great Britain imposing light dues on American yachts visiting English ports.

WHISKEY SMUGGLERS.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 12.—The colonial cruiser Fiona started to-day to begin a crusade against smugglers from St. Pierre. Trustworthy information has reached the government that there has been of late a large increase in whiskey smuggling from that port to both the Newfoundland and Canadian coasts, and vigorous action will be taken to stamp it out.

VANCOUVERS BUDGET

Boy Wanted for Forging His Father's Name—A Supposed Case of Suicide.

Public Curiosity to See Superlatively Bad Show—Two Handsome Residences.

C.P.R. Exemption Endorsed by the Ratepayers—The Lacrosse Match Postponed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Oct. 13.—Glydis Greville, a 16-year-old boy, is wanted by the police for forging his father's name to two time checks for $10 each on firms doing business at Eburne. The boy has disappeared, and his father repudiates the checks.

The total gate receipts at the fair at Westminster were $5,279.47, representing some 25,000 people who paid to pass the gate-keepers.

It is feared that A. McGillivray has committed suicide by jumping into the inlet at Vancouver. He had just returned from the North, and after the rigors of that country his mind gave way. His mania was taking hot baths. He took six in one day and then disappeared. The police believe he has killed himself.

This morning the three-year-old son of Mrs. John Fallis died. Three days ago Mrs. Fallis received word that her husband had been killed in the Klondike, no particulars being given. Mrs. Fallis is so prostrated by the double grief that kind neighbors conducted the funeral of her child.

The by-law to exempt from taxation the Canadian Pacific yards and works, involving at present some $2,000 a year, and in future possibly $20,000, carried to-day on a three-fifths affirmative vote by 21 majority. The poll stood 523 for, 315 against.

The last match of the senior lacrosse series, to have been played between Vancouver and Westminster, at the Westminster fair, has been postponed on account of the wet.

Very handsome residences are being built on Haro street for Sir Hibbert Tupper and Chief Justice McColl.

Not until to-day was the repairing of the water main across the Narrows, broken by the steamer Laurada, completed. The city was put to a very heavy expense, and failed to libel the steamer.

The ship Carleton arrived here yesterday from Unalaska, after a three months' voyage. She had but one story on board for publication. This was told by W. Grosette, a seaman. He said that W. C. Campbell, A. H. St. Clair and himself were shanghaied on board the ship by a shipping agent named Jack Cain, living at 60 Stewart street, San Francisco, and their future thus seriously jeopardized. Grosette left for San Francisco to-day, to take legal proceedings against Cain.

In spite of the fact that Manager Jamieson, of the Vancouver theatre, had instructed his local manager, Mr. Cullin, to withdraw all advance notices of the Air Ship show, and stop selling tickets for a second day's performance, as the show was not worthy of patronage, a $320 house turned out to see the vulgar and uninteresting performance. Rank shows are rare in Vancouver, and probably the curiosity of those that did attend was piqued by the criticisms in the Victoria papers and Mr. Jamieson's published statement. They wanted to see how bad the show really was. The Air Ship company left town this morning, not being permitted to play a second night.

Vancouver, Oct. 12.—The Van Horne party arrived this morning from Victoria, going direct to Westminster and remaining there for a day.

In the New York Police News is a horrible page of a girl disguised in a calf's skin caught in the act of stealing amalgam from the Golden Cache sluice boxes at Lillooet, B.C., and being pulled from under the sluices feet first.

A quiet wedding took place this morning, the contracting parties being J. M. Buxton and Mlle. Mary Louise Martin, second daughter of F. X. Martin, J.P. The wedding took place in the vestry of the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary. After the ceremony mass was celebrated and the sacrament partaken of. The presents were costly and numerous. Both Mr. and Mrs. Buxton are very popular here. They will live part of the time here and part in Cariboo.

SPORT AT THE FAIR.

The seventh day of the Westminster fair was a brilliant success, the crowds being very large. The bicycle races were the extra attraction. Paris, of Vancouver, won the novice in 3.11 1-5.

Other winners were: Quarter mile open, Haddon; mile profesional, Colter, Olympia, 2:38¾; amateur, Haddon, 2:30; four mile handicap, B. Marshall, 90 yards, won.

The result of to-day's horse races was as follows: Slow race, Minnie 1, Belle 2; three-minute trot, Jno. Wallace 1st.

Ladies' race, Miss Smith, of Chilliwack, 1. Miss Butterfield 2.

The licensed victuallers last night, by resolution, favored granting exemption from taxation to the C. P. R. on yards and works and the purchase of parks by the city for the public.

Mr. J. Herbert Mason, general manager of the Canada Permanent Loan & Savings company, is in the city on a business trip. He speaks in glowing terms of the apparent prosperity of the province.

STORY OF SUICIDE.

David Mills, just returned from a visit of several months to Glenora, says that an unknown American has suicided near there owing to the rigors of the trail he had come through. The Indians there do not dig graves, but dispose of the dead on board platforms mounted on poles. This unknown, his clothes torn and body emaciated, staggered into Telegraph camp and said "No gold! No gold any place! and I have lost everything." Then he decided to kill himself and planned a wild death fitting his mood. He repaired to an Indian cemetery and climbing up on an elevated board next to the remains of a defunct chief he sat down and blew his brains out with a revolver. He had been told that the late chief of the Indians in that section committed suicide through despair, and this was doubtless the incentive to his unique method of achieving happy despatch.

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FIVE YEAR'S SENTENCE

Belle Adams Condemned to Serve That Term for Causing Kincaid's Death.

The Man Was Taken Unawares When the Ferocious Blow Was Struck.

Sentence was pronounced yesterday morning upon Belle Adams, the white woman convicted of manslaughter in the killing of her mulatto paramour, Charles Kincaid. Five years' imprisonment was the penalty imposed by Mr. Justice Irving. Public interest was keen as to the probable sentence, and when the court opened, every foot of space reserved for spectators was occupied. Before Mr. Gregory, for the Crown, moved that sentence be pronounced, Mr. George E. Powell, for the defence, applied to have his objections against the admission of Detective Perdue's evidence reserved in a case stated for an appeal.

Mr. Justice Irving remarked that some pressing reasons must be given for reserving a case.

Mr. Powell in substance replied that his reason was that whereas Detective Perdue's evidence was in rebuttal, the witness was allowed to give it in narrative form, and consequently the prisoner did not have an opportunity of hearing it all beforehand.

The whole of Detective Perdue's evidence was read over, to show exactly what took place.

Mr. Justice Irving declined, however, to reserve the case, saying that, while his anxiety throughout the trial was to give the prisoner the benefit of every doubt, yet he had never undertaken to reserve the case, and he was still of the same opinion as before.

Mr. Powell intimated that, as provided in the code in such a case, he might apply to the attorney-general for leave to apply to the Full court to be allowed to appeal.

Mr. Gregory then moved for sentence.

Upon the court asking if the prisoner had anything to say before sentence was passed, Mr. Powell directed attention to the fact that the verdict of the jury disclosed that they believed that the prisoner had received provocation, and what she did was done in the heat of passion. He reminded the court, too, of the strong recommendation to mercy.

Mr. Justice Irving, in pronouncing sentence, said that the law contemplated in punishment to give an example that would have a deterrent effect upon others, and he must bear in mind, in giving sentence, that it should be such that, by the memory of her sufferings, the prisoner would be prevented from again offending. The jury had, in considering the evidence, disbelieved Kingsland's and Atkinson's stories, and in this he agreed with them. The jury had accepted the statement made by the prisoner to Detective Perdue. The jury had considered that the words Kincaid used had transported the prisoner with rage, roused all that was vicious in her, and the man's death was possibly the natural outcome. On the other hand, the prisoner knew the kind of man she was living with, and his life was unnecessarily taken, for the jury said that the killing had not been in self-defence. The man's life could not have been taken without some cunning on the part of the prisoner. The wound was suddenly given. The prisoner had herself said Kincaid's head was on one side when she struck. The wound was a perfectly straight one, and could not have been made by a woman on a man so much more powerful than she was, had she not taken him by surprise; the depth of the cut showed the ferocity of the blow. The penalty inflicted by the court was that the prisoner be confined within the penitentiary for five years.

The woman will probably be sent to Kingston penitentiary eventually, as there is no permanent matron at the Westminster penitentiary.

AN EPIDEMIC OF MEASLES.

Indians of the West Coast Suffer From This Scourge of Their Race.

Purser Theo. Robinson, of the steamer Willapa, which returned from the West Coast yesterday, brings the news that Dr. Rolston, the government medical officer at Clayoquot, paid a visit recently to Ahouset, where he found 23 cases of measles among the Indians. One death, of an old chief, had occurred, but the others of the patients were reported as progressing very satisfactorily toward recovery.

After making careful inquiry among the residents of Clayoquot in regard to the death of Muller, who was drowned there a short time ago, the officials of the Willapa find that everyone is quite satisfied that the deceased came to his death by accident, and there was not the slightest reason to suspect foul play. Dr. Rolston, who thoroughly examined the body, says he could find no traces of injury likely to have been inflicted by violence, and the entire community is of the opinion that death was caused as stated by the jury who investigated the matter.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The Man of Many Robberies Given a Hearing Yesterday.

James Weston, arrested on Wednesday for a series of robberies, showed by his actions in the police court yesterday and his knowledge of the procedure that he was not making his debut before a police magistrate. The evidence against him was straight and strong and all he offered as a defence was that the goods found in his possession had been given him and that it had not been proved that he had been seen around the places broken into. There was one weak point in the defence, Weston giving different names for the man who, he alleged, had given him the goods, his memory playing him false. He was therefore committed for trial on three charges of theft, a fourth for breaking and entering Calvary Baptist church and a fifth for carrying concealed weapons. The clothing and other articles stolen from Mr. D. R. Irvine's residence, Hayward avenue, Victoria West, were valued at $150, only part of which were recovered; the watch stolen from Fred Paine, of the outer wharf, valued at $30; the goods stolen from R. S. Merritt, of Victoria West, valued at $35, and the silver goblets stolen from Calvary Baptist church, were all recovered. Weston will come up in the Speedy Trials court this morning for election.

DEMANDING PROHIBITION.

Eastern Organizations Insist That Government Shall Take Action on the Plebiscite.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—The executive of the Dominion Alliance met to-day for the first time since the plebiscite. Dr. J. J. MacLaren occupied the chair, and there were representatives present from Montreal, London, Hamilton, etc. After a full consideration of the situation the following resolutions were passed:

The Dominion Alliance executive committee desires to express its satisfaction at the victory achieved on September 29, in the recording of so substantial a majority in favor of the total prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and is specially gratified to find in favor of such legislation, not merely a strong majority of voters, but a large majority of all the constituencies represented in parliament, and seven out of the eight provinces of the Dominion.

This meeting desires to acknowledge with much pleasure the many congratulations received in view of their victory, manifesting as they do the widespread interest taken in the recent campaign, and the satisfaction with which the friends of moral reform in different countries hail the fact that the people of the Dominion of Canada are resolved to rid their country of the wrong and shame of legislation sustaining the liquor traffic.

That the secretary be instructed to write immediately to the different provincial campaign committees, urging them all to perfect and make permanent their provincial and local organizations, so as to unite the prohibitionists in wise and earnest work following up the advantage that has been gained, until a law of total prohibition is thoroughly enforced in every part of Canada.

That the chairman and secretary of this executive committee be instructed to make arrangements for a deputation representing the prohibitionists of the Dominion to wait upon the government as soon as practicable after full returns are received, to call attention to the majority recorded in favor of prohibition, and ask for the speedy embodiment of the will of the people in definite and effective legislation.

That this executive committee desires to place on record its high appreciation of the loyalty, earnestness and ability of the workers in the different provinces who so harmoniously and effectively united to secure the expression of public opinion in favor of prohibition that has been so generally and unmistakably made.

Reports were given from many cities of improper practices carried on by the other side. This was especially the case, the members said, in Montreal, Toronto, London and Ottawa.

Subsequently a meeting of the executive of the Ontario branch of the alliance was held, at which resolutions were adopted instructing the secretary to write immediately to the campaign committee of every county in the province of Ontario, urging the perfecting of organization, the election of permanent officers, and the laying of such plans as will place the prohibition electors of this province in a strong position to follow up the advantage which of the board had yet been exhausted, and requesting the council to pay the requisition.

Trustee Marchant's contention was that the council must pay the requisitions until the estimate is exhausted, then they have no power to say how the money shall be expended.

Then Trustee Belyea moved the following motion, which was also carried, with a view of explaining the stand taken by the board:

Whereas the estimate of the school board for 1898 amounted to about $49,900:

And whereas the board has, by deferring certain expenditures until next year, and meeting the increase of pupils attending the public schools by enlarging the classes, thereby avoiding the employment of additional teachers largely reduced the estimated expenditure;

And whereas the ordinary expenditure of the board for the current year will not, it is believed, exceed the sum of $46,000:

Therefore be it resolved that the secretary notify the city council that the sum of $46,000 will be sufficient for all the anticipated ordinary purposes of the board to the end of the present financial year.

Mr. F. Harbottle wrote complaining of the children of South Park school being drilled outside on a wet day and he also suggested that the children be not allowed to play outside on wet days.

The letter had been shown to Miss Cameron, the principal, and she replied that the drills were conducted under the physical instructor, who was invariably considerate of the children. She never knew of a drill being conducted in the rain. The children were not sent out on wet days.

Mrs. Jenkins understood that the occasion complained of was not a regular drill, but when the children were being lined up to march into the school.

Trustee McMicking said the principal was burking the question. The children were not drilled in the rain, but were lined up preparatory to be marched in after recess, and a great deal of time was spent in getting the children in line. During the time thus spent the teachers were under the verandah and in the doors, out of the rain. It was the first rain of the season and the children having their summer clothes on they were wet through and spent the afternoon in their wet clothes.

Trustee Belyea had heard the complaint and he pointed out that the physical instructor had nothing to do with the drill complained of.

The letters were received and filed, the understanding being that hereafter the children shall not be drilled in the rain.

Miss Cameron asked for glass cases for the natural history collection of the South Park school.

Trustee Hall pointed out that there were no funds for the purpose and Trustee Belyea added that the teachers and pupils had access to the best natural history collection in the province in the provincial museum. The teachers and pupils should be discouraged from spending their time and money on a collection that must be inferior.

Mrs. Grant and Trustee Marchant felt that the collection should be encouraged, although they could not see their way to recommending an expenditure at present.

The letter was received and filed.

Mrs. Riley, janitor of the Hillside school, asked for an increase of salary and some supplies and repairs. This was referred to the supply, finance and alterations committee.

A petition was received from residents of Victoria West asking that Mr. D. Tait be not removed from the Victoria West school.

The petition was received and filed.

Miss Powell acknowledged her appointment to the teaching staff and two applications were received for vacancies.

The monthly report showed that the average daily attendance of pupils was 2,188.28; average actual attendance, 2,167.47; pupils actually attending, 2,427; average per teacher, 59.73. This is an increase in attendance of 150 over August and 175 over the same month last year.

Trustee Hall said complaint had been made that damage had been done to the gymnasium by concerts and lectures being held there, no permission having been granted.

The members of the board were of opinion that the concerts may be held, but permission should be obtained from the committee.

During a discussion on the monthly reports of teachers Trustee Belyea said there had been complaints of a certain principal demanding the reports from the teachers five minutes after the close of school hours, whereas the regulations allowed three days. He thought it was another arbitrary display of authority by the principal referred to toward certain teachers.

Superintendent Eaton, at the request of the teaching staff of the High School, suggested that the hours at that school should not be decreased during the winter months, it being left to the discretion of the school board by the regulations.

The suggestion was adopted.

Trustee Marchant said he had received a complaint regarding the Spring Ridge school and at his suggestion the superintendent will look into the matter and report.

Superintendent Eaton suggested that the eyesight of the pupils be tested by the teachers and he was instructed to inaugurate a very simple system.

Trustee Hall also wanted the mouths of the pupils examined, pointing out the danger of children with good teeth drinking out of the same cups as used by children with bad teeth.

Trustee Belyea stated that the legislative committee were not yet prepared to report on the duties of the superintendent and the unpleasantness at the South Park school.

Trustee McMicking had a few words to say on corporal punishment. While not wishing to all together take away the right to administer corporal punishment, he thought it should be properly supervised. It might be well to have the teacher who ordered the punishment administer it instead of sending the pupil through the school to the principal.

At the suggestion of Trustee Marchant the matter of having slate blackboards placed in the schools was referred to the alterations committee to report as to the cost.

The board adjourned at 10 p.m.

TEXADA ISLAND MINES

Some Interesting Details of the Extensive Operations now in Progress.

Notable Representative of Great Capital—Connection With Victoria Much Needed.

A great deal of mining work is now being done on Texada, and the various properties being worked are all showing up well. The Van Anda shaft is now down 235 feet, and drifts are now being run, and ten tons a day of fine bornite copper ore is being raised. The Marble Bay mine is being worked vigorously, twenty-four men being employed. The shaft is down 105 feet, and a cross-cut through the 100-foot level showed up a body of rich ore over twenty feet wide. A steam hoist is now being erected, and a compressor plant has been ordered from the East. The Standard Oil people, owners of the Everett smelter, have got control of some properties near the Raven mine, and have twenty men at work, and they are opening up a large vein of copper ore. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco have a large force of men opening up their copper and iron mines on Texada, near Davies bay, and they have a tremendous body of copper and iron ore in sight. A large lime kiln is being put up at Marble Bay, capable of turning out 5,000 barrels of lime a month. The limestone is of a very high quality, containing only a trace of silica. The marble quarries on Texada are also being opened up, and 200 tons of marble in dimension blocks was shipped last week to Vancouver, and it is now in Mr. Bradbury's stone yard to be sawn up. There are now over 300 people on Texada working at the mines and quarries, and all up the coast a vast amount of work is being done. At Shoal Bay, the Dorothy Morton mine is working eighty men, and several contracts have been let in that neighborhood lately for shafts and tunnels on other properties. A good deal of complaint is heard because of the poor steamboat facilities between Victoria, Vancouver and Shoal Bay and intermediate points. The only regular boat for these ports leaves Vancouver twice a week, and is not half large enough for the trade. Victoria will lose all this northern trade if there is not a good boat put on this route from Victoria at an early date.

MATRIMONIAL.

Details of Two Recent Events in Victoria and One in Cariboo.

Inside of an hour on Wednesday evening Rev. W. H. Barraclough made four young Victorians happy. The first wedding was that of Mr. Benjamin Deacon and Miss Bertha M. Peter, and took place at the Centennial Methodist church at 8 o'clock, in the presence of a large concourse of friends and spectators. The groomsman and bridesmaid were Mr. T. Oliver and Miss Dora Peter, respectively, and in the absence of Mr. Peter Mr. Walter Morris gave the bride away. A reception was held at the residence of Mr. Carmichael, Gorge road, where the young couple received the congratulations and good wishes of a large circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Deacon will take up their residence on John street.

The second was that of Mr. Charles P. Schnoter and Miss Elsie Davies, and was performed at the residence of the bride's father, Garbally road, in the presence of a select company of guests. Mr. Frank Schnoter and Miss Minnie Davies supported the young couple and the little Misses Davies acted as maids of honor.

News has just been received from Cariboo of a wedding, which took place at the residence of Mr. M. J. McCarthy, 137-Mile House, the principals being Mr. E. E. Bell and Miss Pearl McCarthy. Rev. D. Campbell officiated. Miss Linda McCarthy and Mr. Terrance McCarthy supported the young couple and the ceremony over, a reception and dance were held, the house being very effectively decorated and the whole affair being one of the most brilliant in the history of Cariboo. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. M. J. McCarthy. She was dressed in white silk trimmed with lilies of the valley and wore a veil with a wreath of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley. The groom is the youngest son of Mr. E. Bell, Indian agent at Clinton.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

Coroner's Jury Finds That the Indian Sachet Was Drowned During a Quarrel.

Quashilicum the Accused Tells a Story That Does Not Help His Case.

As a result of the inquest conducted by Dr. Crompton into the death of Sachet, the West Coast Indian whose body was pulled ashore near Rose bay last Friday, Quashilicum, the man under arrest, will to-day have his preliminary hearing on the charge of murder. The evidence at the inquest was very strong against the prisoner and the story he told himself after duly being warned did not improve matters for him as it plainly conflicted with the facts brought out by other witnesses.

Dr. Holden's evidence as to the post mortem examination showed that while the cause of death was drowning, Sachet had just previous to death had two of his ribs broken.

Mary, the Hesquiot Indian woman, who first gave the alarm, said that the two men came into the bay in a canoe and were fighting. The prisoner tried to throw the other Indian out, but in the struggle the canoe tipped over, the water being only up to a man's breast there. The fighting continued in the water and Quashilicum had the other man by the shirt twisted round his throat and kept his head under water. Mary ran then and brought her husband and another Indian, but when they got back to the scene, Sachet's body was floating face down in the water and Quashilicum was paddling off in the canoe. By and by in the course of an hour or so, Quashilicum and two other Indians came back and took away Sachet's body, which had meantime been pulled ashore by Indian Joe.

Joe in his evidence said he called to Quashilicum to come back when that Indian was paddling away after the killing. Quashilicum in reply told Joe he had better haul Sachet ashore and try to save him.

Bob, an Indian living at the camp near the smallpox hospital, where Quashilicum lives, stated that when Quashilicum came home alone a woman asked him where was Sachet. Quashilicum replied he did not know whether Sachet was dead or not. That was all that could be got out of him. Ginger, another Indian, corroborated Joe and said that Quashilicum remarked that Sachet was drowned.

Codfish, a Nootka Indian who had heard Mary call out, saw Quashilicum paddling towards Victoria and asked him why he had killed Sachet. Quashilicum's only reply was that Codfish had better keep after that. Witness said that Quashilicum did not look drunk.

Sergt. Hawton, telling of the arrest, said that Quashilicum was only wet from the middle of the body down, an important piece of evidence when compared with Quashilicum's statement.

Quashilicum was warned that if he made a statement it would be used against him but he decided to tell his story. He said that he, Ginger and Sachet had come to town on Friday and had got whiskey from an old man with grey whiskers. They took this liquor to Ginger's tent and drank it and Sachet volunteered to buy more, so he and Quishilicum started to town for a fresh supply. They drank this on the way home and just on the other side of the lighthouse the canoe struck a rock and both men fell into the water. Quashilicum got the canoe right side up and then seized hold of Sachet to get him aboard, but Sachet would not come and then Quashilicum paddled away, leaving Sachet all right and alive on shore. Afterwards Quashilicum got a couple of men to go with him in the canoe for Sachet.

This was Queshilicum's statement, but the jury after considering the evidence, brought in a verdict to the effect that Sachet came to his death by drowning during a quarrel with Queshilicum, while both Indians were under the influence of liquor.

Quashilicum has a charge of murder against him now and comes before Magistrate Macrae in the provincial police court this afternoon at 2:15 for his preliminary hearing.

The Indian who sold the whiskey to the Indians will be found out and proceeded against.

AN UNEASY SKULL.

That Dried Up Relic That Has Caused "Heaps of Trouble" Lately.

The Indian skull picked up in Alberni Canal a short time ago and which for a while was supposed to be a relic of a murder, has turned out to be a hoodoo on the man who first picked it up. This was Mr. A. J. McCardie, who, it will be remembered, secured the skull near Deadman's island as a specimen, and afterwards threw it into the waters of the Alberni Canal. Yesterday on the information of Mr. J. W. McKay, of the Indian office, Mr. McCardie was summoned before Mr. E. Pearson, J.P., charged with desecrating an Indian grave, by carrying away the skull.

Mr. McCardie explained how he came by the skull and said he had no idea that the place he found it was an Indian grave, nor had he any intention of desecrating it. He was fined $10 and costs.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

There was not a public library in the United States.

An old copper mine in Connecticut was used for a prison.

Every gentleman wore a queue, and powdered his hair.

There was only one hat factory, and that made cocked hats.

Crockery plates were objected to because they dulled the knives.

A man who jeered at the preacher or criticised the sermon was fined.

A gentleman bowing to a lady always scraped his foot on the ground.

Two stage coaches bore all the travel between New York and Boston.

A day laborer considered himself well paid with two shillings a day.

When a man had enough tea, he placed his spoon across his cup to indicate that he wanted no more.

A QUEBECKER'S CONFIDENCE IN DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE —GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE, HE SAYS.

Danville, P. Q., April 9, 1898.
Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto:

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find $1 for one half dozen boxes Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Please send them at once. Every patient using it says "It is an excellent cure, gives relief at once."

JAMES MASSON.
General Merchant,
Danville, P. Q.

FOOD OF ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

Tommy Atkins Takes Whatever Comes and Thrives on It.

London Mail.

Vegetarians claim that their diet is best for the soldier on campaign. They point to the toilsome marches by the Nile's swollen flood and the crowning victory of Omdurman. The British soldier, they say, ate little or no meat. Look at his achievements, then turn vegetarian. The logic sounds good, but the argument is faulty. Roberts' great march (Kabul to Kandahar) was done mostly on biscuit and bad water. But this is not diet to be recommended for its staying powers.

Sergt. Smart, late of the Seventy-second Highlanders, does sentry-go now in Commissionaire's uniform at the binding of the Bond streets—where the old meets the new. Smart the name, smart the man. He wears four medals but seldom seen on one breast—the Afghan, with many clasps, and the Egyptian, and the two stars, Kandahar and the Khedive's.

"When a soldier is on active service," the Sergeant said, "he gets that fit that it doesn't matter much what he does eat. And he doesn't care. He's hungry, and he takes whatever comes. From the time we left Kabul till we reached Kandahar, we lived mostly on biscuit; once or twice we had bully beef—that's beef in tins; and there were two halts of a day when the army bakers set up their ovens and baked bread. We didn't feel the want of meat during those three weeks. We marched and we marched, and we were happy. We were all so well.

"Water we drank. It was bad, very bad sometimes. You don't drink it, but just rinse the mouth out. If you tried to quench your thirst by swallowing water, you would be as bloated as a dead camel. And still you'd be thirsty. At the end of the day there was a tot of rum for each man. We looked forward to that rum. It wasn't much more than a thimbleful, but it was a treat, and it did freshen a man up a bit at the end of a long day's march.

"On battle days we wouldn't, perhaps, touch a bite of food all day. At Peiwar Kotal we started off long before it was light We climbed those steep hills up among the trees, and after the fighting was over bivouacked on the top of the pass. I didn't eat anything all that day. There were rations in my haversack, but I never thought of them. Nor did I seem to feel the want of any grub. You are in such training that you can go for hours without food.

"The soldier really doesn't mind much what he gets to eat when he's on active service. Pea soup in tins is good stuff. Fruit and vegetables, when you can get them, which is not often, are fine diet. So is beef, mutton and chicken. The fighting man is not particular about his food. Nor has he any craving for beer and spirits. But he likes a tot of rum when it's time to turn in. It's just a treat."

Higher up Bond street stands a stalwart gunner, also in Commissionaire's uniform. He has the Afghan medal and the Hazara medal. Sergeant-Major Rowse was for nine years a sergeant-major in a mountain battery in India. He bore out all that Sergeant Smart had said.

Sergt.-Major Rowse said he would have liked more vegetables than he got. Cabbages and green peas don't bloom on the Border hills. It's stiff work climbing them. In places it is much like going up the dome of St. Paul's on the outside. He has marched with his battery from Quetta to Rawal Pindi, seven hundred miles as the crow flies, over the toughest country in the world, and he took his rations as they came, and didn't stop to analyze what they were made of. Spirits he never touched in India. He preferred water. Tea, coffee and cocoa he of course drank when he could get them.

It is absurd to argue the value of any diet for soldiers on campaign. With them it is the survival of the fittest. But the fittest are fit. If only the worst in good health is no healthier occupation that marching and fighting battles, bar bullets and bayonets, swords and shell.

CAUGHT BY THE CAMERA.

Criminals Often Brought to Justice by Accidental Photography.

By both accident and intention, on numerous occasions, the art of the photographer has proved of immense utility in compassing the conviction of criminals.

An amateur photographer in Chicago city cunningly concealed an automatic camera in the tapestried wall of his drawing room for the purpose of securing some reliable evidence as to the behavior of certain members of his household during his absence from home. One moonlight night a burglar broke into the house by way of the apartment mentioned. In so doing he disturbed the spring which set the hidden machinery in motion, and left an excellent photo of himself upon the faithful camera, which, when produced in court, secured his speedy conviction.

In another instance, a man who murdered his mother was arrested by the operation of the omniscient camera. The dreadful deed was committed in a forest where a student of photography was at work. A particularly pretty glen was so admired by the artists that he took three copies of the scene. One of these when duly developed and enlarged portrayed the details of the terrible tragedy, and by its aid the culprit was grought to justice.

During the jubilee celebrations a well known photographer in London took a number of street scenes of historic interest. In one of these pictures where a vast concourse of people were assembled near St. Paul's cathedral, the camera revealed a pickpocket in the very act of plying his peculiar profession. An old detective, who afterwards inspected the photograph, said that he knew the man well. He was badly "wanted" for frauds committed on the continent, but, the officers were not aware that he was in London. A week later he was arrested.

A snap-shot at a summer crowd on the sands at Margate came out so clearly that the knight of the camera showed it with satisfaction to a number of his friends. Among these was a Scotland Yard officer, who discovered among the mass of faces the familiar features of a man whom he had been hunting for months. Taking the next train to Margate he haunted the beaches until he sighted the fugitive and effected his arrest.

A Portsmouth photographer paid a professional visit to a large garden party at Southsea, where he took a group of fashionable visitors with salient success. During the process of development he observed that in the holly hedge behind the group a rather repulsive human face appeared. A fortnight later a lady purchaser of one of these photographs made the same singular discovery, and averred that the face resembled that of a man who had made a futile attempt to rob their house a few weeks prior to the party. The matter being mentioned to the police the district was scoured, and the man—who was an old offender—was arrested and imprisoned.

An Irish housebreaker in Belfast, evidently ignorant concerning the character of the camera, found his way one night into a photographer's studio, on burglarious thoughts intent, when a large photographic apparatus attracted his attention. More by accident than design, the camera had been left ready for use, and the artless manipulation of the machinery by the curious thief actually produced a picture of himself, which was afterward employed to bring about his conviction.

THROUGH TO DAWSON.

The Klondike Capital Just Now Shut Out From the World.

Mr. Rattenbury's Winter Service Only Awaits the Coming of the Snow.

Dawson City and all points below and above on the Yukon ricer are at present—for the first time in many months, cut off absolutely from all communication with the busy world that the miners know as "the outside."

The season of navigation is at an end and all steamers on the river are snugly stowed away for their winter rest; the ice has already commenced to form on the more placid sections of the waterways; but the snow holds off in anything but hurrying dashes, and until it comes in earnest there is no getting to Dawson.

Just how long the absence of regular and well ordered communication will continue depends entirely on Our Lady of the Snows, for every arrangement has now been perfected for the winter service, and the Klondike and Lake Bennett Co., of this city, are only waiting for the snow to make their hundreds of dog teams serviceable.

Their system of relays has been briefly referred to in the Colonist on several previous occasions, but perhaps without such enumeration of details as would make plain the magnitude of this last project of Mr. Rattenbury's busy brain. It is in fact second in extent and completeness to none in the world, not even excepting the famous Siberian relay that will soon pass out of existence as rendered valueless and unnecessary by the completion of the great Russian railway.

Mr. Rattenbury's system of stations, to be operated in connection with the general transportation business of his original company and that of the Arctic Express Co., extends all the way from Lake Bennett, which is easily made at all seasons of the year, to the settlement of Weare—900 odd miles down the river from Dawson, and the key of the Tanana River country.

From the lakes to Dawson, shelters have been erected every day's journey—thirty miles—apart, provided with beds, bedding and other similar comforts and conveniences. At every ninety miles is placed a first class log cabin, fully provisioned and equipped, with an agent in charge and a cook.

The cost of equipping and maintaining such a relay service may be vaguely grasped by consideration of the fact that the territory covered extends down the river for 1,500 miles, and to build comfortable shelters and houses every thirty and ninety miles means the expenditure of a substantial fortune even before the elements of provisioning, equipment and maintenance are taken into consideration at all.

Then there are the hundreds of dogs and the men to drive them, the men in charge of the posts, and the officers to direct and control all the details of the system.

When the great costs of inauguration and maintenance are taken into account no one will be disposed to regard as excessive the express company's just adopted tariff. They will accept and guarantee delivery of any and all goods offered at a charge of $5 per pound to Dawson, to which city nothing could previously be sent before in the winter time at any price.

Passengers will be required to walk, but will be provided with provisions, beds and shelter all the way through, for a trip fee of $250; while letters and newspapers will be handled to Dawson and all intermediate points at a uniform rate of $1.

The small army of Manitoba dogs, with sleds and drivers, are now ready for business; the shelters are built and equipped; the agents are ready. The inauguration of the through winter service only waits the coming of the snow.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Timely Run of Salmon Reduces Prices—Fresh Eggs Reported Scarce.

Salmon is cheap this week and while the present run is on, which will probably be for a day or two longer, the fish market will be completely unsettled. The only staples that have changed values this week are mutton and fresh eggs. The latter are very scarce and selling for 45 cents, while a general advance of a quarter of a cent per pound has been made on the wholesale quotations for mutton. The rise has as yet hardly effected the retail prices, but it is regarded only as a mater of a very short time before these, too, go up.

Current retail quotations are as follows:

Flour—Ogilvie's	6.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6 00
H. B. (Hungarian)	6.00
Three Star	6.25
Premier	6 25
Snowflake	5.25
Hungarian (Armstrong)	6 00
XXXX (Armstrong)	6 00
Graham, per 10 lbs.	35
Wheat, per ton	26@30
Buckwheat, per 10 lbs.	40
Straw, per bale	60@75
Onions, per lb.	2½
Oats, per ton	20@23
Barley, per ton	28.00@30.00
Bran	18@20
Middings, per ton	20@22
Ground feed, California, per ton	28@30
Chop feed, B & K.	23@25
Corn, whole, per ton	26.00@28.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	27.00@28.00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs.	35
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40@45
Rolled oats, 7 lbs	35
Cabbage, per lb.	2@3
Potatoes, per cwt.	90
Tomatoes, per lb.	5@7
Cheese, per lb.	13@15
Hay, baled, per ton	12@14
Eggs, Island, per doz., strictly fresh	45
Eggs, imported, per doz.	20@25
Butter, fine, per lb.	20@25
" Dairy (Eastern) per lb.	20@25
" B. C. Creamery, per lb.	30
Hams, Canadian, per lb.	16
Hams, American, per lb.	15@18
Bacon, American	16@18
" Rolled, per lb.	14@16
" Long clear, per lb.	12½
" Canadian, per lb.	14@16
Shoulders, hams, per lb.	12½
Meats—Beef, per lb.	5@10
Sides, per lb.	17@8
Veal, per lb.	10@15
Mutton, per lb.	10@15
Mutton, carcass, per lb.	9
Pork, fresh, per lb.	9@12½
Venison, per lb.	10@12½
Grouse, per brace	75@1.00
Fruits—Apples, per box	$1.00@1.50
Apples, Island, per box	75@1.00
Lemons, California, per doz.	25
Oranges, Mediterranean	20@35
Peaches, per lb.	10
Pears, per lb.	5
Grapes, per lb.	10
Crab apples, per lb.	5
Salmon, per lb.	8@10
Halibut, per lb.	8@10
Bananas, per doz.	25@35
Rock cod, per lb	6@8
Smelts, per lb.	8@10
Flounders, per lb.	8@10
Ling Cod	8@10

HOW OMDURMAN FELL

Frederick Villiers' Interesting Description of Deeds of That Eventful Day.

Coolness and Courage of the British and Egyptians—Dervish Blind Fanaticism.

Omdurman, Sept. 3, 1898.—Towards midnight on August 31 a tropical rain burst upon us, and for an hour our encampment was almost deluged. Scorpions are not fond of wet weather, and seek cover wherever they can find it. One of these little horrors of the Soudan nestled in a warm corner between my shoulder and the blanket. Unconsciously I happened to disturb him in his slumbers. "Let sleeping dogs lie" says the old maxim. In an instant I was stabbed apparently with a red-hot poinard. My servant came to my assistance with ammonia, which was rubbed into the puncture, and my arm was tightly bandaged up, while my good friend and colleague plied me with whiskey. The paroxysm of pain lasted three hours, then a numbness of the left side set in, and eventually the whiskey prevailed over the poison of the scorpion, and I fell asleep till reveille. I simply mention this rather personal matter to testify that the whiskey and ammonia treatment in the case of scorpion bites is efficacious. We were all excessively damp and uncomfortable for many hours in this, our final march—as it afterwards turned out—before meeting the enemy. The sky was overcast, and the freshness of the morning suggested a first of September in England, and the heaviness of the ground, owing to the previous night's rain, gave color to the impression that we were ploughing through a turnip field on a shooting expedition, no more exciting than that of bagging partridges. Towards 11 o'clock our stiffened limbs began to feel more supple as the sun broke out and the moisture of our rain-drenched clothes evaporated. Soon the sound of distant booming of guns seemed to hasten the pace of the brigade into a brisker step as they trudged over the heavy plain. It was remarkable the effect on the men of this near possibility of a fight. An exultant buzz passed through the ranks as Major Elmslie's battery commenced to pound away at the Omdurman forts. At 12:30 we came to a halt at the village of Kerriri, and from the plateau on which the village stood we could plainly see the ruins of Khartoum and the Mahdi's tomb, a white cone standing out on the horizon. The brigade had but hardly marched on their markers to encampment when our cavalry scouts reported the enemy in sight, and an hour later, a reconnaissance party came in with the news that the whole dervish army was marching on our position. At once our brigade moved forward and took up their position on ridges of undulating ground; the English division stretching from above the Nile south on our left, the Egyptian forces continuing the line north to a narrow creek on our right, forming an oblong square with a mile frontage towards the desert, the gunboats, the Melik, Sheikh, Sultan Metemmah, Abu Klea and Fatteh, protecting our flanks.

NIGHT BEFORE THE FIGHT.

Towards sunset the enemy came to a halt in our immediate front, about two miles away, evidently with the intention of giving battle in the morning. Though rather weary with the heavy day's march, the Sirdar's forces were spoiling for a fight. I never saw men keener, and there was a grunt of disappointment even when fatigue parties were told off to bring in wood to cook their rations, though they had been without a square meal since the night before. Kettles were soon boiling right along the line. The men drank their tea, munched their biscuits and bully beef, and eventually slumbered on their arms, waiting for the dawn. Lights were ordered out shortly after sunset, but the order was not strictly carried out, and many fires were burning far into the night, giving the enemy a splendid opportunity of following their tactics as at Abu Klea, which was to snipe us all night long. However, not a shot was fired, and when the moon rose, flooding the whole landscape with her soft mellow light, nothing but the heavy breathing of the troops, and the occasional amorous bray of the donkey and growling of camels broke the stillness. In the middle of the night I woke up, remembering that I had forgotten to fit up my cinematograph camera with films. This could only be done when darkness reigned, so I aroused my servant, got the apparatus together, and took it down to the gunboat Melik, where I found darkness enough in her stifling foxhold. By the time I had arranged matters and came on deck, it was dawn. An order had just arrived for the commander, Major Gordon, to cover the extreme right flank of the square, and the Melik was steaming along shore to take up her position. Not being able to land, I climbed up to her aft battery, whence I could view the country around. From this position I commanded a most comprehensive view of the whole situation, and it was a sight that will ever remain in my memory. On my left flank was the Nile, a wide expanse of silvery sheen reflecting the most delicate tints of color from the early sun—a shield of amber rising rapidly behind the purple ruins of Gordon's palace in the shady groves of Khartoum. I wondered at the moment it would be my fate today to see the sun set upon the wreckage of the dervish power, and that glorious soldier's cruel death avenged. Glancing to the right, one could see the grey desert, the level plain broken by a sharp conical hill bearing towards Omdurman; then, running parallel to the river six miles away, was a long flat ridge of hills shutting the desert in.

THE BATTLE ARRAY.

The square of the Sirdar's forces faced these lines—the British division forming the left and left-centre, while the Egyptian brigades held the right of the positions. Each flank turned toward the river and was supported by the gunboats, of which the Sheikh, Fatteh, Metemmeh, and Hafin commanded by Lieutenant Bettey, were stationed at the south; while the Melik, Sultan and Abu Klea protected the Egyptian flank to the north, under Commodore Keppel. It was a formidable force that faced the desert that morning, some 22,000 strong, certainly the largest invading army ever seen in the Soudan. But that I knew the admirable fire discipline of that force and the capabilities of the Maxims, the sight of the vast Dervish host steadily advancing to give battle would certainly have opened up a vista of uncertainty. From the beginning there could be no doubt how the fight would end. The Khalifa, always vacillating and uncertain up to the last, had decided to take the very course that meant certain destruction to his army—and that was to attack us while in square formation. In the old days there was always a possibility of fanatics getting into a square if they persistently rushed it. But now, with the superiority of weapons, especially Maxims, the Khalifa's tactics were suicidal. Some say that his intention was to attack us at night, which would have been a novel departure on the part of dervishes, who have a dread of fighting between sunset and sunrise. However, the Sirdar, I believe, fearing this possibility, sent spies into the Khalifa's lines to say that we were coming out to attack him, and this is accepted as the reason they waited, expecting us till dawn. Probably our searchlights from the new gunboats had more to do in keeping them quiet during the night than the Sirdar's spies, for it was afterwards ascertained that at least 10,000 of the enemy threw away their weapons and fled back to Omdurman, crying: "That if the English could control the sun surely Allah was with them."

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

As the light quickly gained in strength every bush, stone, and patch of grass stood boldly out on the plain and from our extreme left to the hills on our right, over a stretch of country from five to six miles, a line of white surf seemed to be steadily rolling ever onward. Here and there, carried with the tide, were apparently a fleet of fluttering sail, as the white flags of the various dervish rubs, or divisions, clustered round a banner of blue, green or black. Advancing in the eye of the sun, glittering swords and spear heads showed large masses in support of this steadily advancing line of not less than 45,000 warriors sweeping down upon the Sirdar's square as if the men were still slumbering. Then the distant sound of the tum-tums slowly, methodically beating, came across the desert. The patches of red and blue of the dervish tunic or gibba now stood out against the white surf-like line advancing, then above these patches were ebony heads shining with sweat, with the glare of fanaticism in their eyes. On our extreme left and right squadrons of British and Egyptian cavalry seemed to be leading this procession, as they calmly trotted towards our flanks and trailed off to our flanks. Soon little puffs of smoke from the dervish lines told us the fight had opened, as they fired at the retiring horsemen, but no sound broke the stillness as yet. The square seemed still asleep. Presently a blue haze rolled up from our extreme left and the blast of a gun seemed to startle the whole square into activity. The 32nd field battery, known as William's, was first in action, and what splendid action. Shell after shell broke the dogged advance, of the Khalifa's men on our left centre, and ploughed huge furrows through their reserves, massing in a sand hollow in rear; then the Maxims commenced stemming the advance. In a few moments all our artillery was in action, and Maxims at work, the gunboats covering the flanks, shelled the advancing hordes.

A DETERMINED ADVANCE.

Still the advance continued, the dervishes struggling over the hills of dead and dying. With head erect and steady gait they came on, all seemingly taking time and dressing by their standards and white flags. Just when our infantry were getting into action—and I took out my watch to time the slaughter, which I expected to last about ten minutes—a black standard, with its fleet of white sail, moved off to our right, and the dervish line shifted with it. The heavy fire from the square lulled for a moment. What were the enemy up to? Surely they were not beaten. There was no hurry or confusion about the movement, though our guns immediately trained upon the retiring force, and as they spread over the hills to our right, the Melik made some pretty shots, spotting the black hillside with clusters of white gibbas. On a spur of this hill trending towards the Nile, Major Young, with a battery of horse artillery, supported by the Egyptian cavalry, and camel corps, had taken up position, and was shelling the enemy's centre, when the dervishes suddenly debouched through a cleft in the hills towards the Nile. Young was compelled to retire, leaving one of his limbers on the ridge. Too bold in taking up another position further north, he was compelled, after losing seven horses, to leave two of his guns and retire with the cavalry, who had been making a supreme effort to cover the retreat of the camel corps, which, too slow in movement, was now left by the cavalry to fight it out as best they could.

CAMEL CORPS IN DANGER.

At this moment the gunboat Melik, under the command of Major Gordon—nephew of the hero of Khartoum—hastily came upon the scene, and I am not exaggerating the importance of the Melik's arrival by saying that she saved the Egyptian camel corps from utter annihilation. Prince Francis of Teck, who was a convalescent on board after a severe attack of dysentery, though excessively weak, took the foretop Maxim in hand, and with remarkably good aim, played on the enemy while our quick-firing fore-turret gun shelled the swarms of dervish ever augmenting the force moving towards the camel corps. The camel men, under Bimbashi Tudway, behaved with remarkable coolness, not a bit flurried by the sudden movements of the enemy, who were advancing much as if they were marching in column of double companies, and firing volleys at two hundred yards, while swordsmen hurried towards their left flank, completely cutting off their retreat. About six camel men bit the dust in the first few volleys, but the searching fire of the Melik made the enemy waver, and soon they commenced to retire, apparently little disconcerted, though the ground was strewed with their dead and dying, leaving 1,300 slain upon the field. They now slowly trudged northwards, towards the black standard, round which from 15,000 to 20,000 white gibbas glistened in the sun. The situation now flashed on me in a moment. Far from being beaten in their attack on the square, they had cleverly found out our weak flank. The main body had given the British wing a wide berth, though still making a bold show in our front, and were now concentrating for a supreme effort to break through the Egyptian brigades, under Lewis, Macdonald and Maxwell, forming our right flank.

THE LANCERS' CHARGE.

In the meantime the Sirdar, with reckless anxiety to reach Omdurman, and coming to the conclusion that the dervishes in his front, checked by the dervish spear and swordsmen had been on our left front, and as yet had not been in action. The gallant leader of the Lancers, Colonel Martin, taking the lying peridu in a depression of the ground, party for a remnant of the left dervish fire from our square, might retire on the town, sounded the advance, ordering the 21st Lancers screening the 32nd battery and the left flank, to clear the ground of the enemy. With splendid audacity this small body of horse—some three hundred and fifty troopers—commenced the work. Since the beginning of the fight I had noticed about 1,500 frontal attack, gave the order to charge, and a column of dust was all I could see of one of the most brilliant and reckless charges in the history of cavalry. They were too close to the enemy to couch lances effectively, and the casualties of the gallant horsemen would have been fewer if they had discarded these weapons for the swords. Arriving on the verge of the shallow nullah the enemy confronted them, a perfect wall of swords and spears, only too anxious to meet them. With the impetus of the charge a lane was opened up through the dervish ranks, which closed on the horsemen as they passed through, the dervishes hacking the horses with their long swords, and a melee commenced which is probably the bloodiest on record. The troopers shortened their lances, and stabbed and butted their way through the dervish masses, reforming and re-charging. But the enemy still showed a bold front, hamstringing their horses and slashing at all unfortunates who had fallen, till their faces were unrecognizable. One of the troops commanded by Capt. Grenfell was brought down owing to his horse stumbling, and was immediately cut to pieces, which was the case with the majority of men who had lost their mounts. Among the many heroic deeds in this famous charge was another officer saved by a comrade, who dismounted and, assisting him to slip up behind him, rode to the rallying point, saying: "I will do the riding; you can do the shooting," as he handed him his revolver. This plucky charge cost the Twenty-first 23 officers and men killed and 45 wounded; 31 horses killed and 38 wounded.

AN INFANTRY FIGHT.

Almost simultaneously with this daring British exploit, the dervish attack on the Egyptian flank commenced north of Kerriri. Macdonald's brigade had just moved out of square formation to keep touch with the general movement in echelon heading towards Omdurman, when the enemy, from 10,000 to 15,000 strong, rallying round the black standard, came into sight over the Kerriri hills. The General immediately formed two sides of square, with flanking Maxims, and the toughest infantry fight of the day commenced. The dervishes steadily advanced with supreme confidence in their power to destroy the Egyptian battalions, for thousands of these men confronting us had dealt with Egyptians under Hicks Pasha, but this time they soon found that they had to do battle with—though similar material as of yore—an article that had been drilled, disciplined and moulded into a splendid fighting machine by the patience and perseverance of British officers. In spite of the excellence of the Egyptian fire, the dervishes came on, leaving the hills of slain and dying in their wake, still confident that at close quarters the Egyptians must fall back. In perfect touch with each other, the Egyptians steadily held their ground. The Sirdar now seeing the seriousness of this fresh attack, in answer to Macdonald's request for a British regiment, at last sent Wauchope to his support with the Seaforths and Lincolns. Doubling back to the right flank the latter regiment, coming upon the right of the 100th Soudanese, were just in time to prevent a serious diversion, for the majority of Macdonald's men had fired away their ammunition, till they were down to three cartridges per man. At the same time, Tudway's camelmen dismounted from their beasts and joined the fighting line. In fact, Macdonald had not one man too many to stem the sudden onslaught. Three thousand dervishes were either maimed or struggling in their death agony in front of Macdonald's brigade before they showed signs that they had had enough of it, when they began to sullenly retire southward, but not before their cavalry had made a supreme effort to break the Egyptian ranks—a charge in its way as brilliant as that of the 21st Lancers, which had taken place but a few minutes before.

BRILLIANT DERVISH CHARGE.

Four hundred Baggara horse, ostensibly escorting the banners of Osman Azrak and Yakub, the brother of the Khalifa, suddenly made a desperate charge on the Egyptian lines. Starting off at a hard canter, they increased their speed till they raced forward into the very jaws of death—into the sweeping fire of the Maxims. Many reeled in their saddles, their spurting veins clothing their white gibbas with deep red, still swung their Crusader swords with impotent fury at their adversaries, till they lost their balance and toppled over to the ground. Many of their sweating steeds, speckled with foam and blood, continued the charge right home. Others, their horses stumbling and plunging, riddled with bullets, rose from under their dying chargers with shouts of the prophet on their lips, hurried forward on foot till they withered away under the deadly hail from the Egyptian lines. This Baggara charge took place about 10:15 a. m., and practically ended the battle, though desultory firing continued till 2 p. m., when all the brigades, black, brown and white, were en route to Omdurman.

This unlooked for flank attack of the Khalifa on our right raised the battle of Omdurman—in spite of the overwhelming numbers of the enemy—from a mere one-sided butchery to the dignity of a well-balanced fight. The tactics of the Khalifa, after all, were not by any means contemptible; he made a strong frontal attack, while he tried to work round our flanks. On his right the British brigade appeared too strong for him, so he tried the left, which was composed of Khedival troops, the Sirdar unwittingly playing into the hands by the rather premature move on to Omdurman, in breaking up the square and placing the Egyptian brigade in the open, giving the dervishes great advantage, which they at once took. However, "all's well that ends well." It was a lucky day for the combined forces of the Sirdar; their casualties came to 600, while the enemy lay dead on the field no less than 10,835.

AFTER THE FIGHT.

Omdurman, Sept. 5, 1898.—After the dervish final attack on Macdonald's brigade, the Melik was for some time employed in picking up the wounded of the cameiry and cavalry. These poor fellows had dribbled down to the shore and were waiting patiently for help. The majority of the troopers had their saddles and bridles with them, and a few waded up to the gunboat with their dead horses' gear upon their heads, so careful were they, in spite of their wounds, to keep the saddlery dry. We picked up 16 badly wounded men in this way, who by their apparently stolid indifference to pain, reminded me very much of the camel who is supposed to be absolutely nerveless regarding physical suffering, and by his calm, idiotic face, evidently enjoys the same immunity from mental trouble. One trooper calmly handed up his saddle and scrambled on board, then sat down on deck and pointed, as an after-thought, to his head. A bullet had entered his skull. Surgeon-Major Smythe, attendant on Prince Francis of Teck, immediately operated, and unless I had seen this incident I am afraid, though I have been with many curious operations on the field, I should not have been overcredulous. The bullet had passed near the right temple, through the brain, and had lodged in the back of the skull, above the nape of the neck.

Major Smythe cut out the bullet, and a piece of the skull, tied the patient's head up, who all the while had been calmly seated, hardly murmuring during the painful ordeal, took a cigarette from me, which he seemed to enjoy. Out of 16 badly wounded picked up by the Melik and treated by the clever surgeon, only one died, and he was shot through both lungs, showing signs of collapse from the first. Still his wonderful vitality clung to him till evening, when, strange to say, his comrades who buried him were respectfully assisted in their solemn duties by two dervishes, who had surrendered but a few minutes prior to taking the body ashore.

Among the many duties the Melik carried out during the fight was to report the whereabouts of the Egyptian cavalry under Broadwood and the horse battery under Young, which had been so severely handled by the dervishes in their concentration movement north, prior to the final assault on the Egyptian brigade. We steamed down the river for several miles before any signs of Broadwood's gallant troopers could be discovered. When about six miles away we found them near the shore. They had been harassed by the enemy, and, in spite of the men dismounting at every available coign of vantage and firing volleys, they had to retire steadily before the enormous odds. However, in spite of their long, unprofitable march, they hurried up and were just in the nick of time to follow up the retiring Dervishes, who had failed in their attack on Macdonald's brigade, and, eventually these very troopers, in spite of their previous arduous duties, were told off in pursuit of the Khalifa the same evening. As we steamed past the battle field the second time the Sirdar's army were wheeling in echelon of brigades southward, heading towards Omdurman. The storm had swept onward and was dying out in little gusts, as sections and companies fired at any group of Dervishes who showed that the devil was not the only casualty among the wounded. Colonel Francis Rhodes, also acting for the Times, had a severe wound, a bullet passing through his right shoulder, and that veteran, my old friend and companion of many campaigns, Charles Williams, of the Daily Chronicle, had a slight wound over his right temple, seared by a bullet, and a very narrow squeak for his life.

As the sun dipped behind the walls of the corpse-strewn town, and threw us in deep purple shawed, the dome of the Mahdi's tomb stood out against the departing light a mere wreck as the last shaft of dying sun pierced the enormous cavity in its centre made by Major Stewart's lyddite shell from his howitzer battery on the opposite shore.

The day has been an eventful one for the whole civilized world. Gordon was avenged, the Khalifa's cruel reign ended and the death blow to Mahdism delivered.

FREDERICK VILLIERS.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

St. James' Church Beautifully Decorated for the Occasion on Thursday Evening.

The annual harvest thanksgiving service was held in St. James' church on Thursday evening. The church has seldom looked so pretty, being beautifully decorated with autumn leaves, fruit, grain and a profusion of flowers, evidences of the care of many willing workers. The thanksgiving service was appropriately begun by the service of matins and holy communion at 11 o'clock, and this was followed by full choral service in the evening at 7, when, in spite of the heavy rain, quite a fair congregation was present. There was a large choir, and the music was rendered in a highly creditable manner, and was much admired. Stainer's anthem "Ye shall dwell in the land," being martinelarly well sung. Too much praise cannot be given to the conductor, Mr. Geo. Jay, or to the organist, Mr. Ross, for the admirable way in which they respectively carried out their parts. The Rev. J. Quennell preached an appropriate and suitable sermon. As so many were disappointed on account of the stormy state of the weather from being present, it is proposed to repeat the service on Sunday evening next, when it is expected a large congregation will be present.

RHEUMATISM.

Thousands Tortured by it, and Hospital Treatment Fails to Cure It.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the Only Sure and Permanent Cure—They Root the Disease Out of the Blood.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—Thousands of patients enter the hospitals here, yearly, to be treated for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back and kindred diseases or complaints that spring from the ailments named.

In not one case out of every hundred is a permanent cure made. The patients are treated with electricity, massage, oils and liniments, etc., which do absolutely no good.

In every case the disease runs its course, then abates, and the patient is told he is cured, and is then discharged.

After a time the disease makes its appearance again, and again its victim goes to the hospital.

The fault of hospital treatment lies in the fact that it is applied to the effect of the disease, instead of to the cause. Its object is to relieve or banish the pain, instead of removing the cause of the pain.

Now, Rheumatism, Lumbago and the other diseases named above are caused by Uric Acid in the blood. This should have been strained out of the blood by the kidneys. But as they have not strained it out, we know they are defective or diseased. Rheumatism, Lumbago, etc., are therefore the effects of diseased Kidneys.

Remove the disease from the Kidneys and the Kidneys will remove the Rheumatism from the blood.

Now, the only medicine known to man that will remove any and all diseases from the Kidneys is Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills, therefore, are the only medicine on earth that can cure Rheumatism. And Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured every case of Rheumatism for which they have ever been used. Dodd's Kidney Pills have never failed to cure a single case of Rheumatism for which they have been used.

Is this record sufficient to justify you in using Dodd's Kidney Pills if you have Rheumatism? It ought to be. Try them and be cured.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

MRS. SHERMAN.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Sherman, wife of former secretary of state John Sherman, suffered a stroke of paralysis this evening, and now lies at her home in a very critical condition.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

London, Oct. 14.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says the difference between Prussia and the Vatican has been satisfactorily settled, and Prussia will soon appoint a new envoy to succeed Baron von Buelow.

COAL MINERS KILLED.

Tamaqua, Pa., Oct. 13.—Four men were instantly killed and a dozen more or less seriously injured by an explosion of gas to-day in Colliery No. 8 of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., at Coledale, near here.

FRAUDS FOR MILLIONS.

Valparaiso, Oct. 13.—Frauds amounting to millions of dollars have been discovered in the arsenal. Senor Navarro, the chief accountant, has committed suicide.

THURSDAY'S BALL GAMES.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 1; Chicago, 2.
At New York—New York, 5; Washington, 3.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6; Boston, 5.
At Philadelphia—First game, Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 1; second game, Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 6.

RUSSIAN FLOUR BOUNTY.

Odessa, Oct. 13.—At a congress of mill-owners here to-day it was decided, owing to the decline in exports, to petition the government to grant export bounties on flour, "similar to those granted in the United States and Germany."

LITTLE BIG NAVY.

Stockholm, Oct. 13.—The minister of marine has decided to propose to the riksdag that a credit of 2,000,000 kroner be voted for naval requirements. These will include the purchase of three first-class ironclads, ammunition, torpedoes and submarine mines.

A FOOLISH BOOKKEEPER.

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 13.—(Special)—Wednesday afternoon it was discovered that $200 was missing from the safe of Robertson & Lindsay's dry goods store. James Somerville, the bookkeeper, was also missing. He left by the noon train for the east, and was captured at Niagara Falls. He had $160 with him.

NEW MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

London, Oct. 13—Henry Paget, fourth Marquis of Anglesey, died suddenly this afternoon. He was born in 1835 and succeeded his half brother in 1880. The heir is his son, the Earl of Uxbridge, who was born in 1875 and who is not married.

CHIEF SAMORY TAKEN.

Paris, Oct. 13—Later despatches from St. Louis, Senegambia, confirm the reported capture of Chief Samory and all his family and chiefs. Lieut. Jacquin personally pursued and seized Samory. This victory concludes the extensive French operations against this chief.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Syracuse, Oct. 13.—The International Typographical Union this afternoon adopted a resolution, by a vote of 85 to 15, to abolish the referendum. The typesetters and electrotypers were granted autonomy, and a request for the same privilege from the photo-engravers was begun by the committee on laws.

FUGITIVE FROM CHICAGO.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—(Special)—Sigmund Schleisinger, formerly a merchant of Chicago, was arrested here to-night at his residence in Rosedale, where he has lived under the assumed name of Wright for two years. The charge is receiving stolen goods.

DR. SEXTON'S CAREER.

St. Catharines, Ont., Oct. 13.—Rev. George Sexton, D. D., died suddenly today from heart disease. He was born in Scotland in 1832, was first an Episcopal and then a Presbyterian minister, and was the author of several books of a controversial nature.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.—The Liverpool Post announces that the conditions for the international race for the America's cup have been satisfactorily arranged. The races have been fixed for dates between October 3 and 12 next year, at Sandy Hook.

PULLMAN CAR PROFITS.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—The stockholders of the Pullman palace car company met to-day and increased the capital stock by $18,000,000, to represent, as the resolution averred, $18,000,000 assets not represented by the par value of the stock already issued. The usual quarterly dividend of $2 per share was declared.

MOROCCO DISTURBED.

Tangiers, Morocco, Oct. 13.—Serious disturbances have taken place in Tafilet, which is one of the great subdivisions of the empire, and is used as a place of banishment for political offenders. The large body of rioters have captured the uncle of the Sultan, and according to the latest advices, the rioters were attempting to seize the Sheriffian treasure.

ABYSSINIAN WARFARE.

Rome, Oct. 13.—The Calla Militiare announces the imminence of hostilities between Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia and Ras Mangascia, the celebrated Abyssinian warrior and tributa of Negus, who recently seized and poisoned an envoy sent to him by Menelik's master's wife. Ras Mangascia has asked Italian assistance, which has been refused.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—No change is reported in Sir Oliver Mowat's condition. He is said to be progressing to the doctor's satisfaction.

ATLANTIC WRECKS.

St. John's Nfld., Oct. 14.—The Norwegian steamer Aggie, Capt. Patteburg, from Java for Boston with sugar, arrived here to-day short of coal. She reports severe weather on the Atlantic. A number of vessels have been wrecked.

A TRUCKER'S FORTUNE.

Owen Sound, Oct. 14.—John W. M. G. Shipman, trucker for the C. P. R., received word to-day that he had fallen heir to $7,000 in England. He borrowed a suit of clothes to go to Toronto to receive the money to go to England.

A TRAVELLER'S FOLLY.

Montreal, Oct. 14.—Omer Penner, a trusted commercial traveller and collector for Laporte, Martin & Co., has disappeared. It is supposed that he is short in his accounts, a discrepancy of over $500 having been discovered.

SAVING TURKEY'S DIGNITY.

Constantinople, Oct. 14.—The ambassadors of the powers have transmitted to the Turkish government the decision of their governments on the subject of Crete, which sets forth that, while adhering strictly to their ultimatum, Turkey may possibly later be permitted to maintain a small force on the island as an emblem of Turkish authority.

LORD HERSCHELL.

Halifax, Oct. 14.—The British warship Renown arrived this morning from Montreal and Quebec. Lord Herschell accompanied Admiral Sir John Fisher on the flagship and will remain in Halifax for several days as the guest of Lieut.-Governor Daly.

A HAPPY DUCHESS.

London, Oct. 15.—The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuela Vanderbilt, of New York, gave birth to a son yesterday. Mother and child are doing well, according to latest reports from the attending physicians.

THE PARIS STRIKE.

Paris, Oct. 14.—The railroad workers' union has posted placards ordering a strike, and ordering the strikers from violence, and informing the public that if danger threatens the country the strikers will immediately return to their posts.

A DEAD ROUGHRIDER.

Cincinnati, Oct. 14.—The body of one of Roosevelt's Roughriders was found near the city to-night. The coroner is unable to tell whether it was suicide or murder. His naturalization papers were taken out in North Dakota, givin the name of John F. Sinclair, and previous residence as Canada.

ROULETTE FIXED HIM.

London, Oct. 15.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News says: The body of a man named Erard, from Baltimore, was found at Conda mine, near Monaco, on Sunday. He had blown his brains out with a revolver. In one of his pockets was a note saying that he had lost everything at roulette.

THE JAMAICAN TROUBLES.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 14.—The criminal charges against the Maroons have been withdrawn, thus reducing the case against them to one of simple trespass under the civil code. Several of the leaders have been convicted of trespass and fined £2 each. The others have been discharged. The tribe professes satisfaction with the result, and the incident is closed, so far as the Maroons are concerned, but the troops are still maintained in the district.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—Thirty-one election petitions which were filed for dismissal will be heard at Osgoode Hall to-morrow.

The North Perth case has been dismissed, and the South Perth case adjourned till November 11.

A new writ has been issued for the holding of an election in South Ontario, setting aside the previous writ. The voting is set for November 1.

"This new play, Cyrano de Bergenac, seems to be a sporting production."
"Why?"
"It has won by a nose."—Philadelphia North American.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DISABILITIES

Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have melancholy spells, poor memory, shy, despondent, want to be let alone, irritable? If you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may wait a little too long. Many who wait become nervous wrecks. Don't you wait. The sure, speedy cure is the GREAT

"HUDYAN."

HUDYAN CURES

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

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THE SAANICH SHOW.

Side Features Are Abolished to Secure a Model Country Fair.

Live Stock in Large Number and Good Quality—The Prize List.

The Saanich Agricultural society after thirty years of experience have come to the conclusion that the country fair has a mission other than to amuse. They do not see that more comes naturally within the scope of a fair than to display in competition the best and most representative products of the district and of the industry of the inhabitants, as a means of instruction to the community, encouragement to the progressive, and a stimulus to improvement. Inferior horse racing and small athletic feats are not in the domain of the agricultural show, they say, and so these features are eliminated from the thirty-first annual exhibition, which opened yesterday, and all attention—with all the money at command—goes to the fostering of legitimate development of the district.

The show is therefore not "just the same as usual". It is in fact essentially different in character, and while the indoor exhibits are unfortunately limited in quantity, due to apathy rather than any absence of good material in the district, the out of door display is one that Saanich may well be proud of.

Especially does this apply as regards the live stock, in which a splendid showing is made. The cattle are a fine lot all through, with close competition in the Holstein and graded classes, and a fine herd of Durhams shown by Mr. Knowles. Sheep and swine are also strong, one notable flock of the former being that winning high honors for Mr. John Richardson, of Prevost island, at the big Westminster show, from which they have just returned.

They are exceptionally well-boned and heavily fleeced animals and would excite the admiration of a specialist anywhere, although they are just now in far from show condition. Eight days' confinement at Westminster is rather too long imprisonment for sheep to look well after, and if the provincial show is not shortened a bit next season there is no doubt that it will lose many exhibits through this very cause.

Another Westminster exhibit over for the Saanich fair is that of heavy draught horses owned by Mr. Bryce, of the Truck and Dray company. There are many other good draught horses and a number of handsome driving teams and single roadsters, the horses being unquestionably one of the hits of the show.

Within the building the show has fallen off perceptibly from last year, and does not do credit to the enterprise of the people or illustrate the known productiveness and housewifely skill of the district.

Mrs. Sandover's splendid collection of potted plants, as in other years, fills with fragrance and profusion of bloom the entire stage, while brightening the whole interior. The vegetables on the whole are, as one local wit defind it—18 carrots fine, and the apples and pears run to almost pumpkin-like proportions. It was to be expected that one of the Rose family should secure the honors in potatoes, for there are none better than the old reliable early and late rose. This time the anticipated happened double as it were, for Mr. Rose won the first prize with his early rose.

To those who live in the city and know the familiar excuse of the dealers that no tomatoes are available "because the steamer hasn't come from California" it is a surprise to see the perfection in this fruit-vegetable that the Saanich growers have secured. The tomatoes are all well-formed, well-colored, clean and firm—infinitely better than any but the best of the California importations.

And yet the Saanich farmers say that it would not pay them to grow tomatoes for the home market, as no better than three cents a pound could be had for the very choicest article. It might be that three cents a pound even would pay well were the trade of Victoria and the other provincial cities to be secured in its completeness. The Saanich folk declare that their district is eminently suited to tomato culture, and it would seem to a casual observer at all events that this should prove a very profitable new industry.

The butter at the Saanich show is limited in quantity, but fair in quality Home butter making is not becoming a lost art in Saanich, although the large butter customers—the stores—prefer the uniform and systematically packed creamery product. The salted butter at Saanich shows a considerable similarity, to such an extent that one would almost conclude that at least two of the exhibits were from the same pair of experienced hands. Should this be the fact it would hardly be expected that more than one sample should be admitted to competition. In the girls' and women's special field, some very neat plain and fancy sewing is exhibited, besides numerous dainty articles of fancy needlework. And here again, as though to illustrate that there is something in a name, it will be noted that the Christmas stocking is most popular of all.

There was nothing but judging and arrangement yesterday to engage the attention of the fair managers, and when the day was over but five complete sections had been judged. The remainder, including the stock, will be disposed of to-day, and this evening the annual ball will close the exhibition, the ladies catering as usual. For the convenience of town as well as district folk on the line of the V. & S., a special train service will be provided to-day, the hours of departure from the Hillside Avenue depot being 7 a.m., 11 a.m., and 2 p.m., and a late train waiting to take home the tired dancers after the ball.

The prize list as completed yesterday follows hereunder:

ROOTS.

Sarly potatoes, A. Rose (Watson & Hall special), 1; J. Hagan, 2.
Late potatoes, S. Fairclough, 1 and 2.
Swedish turnips, G. Sangster, 1; R. E. Knowles, 2.
Aberdeen turnips, J. T. Harrison, 1; A. G. Wrigley, 2.
Other turnips, A. G. Wrigley, 1.
Mangold wurtzel, S. Sandover, 1; R. E. Knowles, 2.
Long carrots (any color), S. Fairclough, 1 (W. G. Cameron, special); W. LePoer Trench, 2.
Short carrots (any color), S. Fairclough, 1; Mrs. McKenzie, 2.
Onions, G. B. Dyne, 1; G. Thomas, 2.
Parsnips, S. Sandover, 1.
Cabbage (other than Savoy), J. Brethour, 1; G. Thomas, 2.
Beets, R. E. Knowles, 1.
Shalots, X. Marcotte, 1.
Savoy cabbage, J. J. Rey, 1.
Cauliflowers, G. Thomas, 1; A. McDonald, 2.

DAIRY AND BAKERY PRODUCTS.

Fresh butter, Mrs. W. Mitchell, 1; Mrs. T. Mitchell, 2; Mrs. G. Sangster, 3.
Salt butter, S. Fairclough, 1; A. Menagh, 2; Mrs. Marcotte, 3.
Bread (hop yeast), Mrs. McKenzie, 1; Mrs. J. S. Reid, 2.
Graham bread, Mrs. W. Thompson, 1; Mrs. A. Rose, 2.
Fruit cake, Mrs. McKenzie, 1; Mrs. Roberts, 2.
Lemon cake, Mrs. W. Mitchell (M. R. Smith & Co., special), 1; Miss M. McDonald, 2.
Cocoanut cake, Mrs. W. Mitchell, 1; Mrs. Sandover, 2.

FRUITS.

Autumn apples, A. Rose, 1; R. E. Knowles, 2.
Late apples, J. B. Dyne, 1; J. T. Harrison, 2.
Largest apples, J. Camp, 1; R. E. Knowles, 2.
Collection of apples, F. Turgoose, 1; A. Rose, 2.
Pears, A. Rose, 1; G. Thomas, 2.
Plums, R. Layritz, 1; X. Marcotte, 2.
Peaches, H. Simpson, 1.
Grapes (out-of-door production), R. Layritz (J. Fullerton, special), 1.
Muskmelons, R. Layritz.
Tomatoes, G. Thomas, 1; J. T. Harrison, 2.
Quinces, W. Thompson, 1; F. Turgoose, 2.
Vegetable marrows, J. J. Rey, 1; G. Thomas, 2.
Squashes, J. J. Rey, 1; A. McDonald, 2.
Pumpkins, J. J. Rey, 1.
Cucumbers, G. Thomas, 1; J. T. Harrison, 2.
Citron melons, J. T. Harrison, 1; J. J. Rey, 2.
Prunes, W. Thompson, 1; G. Thomas, 2.
Currant wine, J. T. Harrison, 1; J. Marcotte, 2.
Vinegar, S. Sandover, 1; J. T. Harrison, 2.
Preserved fruits (collection), Mrs. J. T. Harrison, 1; Mrs. S. Roberts. 2.
Potted plants (collection), Mrs. S. Sandover, 1.

LADIES' WORK.

Patchwork quilt, Mrs. S. Brethour (Cheapside special), 1.
Knitted cotton quilt, Mrs. Richardson, 1.
Linen shirt, Mrs. McKenzie, 1; Miss G. Thompson, 2.
Knitted hose, Miss Christmas, 1.
Stockings (darned), Mrs. McKenzie, 1; Miss Clara Marcotte, 2.
Crochet work, Miss Clara Marcotte, 1; Mrs. S. Brethour, 2.
Crochet work (wool), Mrs. S. Brethour, 1.
Lace work, Miss Maggie Brethour, 1; Miss Gertrude Brethour, 2.
Embroidery (cotton), Miss Gertrude Thomson.
Embroidery (silk), Miss Gertrude Thomson, 1; Miss Grace Thomson. 2.
Fancy knitting, Miss Gertrude Thomson, 1; Miss Lottie Turgoose, 2.
Rag rug, Mrs. S. Brethour (R. H. Jameson, special), 1; Mrs. J. Rule, 2.
Embroidered table cover, Mrs. J. T. Harrison, 1.
Button-holes, Mrs. S. Brethour (R. Brown special), 1; Miss M. McDonald, 2.
Canary, F. Turgoose, 1; Miss W. Turgoose, 2.
Bouquet, Miss M. Brethour, 1; Mrs. S. Sandover, 2.

GIRLS' WORK.

Fancy needlework, Miss Rita Brethour, 1; Miss Sadie John, 2.
Plain needlework, Miss Georgina Brethour, 1; Miss Rita Brethour, 2.
Fancy knitting, Miss W. Turgoose, 1; Miss Rita Brethour, 2.
Plain knitting, Miss Jessie McDonald, 1.
Crochet work, Miss Rita Brethour, 1; Miss Tina McDonald, 2.
Penmanship, Miss W. Turgoose, 1.
Berlin work, Miss Rita Brethour, 1.
Bead work, Miss Georgina Brethour, 1; Miss Rita Brethour, 2.

DURHAM CATTLE.

Bull, two year and over, R. E. Knowles, 1; T. Mitchell, 2.
Bull, one year and under, Wm. Cassel, 1; X. Marcotte, 2.
Cow, R. E. Knowles, 1; Wm. Cassel, 2.
Two-year-old heifer, R. E. Knowles, 1.
Yearling heifer, R. E. Knowles, 1.
Heifer calf, W. Thompson, 1; R. E. Knowles, 2.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Bull, two years and over, Wm. Cassell, 1.
Bull, one year and under, F. Turgoose.
Cow, G. Sangster, 1; J. Camp, 2.
Two-year-old heifer, G. Sangster, 1; T. Mitchell, 2.
Yearling heifer, G. Sangster, 1; T. Mitchell, 2.
Heifer calf, G. Sangster, 1; Mrs. McKenzie, 2.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Bull, two years and over, J. Hagan, 1; W. Thompson, 2.
Bull, one year and under, W. Thompson, 1.
Cow, Wm. Cassel, 1; R. E. Knowles, 2.
Yearling heifer, W. Thompson, 1; LePoer Trench, 2.

GRADED CATTLE.

Milch cow, W. M. Cassel, 1; W. M. Cassel, 2.
Yearling heifer, R. E. Knowles, 1; F. Turgoose, 2.
Heifer calf, R. E. Knowles, 1; F. Turgoose, 2.
Herd of cattle, R. E. Knowles, 1; W. M. Cassell, 2.

SHEEP—LONG WOOL.

Ram of any age, J. Richardson, 1; G. Sangster, 2.
Ram lamb, John Richardson, 1; Geo. Harrison, 2.
Two ewes, any age, John Richardson, 1; G. Sangster, 2.

SHORT WOOL SHEEP.

Ram, any age, J. Richardson, 1; J. Richardson, 2.
Ram lamb, J. Richardson, 1; J. Richardson, 2.
Two ewes, any age, J. Richardson, 1; J. Richardson, 2.
Two ewe lambs, R. E. Knowles, 1; J. Richardson, 2.
Four fat sheep, any breed, X. Marcotte, 1; J. Richardson, 2.

HORSES—DRAUGHT.

Stallion, J. Rule, 1; A. Minagh, 2.
Span horses, Truck & Tray Co., 1; R. E. Knowles, 2.
Single horse, Truck & Dray Co., 1; A. Simpson, 2.
Three-year-old gelding or filly, A. G. Wrigley, 1.
Yearling colt, J. Rule, 1; J. Hagan, 2.
Brood mare, with foal at foot, Truck & Dray Co., 1; P. Imrie, 2.
Sucking colt, Truck & Dray Co., 1; P. Imrie, 2.

ROADSTERS.

Stallion, N. Stanley, 1.
Span horses, J. Brooks, 1; S. Fairclough, 2.
Buggy horse, J. Norris, 1; C. McIlmoyle,
Saddle horse, A. G. Wrigley, 1; A. G. Wrigley, 2.
Two-year-old gelding or filly, S. Cadman, 1.
Yearling colt, S. Cadman, 1; J. J. Downey, 2.
Brood mare, with foal at foot, L. LePoer Trench, 1; W. W. Young, 2.
Suckling colt, W. W. Young, 1; L. LePoer Trench, 2.
General purpose team, A. Rose, 1; J. Hagan, 2.

SWINE—BERKSHIRE.

Boar, A. J. Wrigley, 1; A. J. Simpson, 2.
Brood sow, in farrow at the meeting, or that has been so within six months, R. E. Knowles, 1.
Bred sow, under twelve months, J. S. Shopland, 1; A. G. Wrigley, 2.
Bred boar, under twelve months, Truck & Dray Co., 1; J. S. Shopland, 2.

SWINE—ANY OTHER.

Boar, R. E. Knowles.
Bred sow, under twelve months, G. Sangster, 1; W. M. Cassel, 2.
Bred boar, under twelve months, X. Marcotte, 1; G. Sangster, 2.

GRAIN, GRASS, SEED AND HOPS.

Bushel of fall wheat, C. McIlmoyle, 1; A. Rose, 2.
Bushel spring wheat, C. McIlmoyle, 1; S. Brethour, 2.
Bushel Chevalier barley, A. Rose, 1; J. T. Harrison, 2.
Oats, J. J. Downey, 1; T. Imrie, 2; J. Hagan, 3.
Bushel rough barley, A. Rose, 1.
Field peas, white, F. Turgoose, 1; T. Mitchell, 2.
Bushel beans fit for cooking, S. Sandover, 1.
Bushel rye grass seed, F. Turgoose, 1.
Sample fodder corn, F. Turgoose.
Best sample twelve head Indian corn, sweet, W. Thompson.

DEATH OF MR. A. BEANLANDS, M.A., J.P.

Durham County Advertiser.

Durham lost one of its oldest and most honored citizens by the death, on Wednesday morning, of Mr. Arthur Beanlands, M.A., J.P. This announcement will awaken feelings of profound sorrow, not only in the city of Durham, but amongst all those yet with us who during the last fifty years have, either as students or in an official capacity, been connected with the University of Durham. The deceased gentleman was a representative of an old Yorkshire family. Coming further north in early manhood, he became one of the first students of the then recently-founded University of Durham, the late Dr. Cundill, Canon Dwarris, Henry Stoker, and T. C. Thompson bein his cotemporaries. In Easter Term, 1840, Mr. Beanlands passed first-class in Mathematical and Physical Science. In the year 1844 he graduated M.A., and was elected a Fellow of the University. On taking his Fellowship he was appointed Observer by the late Professor Chevalier. In subsequent years he often officiated as one of the examiners in the final examination for the degree of B.A., and in other capacities closely identified himself with the interests of his alma mater. For the very long period of forty years Mr. Beanlands was treasurer to the University. He was also a member of the senate, was one of the curators of the library, and also of the observatory. For some time he was Observer, and also Lecturer in Astronomy, a science in which he took an exceptionally large interest. In fact if the deceased gentleman could be said to have a hobby, it was undoubtedly astronomy. Just recently Mr. Beanlands completed his fortieth year as clerk to the Governors of Sherburn hospital. He was also a Justice of the Peace for the city of Durham, his only senior on the bench being the present mayor of Durham (Col. Rowlandson). The duties of his every office he discharged with a rare fidelity and a thorough conscientiousness. Throughout the coalfield of Durham Mr. Beanlands has been associated for the last thirty years with an important improvement in the method of mine surveying. This was brought by his introduction of the use of a transit instrument for making the connection between the surface and underground surveys, thus obviating the difficulty introduced by the uncertainty of the magnetic needle. A sincere and devoted churchman, Mr. Beanlands as a rule attended St. Mary-le-Bow and St. Nicholas churches, the former at morning service and the latter at evensong. However, since changing his residence to Divinity House, Palace Green, he very regularly attended the Cathedral, the exceptionally elevating character of the services in the mother church being highly cherished by a person of Mr. Beanlands' musical attainments. In politics the deceased gentleman favored Conservatism, but in this walk of life, as in every other his one distinguishing feature was modesty. One has seldom come across o more unassuming and unobtrusive citizen, and yet he won for himself genuine and widespread respect. Although he had long since passed the allotted span, Mr. Beanlands remained very active until the spring of the present year, when a very serious failing in health was noticed. Nothing serious, however, was apprehended until last Wednesday, when an autumnal ailment, which has been very prevalent of late, prostrated him. On Monday a very serious change for the worse took place, and despite the most assiduous attentions of his medical attendant (Dr. Robson), Mr. Beanlands gradually sank, and an early hour of Wednesday morning saw the close of a life—as a present day divine would have beautifully expressed it—"fragrant with devotion, sweet in its ineffable kindness and suavity of manner, and monumental in the exemplification of the power of Christian love."

Mrs. Beanlands survives her husband, as do also a son (Canon Beanlands, rector of the Cathedral, Victoria, Vancouver Island), and three daughters, to whom the city of Durham extends its most heartfelt condolence in the irreparable loss they have just sustained.

CAPT. BLACK PROTESTS.

What He Really Told About Prospectors and Indians.

Capt. C. N. Black, who returned from Omineca last night, complains that he has been misrepresented by the Vancouver correspondent of the Colonist and by the Province newspaper. The only foundation for the sensational story in regard to Indians interfering with people on the Ashcroft-Glenora trail is the following:

"Some prospectors who have been in the country north of the Omineca," said Capt. Black, "reported to me that some foolish people had interfered with some Indian caches north of Omineca, and taken some dried meat and steel traps. In refaliation the Indians started to burn the grass all through the Findlay River country to prevent white men from going in. Other prospectors complained of having lost some horses by starvation owing to the burning of the grass, and the horses they did manage to bring out were nothing but skin and bone, as I saw them myself. They wanted both the prospectors who interfered with the caches and the Indians punished. I sympathized with them, but thought it was rather a larger contract than I wanted to undertake. No one suffered for the want of supplies, as far as I heard, beyond the usual hardships incident to prospecting."

In this connection it may be mentioned that the Findlay river is nowhere near the Ashcroft-Glenora trail.

MUST SEE THE EMPEROR.

New Italian Minister Arrives at Pekin With This Embarrassing Demand.

Pekin, Oct. 14.—The new Italian minister, Signor Martino, has arrived here and demands the customary audience of the Emperor. Much interest is aroused in the part the Dowager Empress will take in the ceremony.

The Emperor is practically imprisoned in the island palace which is strongly guarded. Not a boat is allowed a landing there except with the expressed consent of the Dowager Empress. All the decrees are issued by the Dowager Empress, the last pretence of the Emperor's power having been abolished.

The French minister, Mons. Gerard, has strongly urged the immediate necessity of obtaining the release of a Frenchman who is now in the hands of the Szechuan rebels and has threatened to take strong measures which will include French troops crossing the frontier.

London, Oct. 15.—The Pekin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says there are rumors in circulation that a plot is on foot for a massacre of the Europeans.

Now happy days brood o'er the land
When man enjoys himself.
Canned pumpkin in the pantry and
Lawn-mowers on the shelf.

PARIS STIRRED ANEW.

Supposed Plot of Military Party to Forcibly Possess Themselves of the Government.

Official Explanation Fails to Soothe the Populace Now Ripe for Revolution.

Paris, Oct. 14.—It is announced here this morning that a military plot against the government has been discovered. The Rappel, Aurore and Petite Republique Francaise published almost identical stories on the subject.

It appears that the plot was discovered by a general holding an important position. The plotters were to have taken action on Saturday, during the absence of the minister of war, Gen. Chanoine. It further appears that when the government was warned of the plot the ministers were not surprised, having already obtained information regarding the conspiracy.

Le Matin says the plot was not in favor of one of the pretenders to the throne of France who had been talked about for some time, but only for the purpose of changing certain officials of the government, without touching the president.

The government officials refuse to furnish any information regarding the discovery of the plot against the government, but it is rumored this afternoon that the conspiracy involved Prince Louis Bonaparte, who is a colonel of the Russian Lancers, and in whose favor his elder brother, Prince Victor Bonaparte, recently resigned the leadership of the Imperialist party. It is added that certain political personages have handed the premier important documents, including a cipher despatch compromising certain military men.

The Liberte asserts that the military men alleged to have been concerned in the conspiracy are Generals Boisdeffre and Pollieux. An attempt, it is alleged, was also made to compromise General Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, who for a short time was minister of war, but it appears the present minister of war, General Chanoine, refused to countenance it. According to it the rumor of a plot arose from a forged letter, purporting to have been sent by General Boisdeffre to General Zurlinden, containing the words, "Let us be ready for Saturday."

The semi-official Temps this afternoon minimizes the affair, and says the officials of the ministry of war formally deny that a plot existed. The Temps suggests that misinterpretation was placed on some of the numerous despatches now being exchanged between the different garrisons in connection with the present movements of troops which led to strange reports of plots.

Paris, Oct. 15.—It is impossible to pick out the truth from the mass of rumors current regarding the alleged military plot. The general idea is that it was intended as a revisionist demonstration to insult and provoke the army into some act which might have led to the arrest and incarceration of Dreyfusites and proclamation of a military government. Apparently the Orleanists were at the bottom of the movement, and an English duke is mentioned. There is little doubt that the plot has been frustrated, but a very uneasy feeling prevails.

The fact that General de Boisdeffre has just undergone an operation for anthrax is regarded as showing that he had nothing to do with the conspiracy. On the other hand, it appears that quite recently gendarmerie were withdrawn from the great towns of Normandy and Picardy to Paris, but it may be assumed this fine body, under orders from the prefect of police and the minister of the interior, can be put in movement without first proclaiming a state of siege. A reliable estimate of the troops recently brought to the capital on account of the strike, puts the number now here or within easy distance at 40,000.

A long and vague semi-official statement appeared this evening suggesting various possible motices, such as Dreyfusite intrigues or an attempt by the socialists to frighten the government into dispersing the troops that now prevent the success of the strike, to explain the rumors of a military conspiracy. The mysterious allusions, however, and the absence of any straightforward denial tend to encourage the belief that there must be some ground for the rumors.

Brussels, Oct. 14. (Midnight)—The Duke of Orleans, accompanied by Comte Sabran Pontevais, has arrived here to watch events. The papers here believe the reports of a coupe. The Etoile Belge regards it as "the last desperate effort of the French general staff to save itself from downfall."

Other papers say that the conspirators had been meeting clandestinely at Versailles and that M. Brisson has intercepted cypher correspondence pointed to a design to seize fifty prominent republicans.

London, Oct. 14.—The situation in Paris is regarded in well informed quarters here as being more serious than at any time since the commune.

The St. James's Gazette says this afternoon: "A military revolution, however peaceful, which replaces the Brisson cabinet with the nominees of the generals, would imperil the relations between England and France almost to the breaking point. The semi-official and partly inspired Paris papers are still pretending that negotiations are proceeding between the two governments and France believes it, although everybody in England knows the statement to be ridiculous. Even supposing Major Marchand is unconditionally withdrawn from Fashoda the difficulties with France will in no way end. Behind it lies the whole question of the Bahr-el-Ghazel, the richest prize in the Soudan."

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "It is impossible to obtain clear proofs of the existence of a plot. A belief prevails, however, that the idea of some act of force haunts certain military minds maddened and stung by violent criticisms arising out of the Dreyfus affair. They are especially irritated at the attitude of civilians in claiming to interfere in the detention of Col. Picquart, for which the entire military authorities are responsible. Looking to the excited state of men's minds at the present time of conflict between the military and civil authorities it is only surprising that such alarms are not more frequent."

At Louisville—First game: Louisville, 14; Cleveland, 12. Second game: Cleveland, 8; Louisville, 4.

TURKS' MARCHING ORDERS.

The Powers Repeat That All Sultan's Troops Must Leave Crete.

Canea, Island of Crete, Oct. 13.—The Turkish troops are transferring their baggage and war material to Suda on Suda bay, east of Canea, to be in readiness to embark on the steamers which have already left Constantinople to repatriate them.

Rome, Oct. 13.—Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy have decided to reject the porte's suggestion of modification in the ultimatum to the Turkish government on the evacuation of the island of Crete, particularly the Sultan's proposal to hold three fortified places with garrisons sufficient to protect the Mohammedans and to defend the Ottoman flag. They are sending an identical note to this effect to Constantinople reminding the Sultan that every Turkish soldier must leave Crete within the time specified in the ultimatum.

THE CURSE WILL RETURN.

Seattle with the greed of pirates is again spreading its nets to gather in an army of innocents; fleece them alive and start them on their way to Dawson, disaster and death.

Once upon a time Seattle was a growing and thrifty coast town, situated at a point of vantage as a shipping port and being in a position to aspire to honors as the distributor of the products of vast grain fields and vaster forests; she gave promise of a future bright and useful. But she was not content with reaping her just share of the rewards to which she was entitled by her position. An avarice that transcended all reason led her people to enlist in a boom scheme to make Seattle the New York of the Pacific. Glaring advertisements were sent all over the United States, setting forth the investment value of suburban property. Men and money were roped in by this huge bunco scheme. The collapse came; the buncoed and the bunco steerers all went down in the mailstrom of bankruptcy.

The curse returned upon those who set the trap.

So also is this ungodly and shameful exploiting of the Klondike, will the curse return upon Seattle. Newspapers distort the truth and flaunt the untruth, not for the advantage of Dawson or the Klondike ,not for the betterment of the people; but for the gain of Seattle. Seattle merchants sell to the novice outfitters, provions which are undergrade, adulterated and often spurious. They work the lambs and fleece the suckers, which Seattle newspapers, (the Post-Intelligencer in particular) attract by their misrepresentations. They with a whoop and hurrah create an enormous stampede to the Klondike. They throw upon Dawson a class of people unfitted for mining, unprepared for the rigors of the climate, and unsuited for the hardships of the journey. They visit a curse on Dawson—on the people, and as sure as just compensation always has overtaken the evil doer, so will Seattle reap her recompense. To aid in the opening up of these great gold fields was Seattle's prerogative and privilege. Had that city through its press, and through the wisdom of its merchants taken a comprehensive and conservative view of the Klondike proposition, just fame and deserved reward would be theirs. But as it is, out of an opportunity to become great and useful and flourishing they have made an occasion for robbery and looting.

The curse will return upon the city.

Every Seattle paper that reaches Dawson teems with its hundreds of lines of extravaganza concerning the Klondike. Following in due course, comes the thousands of gold hunters, impelled by the misinformation sent out by the Seattle papers. They come on here; the rugged mountain heights and swift rivers, the thousand prospect holes bearing no fruit, send this reckless crowd back to their homes disgusted with the Klondike and enraged with Seattle.

This will go on and on, until Seattle, reforms or until she is confronted by an army of those whom she has swindled.

The Yukon country offers untold opportunities to thousands of people, but they must be people of means coupled with strong constitution, pluck and energy; and too they must come to the country to learn and obtain what is needed to extract its enormous wealth. The people shall be hoodwinked no more.—Yukon Midnight Sun.

THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

A misleading metaphor may do a great deal to beget and perpetuate confusion of thought; and such metaphor, I suggest, is that which describes England as "the mother country" of America." Tennyson has given it literary sanction in the line "Gigantic Daughter of the West," and Mr. William Watson, in his sonnet beginning "O towering daughter, Titan of the West," repeats the phrase without misgiving. Both poets ignore the flight of time, and mistake an historical for an actual relation. The America of to-day is not the daughter of the England of to-day. They are both daughters and co-heiresses of the England of the past, and especially, we may say, of seventeenth-century England. The same spirit which refused ship-money to Charles I refused tea-money to George III; the same spirit which drew up the Petition of Right dictated the Declaration of Independence. It was England's misconception of her true relation to her American colonies and finally alienated them. She tried to be not only a mother-land, but a stepmother-land, and the United States nobly and inevitably broke her leading-strings. And now, after the lapse of a centruy and a quarter, we have no shadow of an excuse for putting on maternal airs towards the transatlantic republic. We, no less than the Americans, are revolted children of the England of North and Grenville, though our revolt has been a bloodless one. Surely, then, our relation is fraternal, not paternal and filial. Or, since a significant personification—a remnant either of mythology or of chivalry—makes nations feminine in gender, let us say that we are sister commonwealths.—Pall Mall Magazine.

A DAIRY EXPERT.

Mr. Marker, of the Dominion Commissioner's Staff, Visiting the Coast.

Mr. Christian Marker, of the Dominion dairy commissioner's staff, is on a short visit to Victoria. Mr. Marker, it will be remembered, assisted the Duncan people in inaugurating their creamery, and for several years past he has been out West in connection with the work of his department. For the past two years Mr. Marker has been in the Northwest, with headquarters at Calgary, having an oversight of the district west of Moose Jaw. His visit to the Coast was on account of the Westminster fair, where he was a judge in the dairy division. Speaking of the exhibits in this line, he says that the quality of the butter shown was an improvement over former years, and gives evidence of the increased interest that British Columbia farmers are taking in the dairying industry. However, he points out that there is still plenty of room for more butter production in this province, as is shown by the large quantities of butter yet imported. Mr. Marker had a look at the Saanich fair yesterday, and this morning he goes for a short visit to Duncan, returning on Monday to the Mainland, on his way back to Calgary.

THE MAN AND THE DOG

A Little Fable of To-day That Is True Both in Substance and in Fact.

Illustration That Hesitation Is Fatal and Prompt Action Salvation.

Mr. A. G. Wrigley, of Saanich, has a bulldog that should have visited upon him the severest penalties of the Public Morals by-law—not because he is not a good bulldog as bulldogs go, but because he is most profane, and profanity is very wicked, as everyone knows.

Many good people have perhaps never heard of a profane dog. That is because dogs, like wise men, refrain from swearing except under great provocation, and when all other forms of speech seem utterly insufficient for the occasion.

But as to Mr. Wrigley's dog and the exhibition of his fluency in invective that has brought him into prominence. It really is a story of a Man and a Dog, and, while it has a moral or two, it is different from all other fables, ancient or modern, inasmuch as the facts here to be related are bona fide, and the incidents are merely reported as they occurred—not drawn from the imagination.

Mr. Richard Bray, the Johnson street liveryman, is the Man in the story, and the adventure came about in this way: Mr. Wrigley had had the use of a certain set of fancy harness belonging to the city liveryman, and called Mr. Bray's attention to the fact when that gentleman fell in with him at the Saanich fair on Friday.

"Mr. Bray was driving home, was he not? Might he not call as he was going by, take up the harness, and thus save a special trip to town? All he had to do was to go into the harness room and help himself? There was no one at home."

That is, no one but the bulldog—and the bulldog Mr. Wrigley forgot to mention. Subsequently Boxer introduced himself.

Mr. Bray was quite agreeable to the proposed arrangement, and as he was passing the Wrigley place he stopped his team and went to the stables, blithely whistling.

He looked in at one door, saw it was not the harness room, and was passing on to the next, when, sailing toward him from the residence, he descried a bulldog that looked as big as a house, with his hair worn pompadour on the top of his neck, and his eyes glowing with vindictive purpose.

Immediate action or annihilation seemed the only alternatives—so Mr. Bray turned to face the oncoming foe.

"Come here!" he said sharply, it being a form of address frequently used to dogs, although in this particular case decidedly unnecessary—for the dog was coming, and coming under full steam.

Whether the unnecessary character of the request or the calm, commanding tone in which it was delivered most impressed Boxer will never be known. The dog alone could answer the question, and he is just now so utterly disgusted with himself as to be irritable under cross-examination.

At all events he halted for an instant when thus addressed—and in that instant learned the lession that he who hesitates is lost.

For even as he paused, preparing to spring, the Man had grabbed him by the collar and one hind leg, and hurled him like a sack of potatoes into a convenient cow stable. In a fraction of a second the lower half of the double-barrelled door was thrown shut, and Boxer was boxed.

With a snarl of rage he sprang for the upper section of the door, when a blow in the face sent him back again, and that door, too, was slammed shut.

Then the Man leaned against the side of the barn and reflected on the might-have-been, while Boxer tested the resistive strength of all four sides of his prison. They were not to be broken through, and so Mr. Bray contentedly and without further interruption continued his quest, found his harness, and went away.

That was when the Dog swore.

He raged a bit and he said—!!!!

Then he thought what a large-sized chump he had made of himself in allowing himself to be made prisoner on his own premises, and he asked himself what ought to be done with such a fool dog anyway—???

Then he thought of how straight he would go for that Man if he only could get out———

And what the man would see if he could get out—****.

And then he thought of it all together, and made the air resound with his heated observations—!!!**??!!!

The moral? There are two of them: "He who hesitates is lost;" and, "what thy hand finds to do, quickly"—the quicker the better, if the imprisonment of an angry bulldog who has designs upon you is at all concerned.

FRANCE SEEKING FRIENDS.

But European Powers Recognizing That British Must Win in Fashoda Affair.

Cairo, Oct. 14.—A steamer having on board an officer belonging to the French force under the command of Major Marchand now at Fashoda on the Nile has arrived at Khartoum. This officer is the bearer of the report sent for by the French minister for foreign affairs, by courtesy of the British government over the Anglo-Egyptian lines of communication. It is presumed the officer will proceed to Cairo in order to be able to use the official cypher of the French consul there for transmitting the report to Paris.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—The Novoe Vremya, commenting on the British bluebook, giving the correspondence between Great Britain and France concerning Fashoda, says it is difficult to believe that the negotiations will not end in the manner that Great Britain desires. It adds that France, thanks to her present rulers, finds herself on the verge of a serious diplomatic defeat.

Paris, Oct. 14.—M. Delacasse, the royalist leader, in a letter published in the Gaulois, says at the conclusion of the China-Japanese war France unhesitatingly assisted Russia, and the time has now come for Russia to reciprocate that service by helping France against England. It is evident, he says, that if it should be necessary for England to go to war, France would be helpless alone. Russia is the only power that can contemplate war with England with safety for she is invulnerable.

Rome, Oct. 14.—The Italia says this morning: "France has concluded a treaty with Abyssinia against England in the Fashoda affair."

THE PLEBISCITE.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—Official returns of the plebiscite from all constituencies in Ontario, save Algoma and Muskoka, give 36,844 majority for prohibition. Secretary Spence, of the Dominion Alliance, figures a net majority of 8,717 for prohibition throughout the Dominion. He places the British Columbia majority at 1,500 for.

SPAIN'S POOR BLUFF.

Blanco Ordered Not to Turn Over Further Territory Until Bargain Is Struck.

Bayonne, France, Oct. 14.—According to advices received from Madrid, a rigorous censorship has been revived there since yesterday. Senor Sagasta and his colleagues are said to be greatly concerned regarding the demands of the United States government, which they assert not only refuses to assume any of Spain's colonial debts, but wants to make them pay for the heavy artillery in Cuba and the floating dock recently sent to Havana.

The same advices say the Madrid Imparcial announces that the government has cabled Captain-General Blanco not to turn over any further territory to the Americans until the peace treaty has been definitely signed.

PLOT AGAINST WILLIAM.

Anarchists Were Gathering at Alexandria to Put Sudden End to His Pilgrimage.

Alexandria, Egypt, Oct. 14—The Alexandria police have arrested nine Italian anarchists since last evening and have thereby frustrated a plot against Emperor William, now on his way to the Holy Land, to be present at the consecration of the Church of the Saviour at Jerusalem.

The first to be arrested is a cafe keeper, a well-known anarchist, in whose house the police discovered two wire-wound bombs of great strength, full of bullets. This arrest was made in consequence of a notification from the Italian consul general at Cairo that two anarchists had left Cairo for Port Said. The liveliest satisfaction is felt over the smart captures and the German consul has expressed his warmest thanks.

GRAND TRUNK BUSINESS.

London, Oct. 14—The Financial Times says editorially that the speech of Sir C. Rivers-Wilson at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk railway yesterday was not altogether chereful, though it was optimistic in parts. The outlook for the Grand Trunk, it adds, does not appear so rosy as it did a few days back, a fact made evident by the market yesterday. The Financial News says it is a great pity that Sir William Van Horne does not realize the great change that has taken place. The Grand Trunk will no longer submit to dictation.

PHILIPPINE REBELS.

Manila, Oct. 14.—Rumor here says that Macabulos, chief of five of the northern provinces of the Philippine islands, has rebelled against Aguinaldo and hard fighting has already taken place between the opposing factions. It is also reported here that General Rios, Spanish commander at Iloilo, sent emissaries from that place to undermine Aguinaldo's influence and induce the natives to demand that Spain retain the Philippine islands.

When Bismarck was in college he kept a book of notes. This is one of them:

"Wealth does not bring happiness. Oysters, for instance, obtain very little joy from the jewel case which Providence has sarcastically placed in one corner of their cradle."

Cordite cartridges sent from the factory at Waltham Abbey to India five years ago, after being subjected to every practical test of heat, cold, dryness and damp, have been found to be as good as when first made.

After five months' work the Peninsular and Oriental steamship China, of 7,899 tons burden, which went ashore at Perim, in the Red Sea, in March last, has been floated and brought into port. She went on the rocks, tearing up her double bottom, but the salvage tugs had pumps capable of discharging 14,000 tons of water an hour. This is said to be the largest salvage operation undertaken by English ship owner in many years.

Seems as if all the things we like disagree with us, and all the things we don't like, agree with us. Dyspepsia lurks in most of the good things we eat, and indigestion follows the gratification of the appetite. Of course, it isn't Nature's fault. Nature does the best she can, and if a man will only help her a little bit at the right time, he may eat what he likes and as much as he likes. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for people who are troubled with indigestion; particularly for those in whom it manifests itself in the form of constipation. The "Pellets" are quick and easy in their action. They are in perfect harmony with Nature. They effect a permanent cure. You need take them regularly only a little while. After that, use them occasionally when you need them—when you have eaten anything that disagrees with you. They may be taken just as freely as you would take water or any other necessity of life. Once used they are always in favor.

A farewell concert will be given to Mr. Lyman A. Thomson in St. Mathew's church, Colwood, on Wednesday evening, October 26. Admission, 25 cents.

NEW CAPE MINISTRY.

Capetown, Oct. 14.—The Hon. W. P. Schreiner, the Afrikander leader and formerly attorney-general of Cape Colony, whose motion of want of confidence in the government recently overthrew the Gordon-Sprigg or Rhodes ministry, has succeeded in forming a new ministry. It is regarded as being a strong Afrikander combination.

TO REPLACE THE BRIDGE.

Ald. Humphrey Will Ask for a Plan and Estimate for a Retaining Wall.

Ald. Humphrey is still hammering away at the bridge problem, being determined if possible to have the Rock Bay and James Bay bridges replaced before the life time set upon them by the city engineer has expired. Yesterday he gave notice of the following motion which he will move at Monday evening's meeting of the council: That the city engineer be instructed to prepare a plan and an estimate of the cost of the construction of a retaining wall across James Bay in a line with the western boundary line of Government street, said plan and estimate to include a culvert for the purpose of discharging the surface water from McClure street into the harbor on the west side, the proposed work also to include a curved retaining wall from the harbor side to the approach from Belleville street to the proposed wall across James Bay.

If Ald. Humphrey's proposal is carried out the council, besides doing away with the most unsightly object in the city, will do away with a continual source of expense. Even the present old bridge costs considerable every year for repairs and Belleville street, in front of the parliament buildings, can never be kept in proper shape without a retaining wall on the water front. The annual expenditure in making repairs to the bridge and street would go a long way towards paying the interest and sinking fund on the amount it would be necessary to borrow to build the retaining wall. Then, besides, the city would secure considerable good property.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1898.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO MERCY.

Belle Adams killed Charles Kincaid. What took place in the room just prior to the killing only two persons knew. One was Kincaid and he is dead; the other is Belle Adams, and she has given what she says is a true account of it. The probabilities against its being true are very strong; nevertheless some uncertainty surrounds this essential portion of the case, and under the merciful rule of British law, whereby an accused person has the benefit of every reasonable doubt, a verdict of manslaughter was not an improper conclusion to be reached by the jury. It would not seem right to hang a person without knowing something more about the motive and the provocation for the crime than it is possible to find out in this case. Therefore we think that the verdict is one which can be defended and with which the public ought to be satisfied.

The recommendation to mercy is another matter, and we note that it was a strong recommendation. We submit to the jurymen that in this they made a mistake. The fact that they found the woman guilty negatives the hypothesis of self-defence and establishes that in the opinion of the jurymen the killing was unjustifiable. We are unable to discover any circumstances in the case which called for such a recommendation. The fact that the victim and his slayer had lived in illegal intimacy does not in any way reduce the nature of the crime. It is a principle of law that intoxication does not excuse crime. A man who commits murder when drunk will be hanged just as surely as if he had been sober when he did the act. The life which the Adams woman and Kincaid were living was a species of intoxication. It does not excuse crime. It ought, indeed, to be considered as aggravating it. A sort of mawkish sentimentality has recently been developed which surrounds the class to which the woman and her victim belonged, with an atmosphere of false sympathy. No matter how flagrantly such people may transgress the laws of both God and man, some one finds excuse for them; but the argument in their favor, reduced to its last analysis, is substantially this: They have brutalized themselves and they, therefore, ought not to be treated like responsible beings. To this we reply that those who deliberately brutalize themselves ought to be treated accordingly. This may sound cruel, but it is a greater cruelty to surround such lives with a glamour of sympathy. A more rugged sense of justice is needed. If society, from mistaken ideas of mercy, interposes to shield the depraved and vicious from legitimate consequences of violations of the law, it is committing moral suicide. Those who choose to live in open defiance of law must be taught that "the way of transgressors is hard." Unhappily things have come to such a pass that crime, when added to moral infamy, appears in the minds of some well-intentioned people to elevate it. The wanton who parades the streets, resplendent in her rich dresses, is an object for condemnation: but let her, as the consequence of a peculiarly gross debauch, or in the fury of misguided passion, shed the blood of some one, and in the opinion of some super-sympathetic women she becomes something that may be fondled and fussed over, and in the opinion of some men, whose experience of the world ought to have made them wiser, a fit subject for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

The Colonist is not so absurd as to suppose that vice and immorality can be driven out of a city. It recognizes certain evils as inevitable. What it protests against is the dulling of public sentiment in regard to the wickedness of vice and the criminality of crime.

The sentence which the presiding judge passed reduces this trial to what some will regard as a travesty upon justice. According to Judge Irving, here is a case in which a man is killed when taken by surprise and by the use of considerable violence. The deed could not have been done, he said, without some cunning on the part of the prisoner. She came into court and added perjury to her crime, for she made statements, which, as the judge remarked, the jury did not believe, and he himself did not believe, and yet he thought it sufficient to impose a sentence of five years, which may be reduced considerably by good conduct. We should like to know under what circumstances Judge Irving would feel called upon to impose a heavy sentence. The man was killed by the woman; killed by cunning and violence and when he was taken by surprise; the prisoner came into court and falsely swore that she acted in self defence. Can any one conceive of a worse case? And yet the red-handed criminal will be at liberty again in a little over four years.

THAT $30,000 WARRANT.

The Times accuses Mr. Turner of having made "a serious misstatement" before Chief Justice McColl in regard to the $30,000 warrant issued to the contractors for the Parliament Buildings. In using the word "special" in this connection, Mr. Turner did not mean to imply that the warrant was issued in pursuance of the law which authorizes the issue of what are called "special warrants" in cases of emergency. He meant that a warrant had issued specially for this item. This warrant was produced before the Commissioner. It bore date February 1, 1898. The idea which Mr. Turner desired to convey was that the amount was not covered up in other items or included in a warrant with other payments, but was paid specially as the "balance for full settlement of contract for mason's work on the provincial building including all claims."

This warrant was made by virtue of a special order in council also made of February 1, annexed to which were full details of the account. The public accounts committee was appointed on February 15, and had access to every warrant issued, including this one. The supplementary estimates to cover this amount, among others, were laid before the house on May 13, but were not taken up until May 16, the Supply bill itself being passed on May 17. From February 15 to May 17, a little over three months, the public accounts committee had every opportunity of eliciting any information it needed in regard to this particular warrant or any other warrant. The house was in possession of the estimate to cover this item for three days before being asked to pass upon it. These dates fully bear out what the Colonist said in regard to the means available to the legislature to ascertain everything about this payment.

In its anxiety to make a point against Mr. Turner the Times knocks the pins out from under its own case. It tells Mr. Turner that the payment of $30,000 was made under the authority of the Parliament Building Act. This is quite true, and being true, we have the anomaly of a commission appointed to inquire into the legality of an act done under a provincial statute in the regular routine of business, after approval by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and with the sanction of the legislature. We would suppose that if there can be such a thing as finality about anything it would be about such a payment.

The Times also misquotes Mr. G. B. Martin, making him say that certain payments were made "on account of the absence of the architect," and to make this more conspicuous prints the words quoted in capitals. This only serves to accentuate the unreliability of the Times, and there was surely no need to do this. There was not the slightest excuse for misquoting Mr. Martin, for both question and answer can be found on page 188 of the Journals, and are as follows:

Question by Mr. Kennedy: Were any payments made without the architect's certificate? If so what were they?

Reply: Yes; in the aggregate $31,395, the architect being absent.

There is a very great difference between making a payment "on account of the absence of the architect" and making one without his certificate because he was not here to give one. The impression which the Times seeks to convey is that the payment of the sums as above was made because the architect was away. The statement made by Mr. Martin meant that the architect's certificate did not accompany the vouchers because he was not here to give it.

A LEAD BOUNTY.

Has anything been done by the government to bring into operation the act of 58-59 Victoria, Chapter 7, providing for a bounty on ores smelted in Canada? The act provides that certain regulations under it must be made, and for the lack of these it was for some time inoperative. We remember having heard that regulations either were or were about to be made, and would be glad to know what is the exact status of the matter.

The act, which was passed in the year 1895, provides for a bounty of fifty cents per ton on silver-lead or other ores of silver and gold smelted in Canada between July 1, 1895, and July 1, 1900. Not more than $30,000 can be paid out in any one year, unless there is a balance left over from the preceding year, when that balance and $30,000 more may be paid. If the quantity of ore smelted is greater than will allow of the full payment of fifty cents per ton, the bounty must be scaled down accordingly. Only those smelters that were established and in operation by January 1, 1897, can participate in the bounty. The minister of trade and commerce has the control of the payments.

If this act has not been brought into operation, we submit that there should no longer be any delay about it, and that the whole sum of $150,000 ought to be made available for future payments. It is interesting to note that this measure was introduced into parliament in consequence of representations made to the late Dominion government by Mr. Turner, who was then Finance Minister, and when on his way to London, in connection with the refunding scheme, stopped at Ottawa expressly for the purpose of urging such legislation.

FEDERAL LINES IN PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

Mr. Foster made a speech at Albert, N.B., a few days ago, in which he defined his position on the relation of local and Dominion politics. We quote his language, as reported by the Moncton Times, a Conservative paper:

The political situation in the province of New Brunswick is a peculiar one. For a number of years we have had what was called a coalition government. Said coalition government, however, was worked in the Grit interests, with the cardinal principles that no Conservative was good enough for office, but such Conservative was good enough to continue that government in office. It struck him that a Conservative who was not good enough to fill a position under this coalition government was not good enough to support and keep in office that Grit government. If he was asked if local and Dominion politics should be run on the same lines, he would say no. But when they undertook to run local politics on party lines, they did not mean that the government at Ottawa should run the government in the province. The Conservatives meant that it was possible to run a government with Liberal-Conservative principles at the back of it, so far as the party's platform belonged to the province. It was the cardinal principle of the Liberal-Conservative party that public expenditure of money should be made by tender, as the only possible way to avoid fraudulent transactions. The Conservatives believed that Liberal-Conservative party principles gave the country a better administration than Liberal party principles, and they would like to have these principles in local as well as in Dominion government. We do not propose, said Mr. Foster, to run Dominion and local politics on the same lines, but we think that Conservative principles are better for any government and country than those of the Liberal party.

Additional interest attaches to this utterance because Mr. Foster, if not the first political leader to advocate this departure, was among the first to do so. The movement in New Brunswick preceded that in this province, and Conservatives here will be glad to learn the view taken of the matter by the ex-finance minister.

THE EIGHTH CRUSADE.

Kaiser William has started for Jerusalem. His trip will probably be as expensive as any one of the crusades in which his ancestors presumably figured to some extent. The difference between his mission and theirs is that he goes under the patronage of the Turk, while they went to expel the whole Mohammedan tribe from the Holy Land. In the language of the turf, the Turk has proved himself a stayer. The way was paved for his advent by the crusades, for it was shortly after the unsuccessful termination of the seventh of these expeditions, that Othman founded the dynasty which yet holds sway at Constantinople. Doubtless the terrible conflicts which the Saracens maintained with the crusaders, extending over two centuries, made it easy for this tribe from interior Asia, under Othman's father, to establish itself in Asia Minor. This was in the latter part of the 13th century. For three hundred years the Turk waxed powerful, until in the 16th century his dominion extended from Hungary to Algiers, including Greece and Egypt as well as modern Turkey and Asia Minor. Since then he has been losing ground, and an apparently well-founded impression is abroad that one of the Kaiser's objects is to persuade him that Asia Minor would be better in the hands of Germany than in those of Russia; and that the latter will absorb it, if some other power does not, seems to be among the recognized eventualities of existing considerations. The Kaiser's alleged object is simply his desire to visit a place of surpassing interest as Jerusalem always has been to Christian nations. He is to be present at the consecration of a church in the sacred city. His whole tour is to be decidedly spectacular. But this is simply his way of doing things. No one need deceive himself with the notion that all he has in mind is a half religious, half pleasure pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The understanding with Great Britain indicates something which will call for British support.

There is much in what the News-Advertiser says regarding any settlement of the questions at issue between Canada and the United States, namely, that a general impression prevails among the people that we can only reach an adjustment by means of a surrender. This feeling is not warranted by facts, for it is not correct, as so many people say, that we have always lost in such transactions with our neighbors. We certainly did not come off second best in the Halifax fishery award. Indeed, many readers will remember that Professor Henry Youle Hinde spent much time and occupied many pages of print to demonstrate that Canada robbed the United States by that treaty. It cannot be said that we lost before the Paris sealing tribunal. We do not think it will be claimed that we lost before the mixed commission for the adjustment of the sealers' claims. The first-named arrangement was made when the Liberals were in power; the second when the Conservatives held office; the third, though carried on under a Liberal administration, was in the hands of both Liberals and Conservatives. We think they show that Canadian public men can be trusted to hold their own, even when confronted with such sharp bargainers as our next door neighbors.

The Inland Sentinel quotes Mr. Newman, of Grand Forks, as saying that he went over the Ashcroft trail and saw none of the destitution of which other people have told. From this our contemporary concludes that the reports are gross exaggerations, and that the effort made by the government to relieve any persons who may be in distress is uncalled for. We hope the Sentinel has reached a correct conclusion; but we must remind it that the evidence of a man who says he did not see a thing does not disprove the statements of others who say they did. The prisoner, who told his lawyer that if the prosecution could produce a man who had seen him steal the goods, he could produce any number who could swear they did not, took much the same view of his case as the Sentinel does of the other.

The Daily Mail and Empire is now offered to subscribers at the low rate of $2 a year. The Mail and Empire is an excellent newspaper in addition to being the leading exponent of Conservative policy. It is hardly necessary to add that it is printed at Toronto.

OKANAGAN CIGARS.

Okanagan is the latest rival of Cuba and Manila. Cigars quite up to the usual "three-for-a-quarter" standard have been received from that famed valley.—Winnipeg News Bulletin.

Current Comment

CORRUPTION IN THE YUKON.

In another party of this issue we reproduce the account given by Miss Flora Shaw, the colonial editor of the London Times, of the administration of the Yukon country by the government of the Dominion and its official representatives. It is fortunately a very rare event for the residents in a British colony to be subjected to the humiliation of having such a state of affairs published throughout the Empire. As an Englishwoman, Miss Shaw found the maladministration and corruption "a painful experience," and it is no less painful for Canadians to hear on unimpeachable authority of a condition of things which they feel to be a national disgrace. It is well known that the Times observes the utmost care and reserve in the statements it publishes, the instructions to all its correspondents being that accuracy above all is to be insisted upon. We may be very sure that charges of such moment against the government of the chief colony of the Empire would not be made until after the most careful inquiry. Miss Shaw has been to the Yukon and seen things for herself. Her report is that universal dissatisfaction prevails, both with the system of government and the men who administer it. She says of the main point of Mr. Sifton's Yukon policy—the 10 per cent. royalty—that it has only to be seen in operation to be condemned. No industry in the world would stand the imposition of such a tax, and men are leaving their mines unworked rather than submit to it. The reservation of alternate claims by the government, and the system of recording claims come in for condemnation no less strong. The system is not only bad because it hampers the development of the Yukon, but because it gives opportunities for shameful corruption. Men cannot have their claims registered, or even get their letters unless (to use the phrase of the Times editor), "some official's palm is greased." This is strong language, such as no Canadian can read without shame, and it is to be hoped that it will bring the government to a sense of their true position. Mr. Sifton seems to have adopted the ostrich policy of burying his head in his own office, and assuring the Liberal papers, through his press bureau, that it is "all right." Only yesterday the Globe published a despatch from its Ottawa correspondent to the effect that Mr. Sifton was unable to find anyone who had any "knowledge of any wrong-doing." It is wonderful how easy it is to avoid finding anything if you do not look in the right place. Miss Shaw says it is not possible to talk for five minutes in the streets of Dawson City without hearing charges of official corruption. Mr. Sifton is apparently looking for evidence in the department of the interior. Why does he not send a commission to the Yukon, where there is reported to be evidence enough to fill several volumes of Hansard? The Times says: "There are charges of actual corruption, and of the perversion of administrative institutions for corrupt objects. It is necessary, for the credit of the Canadian government, that these should be looked into without delay, and that where abuses exist, a remedy should be promptly and firmly applied. * * * * * The iniquitous burden of corrupt exactions and obstructions should be immediately removed." In the face of a rebuke like this, read wherever the English language is spoken, is Mr. Sifton going to content himself with saying that there is no evidence? If he attempts to do so, he will not only be forced to retire with ignominy from public life, but he will involve the government in his fall. The people of Canada are as jealous of their national honor as any part of the British Empire, and they will not submit to be governed by ministers who condone corruption in their subordinates, even when it has become the byword of the English-speaking millions all over the world.—Montreal Gazette.

YUKON MISGOVERNMENT.

In a leading article published in the same issue the Times says:

"There are serious dangers in the isolation of such a community as that depicted by our correspondent, not the least of them being the weakness of the machinery of government, and the opportunities given for the growth of unchecked abuses. Unfortunately, it appears to be only too plain from the very grave allegations put forward by our correspondent that the absence of control has permitted administrative irregularities to become rampant in the Klondike. The lack of roads, telegraphs, satisfactory postal arrangements, and sanitary precautions in a town like Dawson City, containing nearly 20,000 people, and yielding an income to the state, is serious enough. But there is something more to be said. There are charges of actual corruption, and of the perversion of administrative institutions for corrupt objects. It is necessary, for the credit of the Canadian government, that these should be looked into without delay, and that, where abuses exist, a remedy should be promptly and firmly applied. The mining population, contending with the natural difficulties that have been described, are indignant at finding obstacles are interposed in the way of registering claims, and even in obtaining letters at the post office unless some official's palm is greased. There is, happily, a great conviction, fully shared by the people of the mother country, that the Canadian government have neither any sympathy with such practices nor the slightest disposition to shield the guilty persons. It is felt that offences of such a nature are possible only because they are done at a distance and in the dark. They cannot endure the light of day when once it has been turned upon them. There is not in Canada any more than here any organized system of corruption which can defy public opinion and build up its power, as we saw not long ago in New York City, in the teeth of exposure, and in spite of the efforts of the best men of all parties. The first condition of reform is to put an end to the isolated state of the Klondike, and to bring that infant community into close and constant touch with the rest of the world. When that has been done, Mr. Ogilvie, whose character stands deservedly high, and who has just undertaken the arduous and responsible duties of commissioner, will find that he has behind him not only local feeling, but the support of the Dominion government, and of public opinion at home. It will be prudent, at the same time, to consider how far it is economically expedient to maintain the heavy official charges of a regular kind by which the gold mining industry in the Yukon district would seem to be handicapped. But, however that question may be decided, it is manifest that the iniquitous burden of correct exactions and obstructions should be immediately removed.—London Times.

THE LONDON AGENCY.

With reference to the rumor published in our issue of the 21st instant, we are now officially informed that the government of British Columbia has decided to close the office of the agent-general in London on September 30. Arrangements have been made with a well known city firm of real estate and commission agents, and from October 1 they will act on behalf of the government of British Columbia in this country. We further understand that the reason given for the abolition of the office is that the advantages gained by British Columbia from its existence are not commensurate with the expenditure which it involves.

A representative of the Financial News called at the office of the Agent-General, with a view to obtaining some information on the subject. Mr. Vernon, the agent-general, placed the whole of the books of the office at the disposal of our representative, who gathered from them that the office has been increasing in usefulness, and that a large number of people have taken advantage of it for the purpose of gaining information about British Columbia. Some idea of the growing interest taken in the province may be gathered from the returns issued in the annual report for 1897. The number of letters received, letters sent out, callers interviewed, and of reports, pamphlets, maps, etc., issued amounted to 5,234 in 1895, but increased to 27,638 in 1897. These figures would seem to indicate that, especially at the present time, it may be a mistaken policy to close the office. Just now the province of British Columbia is growing in the estimation of both investors and colonists, and year by year more people are seeking there an investment for their capital and a field for their industry.—London Financial News.

MR. MARTIN AND MR. SIFTON.

Toronto Mail and Empire.

A Yukon Commission of Enquiry is foreshadowed. Mr. Joe Martin has, it seems, demanded the head of his supplanter, Mr. Sifton, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier finds it awkward to refuse. In the short two years since the Hon. "Joe" darkly promised the young Napoleon that they two should meet again, there have been some strange ups and downs in fortune. Then they were just fresh from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's sectional campaign, at the Manitoba end of which both had done yeoman's service. That end, in fact, Mr. Greenway had made the tactical point of the whole contest. The stumpers detailed there had to maintain with the utmost vehemence that Sir Wilfrid would not interfere with the Manitoba school legislation, while he and his lieutenants were declaring in Quebec that he would go farther than the Remedial bill went to concede the rights claimed by the minority. Mr. Martin and Mr. Sifton laboured zealously, each in his own way, to carry out the programme of duplicity and to fan religious strife. But though Mr. Martin helped his leader powerfully, he was not able to get himself elected in Winnipeg. His defeat gave his old comrades-in-arms the opportunity they wanted to knife him. For a time he was kept in suspense. Manitoba needed a representative in the Cabinet, and for months the Department of the Interior was kept without a head waiting for a man to be called from there. "Joe" was the logical candidate for the portfolio, but Mr. Greenway, the strategist to whom Sir Wilfrid owes everything, was the man who had the naming to that political benefice. The Manitoba Premier may or may not have had his own reasons for being prejudiced against Mr. Martin; those members of Sir Wilfrid's Cabinet who had managed the Quebec branch of the campaign may or may not have objected to sitting in Council with the hero of the Manitoba branch of it; it may or may not have been true that sundry ministers thought "Joe" too rough a diamond to rub shoulders with. Certain it is, "Fighting Joe" saw the berth pulled away from him by his erstwhile comrade, whose supple hands were busy with the wires while the veteran was waiting for the office to come to him. Mr. Sifton went to Ottawa on a triumphal car and Mr. Martin withdrew to Vancouver.

In the meantime that was happening which was destined to bring their careers across each other again. The marvellous wealth of the Yukon became suddenly revealed to the world, and adventurers began to swarm to the gold fields there. Then it was that the Napoleonic genius of the Minister of the Interior leaped forth. He grappled with the situation at once. First there was a series of experiments in regulations for the new country—all bad. Then followed the colossal "deal" with Mackenzie and Mann, in which it was proposed to gamble away for a tramway 150 miles long a huge slice—3,750,000 acres—of what has been pronounced by the Minister's own uncle, Mr. William Ogilvie, one of the greatest gold fields in the world. Fortunately the Senate interfered and saved this huge rich territory for the people. But the magnitude of the deal, the secrecy with which it had been engineered, and the desperate efforts made to put it through Parliament, indicated the presence of a new and portentous influence in our politics. Baffled in his attempt to dispose of the ore lands without tender, he turned his attention next to the river beds, and here dredging concessions were acquired by Chevalier Drolet, the Merciers, and others, for nominal sums. Out of these grants certain of the political favorites are said to have made large fortunes by selling out. Then we had the Yukon bill, giving the Minister of the Interior undue powers. In time developed the scandalous reports of the wrong doing of many of Mr. Sifton's officials in the Yukon. United States newspapers on the Pacific coast were filled with stories of corruption. Similar stories were published in the British press. Mr. H. S. White, Reuter's commissioner to Dawson City, gives a very damaging account of how things are done in the gold branch, references to "friends," "tips," "inside information," and the "side door" being unpleasantly prominent in it. Now, of all the provinces, British Columbia is most closely interested in the Yukon. Its commercial interests in that country are great. Hence, the British Columbia people want the district properly administered; they fear that the reports of official wrong-doing may put a stop to immigration thither; they want a proper transportation system; they have been irritated more than once at the government's preference for United States steamship lines; they were highly exasperated by Mr. Sifton's failure to make a proper arrangement with the United States for the bonding of goods over the passes. Now Mr. Martin is a member of the British Columbia government, and in the name of the province, it is understood, he has called upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier to appoint a commission to investigate the reports respecting official irregularities. This probably means Mr. Sifton's retirement. Time brings strange revenges.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

Buffalo, N.Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

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THE TIMES ON YUKON.

Another Letter Explaining to the World the Conditions in the Golden North.

Incapable Administration by Dominion Government a Sad Check to Development.

Englishmen Blush at the General Allegations of Rascality by Officials.

(Dawson City Letter to London Times.—By Its Colonial Editor.)

Among the conditions some knowledge of which is essential to any proper comprehension of the possibilities of the Klondike field the most important may be classed under the heads of climate, labor, means of communication and supply, methods of working the mines, administration of the country, and attitude of the government towards the mining community.

The climate affects the situation both directly and indirectly. It is of first importance in its usual relation to the health and pleasure of life, and it plays in this country a more than usual share in determining the methods of work and the possibilities of economic development. As regards the effect of the climate upon health, there seems to be a fairly universal agreement that it is less trying than the climate of many other thickly populated centres of industry. Englishmen find it very tolerable, and men from Manitoba, Washington, Wisconsin, Montana, Minnesota, and New York have assured me, after experience of one or two winters here, that they prefer the winter of the Yukon to the winters of their own states. The thermometer falls far below zero, but there is no wind. The hard-frozen snow makes locomotion easy, and the atmosphere is dry and bright. Accounts of the daylight vary, and I am told that on the Dawson fields it lasts for practical purposes for about six hours—from 10 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon and that the Northern Lights, which are to be seen almost every evening, relieve the long darkness. I have been able to talk with about eight or ten women who have spent winters here, and their opinion has been unanimous that the winter is the pleasantest season. The air, they tell me, is so still that, with the temperature at 20 or 30 below zero, little children can play safely and happily out of doors. No special protection beyond ordinary warm winter clothing is necessary except for the feet, hands, and ears, which should be covered with fur. One lady, of whom I inquired whether the long darkness was not depressing to the spirits, replied with evident amusement, "Why we get a great deal more daylight than you ever see in London in the winter." Scurvy, typhoid, and acute forms of pneumonia appear to be the illness by which the population so far has been most affected. The first two are without difficulty traceable to temporary conditions attendant upon the rush of a relatively large population into a country which produces no fresh food, and in which no sanitary arrangements have been organized. The last may also very probably be modified when the conditions of the climate are better understood and the violent exertion in extremes of heat and cold to which men have exposed themselves is avoided. Dry cold is not generally thought to be injurious to the lungs.

The summers, though short, are agreeable, and during the months of June, July, and August bear, on the whole, a good comparison with the summers of the British Isles. If the testimony of old timers is to be accepted, the climate so far as health is concerned has nothing to be dreaded. Its effect upon agriculture and the cultivation of vegetables, fruits, and flowers has yet to be proven. There is no indication that agriculture in any general sense would be likely to flourish, but the wild grasses, vegetables and smaller fruits which appear to be native to the soil and the initial experiments in gardening which have been already attempted inspire a reasonable expectation that fodder for cattle and vegetables and fruit for human consumption may without any great difficulty be profitably produced to meet the needs of the population. A few summer vegetables have already been grown, and the appreciation with which they have been received may be judged from the fact that radishes sell at a dollar a dozen. It is probably a mere question of time when all the log cabins will be surrounded by little gardens of their own.

The effect of the climate in determining the method of work upon the mines has been already indicated. The season during which frost is made to do the work of timber and winter drifting is carried on lasts from mid-October to mid-April, that is, for six months, while the full summer season, during which sluicing as now carried on is practicable, lasts only for four months, that is, from mid-May to mid-September. A month of half season at either end is devoted to preparations in the one case for the summer, in the other for the winter work, but an advantage which is given to the summer season by the exceptional conditions of these latitudes is the double daylight which renders it possible for the work of eight months to be done in four.

In nothing, however, do the climatic conditions more directly affect the development of the mines than in the relation which they bear to the whole problem of transportation and supply. It has already been mentioned in a previous letter that the calculation made of one miner's requirements for a year, including provisions, amounts to a ton's weight. Bonanza and Eldorado creeks during last winter employed about 2,000 or 2,500 men. To enable this work to be done 2,500 tons' weight of supplies must have have been carried in for the men alone. Of mining machinery, under the present conditions of working, there is so little as to amount to nothing of importance, and the mine-owners' requirements might probably be covered by another 500 tons. In all about 3,000 tons must have been carried out from Dawson, and the only means of transport are men, mules and dogs. The summer rate of packing for that distance, when everything has to be taken upon swamp and rocks on the backs of pack animals, averages about 1s. 6d. a pound, or from £160 to £170 a ton. The winter rate, when goods can be drawn on sleighs over the snow, averages about 4d. a pound, or from £38 to £40 a ton. The individual miner who has to pay, if his goods are packed to him, so heavy an addition to his year's necessary expenses endeavors to lessen the cost of living by returning periodically to Dawson and packing out on his own back what he is likely to need for a given period.

The conditions have affected the working of the mines in a double sense The rates of transportation which have been quoted apply to Bonanza and Eldorado, of which the furthest mines are hardly more than 25 miles from Dawson. For Dominion and Sulphur, which are 50 and 40 miles distant, the rates would be more than doubled, the difficulty of feeding the pack animals causing the proportion to rise iwth distance. For a man to pay £160 for the carriage alone of his year's goods is heavy. If he has to pay from £300 to £400 the charge may be said to be prohibitive. The miner who packs his own goods would suffer in an equal proportion, for the man who loses two days in coming to Dawson from Bonanza would lose four in coming from Sulphur or Dominion. Hence the attempt to push supplies during the summer under present conditions of transportation into any distant mine must be regarded as impracticable, and men will not hire themselves to work on any distant mine if they are to supply, as the custom is, their own provisions. It may be accepted as one of the conditions which govern the distribution of mining activity in this district that neither food nor labor can be obtained on any mine situated at a distance from centres of supply, unless that mine has been stocked during the winter months. Winter is the season for land locomotion in this country, and one result of the difficulties attendant on summer transportation is that under present conditions a year must usually be expected to elapse between the discovery and development of districts, however rich, which have to be reached by land outside a 25-mile range of Dawson. Dawson itself, as a centre of distribution, must, on the contrary, draw its supplies from the outer world while the waterways are open during the summer. The freezing of the rivers cuts off Dawson from the world to almost the same extent as the thawing of the creeks at present cuts off the mines from Dawson. This alternation of opportunities presents a very probable second cause of delay, which may have to be reckoned with should the field come to be worked systematically with imported mining machinery.

The difficulty and expense of transportation must also be held to account for the extreme discomfort of the conditions of daily life. It is not easy to convey to the civilized minter as it may quite simply be, the nature of life as it is carried on when the ordinary commodities which we are accustomed to regard as necessaries are judged by the simple standard of avoirdupois. Nobody possesses anything which is heavy. The best private houses are log cabins, of which the internal fittings would be despised by an English laborer. Household furniture consists almost exclusively of a pair of blankets and a wooden cot or bunk, made of four pieces of wood, with a bit of canvas stretched across for a mattress. A light sheet-iron stove measuring about 12in. by 24in., with a few utensils of tin or aluminum, serves for kitchen and pantry. Settled establishments usually possess a table, but chairs are an unknown luxury. Household linen is only remembered as a reminiscence of the "outside." Hospitable little dinners are exchanged with the outfit of three tin plates and a mug and a pail of water into which to dip them; and the series of dishes which can be served by an accomplished camp hand from the fire of a Yukon stove gives matter for reflection, did they know of it, to the cooks of London and Paris. But natural talent of this sort is the exception, and the contrast between the wealth which men have come to seek and the extremities of poverty in which they are content to live is striking. These extremities of discomfort are in many cases unnecessary, and are without doubt the cause of much of the illness and of the high death rate of the district. They are partly caused by th fatigue of the heavy manual labor in which some of the men are engaged, partly by the rough native habits of the majority, partly by the absence of all civilized conveniences. They also supply the reason who Dawson sitl remains a town of men. The general home-sickness of the more respectable men is frankly expressed, but the men who are most appreciative of the comforts of home are precisely those who will not bring their wives into the country until the conditions of transportation are such as to permit of bringing with them the accompaniments of decent household life. The need for the presence of women in their best capacity as home-makers is obviously great, but under present conditions only those specially adapted by habits of courage, activity, and good temper should come with the difficulties of the position. To these every reasonable consideration would be readily accorded, and they would find little to fear. Some few have already joined their husbands. Their presence renders it more possible for others to follow, and it will not, probably, be long before a general change in this respect modifies the entire aspect of life on the gold fields.

At present the mines are worked almost exclusively by hand labor, the largest of them employing in the busy season from 10 to 30 and 40 men. As may be expected, the conditions of life, the hardships to be endured, the distance from civilization, and the cost of living are not without effect on the price of labor. The average wage on the mines last year was from $15 to $20 or from £3 to £4 a day. This year it has fallen to a dollar an hour for manual labor, which, with a ten-hour shift, gives $10 or £2 a day, for unskilled labor, rising to £2 10s. and £3 for more experienced hands. With labor at this price it might have been supposed that labor-saving appliances would have been in request. As a matter of fact, with the exception of the sluice boxes and a few water wheels, there is scarcely one in use upon the mines. The ground is stripped by hand, the gravel is shovelled by hand, the bed rock is broken, lifted, and, in some instances, washed by hand. In one or two of the pits, where the bed rock is too deep below the sluice boxes for one man's shovel to lift it to their level, the primitive expedient has been adopted of erecting a platform to which he shovels the dirt, another man on the platform gives it a second lift, and, if necessary, a third lift into the sluice boxes. As each of these men is drawing wages at a rate varying from about £700 to £1,000 a year, the saving which might be effected by the substitution of a single hoisting apparatus worked by horse or steam power is not difficult to calculate. The operations of mining from the surface are so simple that there is scarcely one which could not be easily performed by machinery, of which the first cost of installation, even under present conditions of transportation, would be relatively trivial. To see men employed at £2 a day to scrub stones with a scrubing brush strikes the observer as almost comic. The cost of from 20 to 30 men—at an average of £1,000 a year apiece—adds a serious item to the expenses of working. With the help of suitable machinery three to five men could probably do all that is required on the same claim, and if several claims were amalgamated and worked under one management an even smaller relative number would suffice. The steps in economy already achieved by the introduction of a few appliances which have been adopted may be illustrated as follows: One man washing in the old primitive method with a gold pan can wash from 75 to 100 pans a day; one man rocking with the well-known Californian rocker will wash from 200 to 300 pans a day; one man shovelling into a sluice box will wash from 750 to 1,000 pans a day. The further development which might be effected by the introduction of hydraulic machinery has yet to be proved upon these fields. It needs no demonstration in the circumstances that dirt which it would not pay to pan will pay to sluice. The inference is not far to seek that dirt which it would not pay to sluice under present conditions might give handsome returns if brought to the sluice boxes by machinery.

This opens a question of the utmost importance to the development of the Klondike fields—namely, whether there is here any sufficient promise of return for the investment of capital on a well-organized business basis. The question will no doubt be laid before London capitalists this autumn, when some of the richest of the mine owners are likely to go to England with the view of placing their claims upon the London market. Individual cases must stand for consideration on their merits, and a danger to be avoided will be the over-capitalization of properties based on calculations of their present yield. It must be borne in mind that it is in all cases the richest part of the pay streaks which has attracted the atten tion of "hay-makers," and the prospects of scientific mining must not be calculated on the same basis of operations. Apart from individual cases, the general case is open to discussion. The country has been spoken of hitherto as a "poor man's country." The description is not altogther incorrect, for without doubt the poor man who has the luck to find gold and record a claim has a chance of early returns, which enable him with the proceeds of his first labor to undertake the expenses of further development. The country so far has itself furnished the capital for all that has been done. Yet, as the idle crowd of Dawson main street is there to testify, there are causes which opreate—even with wages at their present rate—to prevent the poor man from growing rich as easily as might be supposed. Before he can work a claim the poor man must find one. In this climate and with the means of transportation which have been described this is not quite so simple as it may appear at first sound. The known creeks in the neighborhood of Dawson have been staked, and prospecting with good hope of success had to be carried on at a distance The man who cannot afford to have his goods packed for him must carry everything he needs—tent, blankets, and provisions—on his back. To take more than sufficient for a week is almost impossible and to get out as far as 30 or 40 miles from Dawson involves a heavy two-days' walk. Two days must be allowed for the return walk to Dawson before provisions are exhausted and only two out of six remain for the work of prospecting. This involves heavy digging, and it is evident that next to nothing can be done in so short a time. A hole may be carried down 10 feet, 12 feet or 20 feet, only to find blank and begin again. Before a man, wearied with the heavy trudge from Dawson, has had time to look round he is starved out and must return for more provisions. The hardships of prospecting under these conditions are terrific. The average man cannot face them. To render prospecting effective it is necessary to remain in a neighborhood for some time to observe the features of the country and to continue to sink shafts in likely spots until pay is found. For this purpose it is necessary to be provided with supplies in greater quantity than men can carry, and money is needed to fit out a prospecting expedition. This is not the only cause which interferes with the prospecting of the country by individuals. Under the present system of administration there are difficulties connected with the recording and securing of the claims which do not properly belong to this section of the subject, but which operate very seriously to discourage individual enterprise.

In all these respects it must be recognized that the country does not offer in the ordinary sense a poor man's field. It may, in fact, be said that the conditions of life in the Klondike fields are too difficult for the problem of development to be dealt with on the best terms by the individual. The country is in places so rich that, in spite of drawbacks, he very often makes his fortune, but a far greater number of larger fortunes would in all probability be made under the operation of some reasonably organized system of procedure. Not only would the ground which is already open be worked on a more profitable basis, but the obstacles which now interfere with the thorough and systematic prospecting of the field would readily be overcome. Companies otherwise engaged in working claims upon the spot might fit out prospecting parties on a system of part interest in all finds, and maintain their supplies until the examination of any likely field had been thoroughly completed. There are numbers of honest and active men suitable for employment in such parties, and willing to work for their share in the prospective interest, who are unable to face the financial responsibility and the difficulties attendant upon the organization of a system for themselves. The advantage of expert advice could then be obtained on the districts in which gold is most likely to be found, and science, capital, and labor should each find profit in their association.

Until some organized system of prospecting has been carried out it is difficult to speak with any approach to certainty of the permanency of the prospects offered by the field. Estimates of the time which it will take to work out what is now in sight vary so widely as to run from five to 50 years. I find, however, that it is, as a rule, the men of the longest experience who give the most favorable opinion. The "hay-maker's" view is that, with his present system of working and taking only what he considers worth having he will work his claim out in about five years. Therefore, he estimates that the field may last five years. The more scientific miner sees that when the "hay-maker" has done with his claim it may still be worth buying and working, in conjunction with the hill claims which adjoin it, from end to end over again. The old-timers also are much impressed with the evidently wide extent of the gold deposits. They do not believe that the field will be finished when Hunker and Bonanza, Eldorado, Dominion, and Sulphur have yielded all their gold. They attribute the comparative restriction of the working area is a very large degree to the difficulties attendant upon transportation and supply, and look to an improvement in this respect, combined with a good system of prospecting, to provide for the opening of new creeks as fast as capital can work out the old.

There is, indeed, no reason why the means of local transportation and supply and of communication with the outer world should not be very rapidly improved. The construction of reasonably good trails to some of the more populous mining centres by a government which is drawing a large revenue from mining returns can only be a question of time. Already, as I have shown in a former letter, the means of communication with the outer world have brought the journey to the base of civilization within a fortnight. More than one steam shipping company has boats upon the waterways, and competition may be trusted still further to reduce the time, the expense, and the inconvenience of the journey. The most urgent need of the country at the present moment is a telegraph line. To bring one in from Ashcroft on the western side of the Rocky Mountains ought to be a matter of no overwhelming difficulty. From that point at which connection would be made with the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, a fairly good trail runs for about 750 miles to the head of Teslin lake. From Teslin to Dawson the distance is less than 600 miles, and it is assumed that for the whole of this second division the line could be laid as a cable in the waterways, thus eliminating the danger of forest fires, which is the principal cause of damage to be feared. The total distance would be about 1,300 miles, and the line would serve the purpose of tapping the mining centres of Cariboo, Omineca, and Cassiar on its way to the Klondike. The construction of a telegraph line must, no doubt, be held to depend in some measure on the prospects of permanency offered by the field. Were it to serve no other than an administrative purpose it might wisely be counted as one of the most useful and effective instruments of government. The satisfactory administration of a country in which great wealth has been suddenly developed is in fact impossible without the existence of some means of ready and inexpensive communication with the outer world.

It is a deplorable fact that the administration of the Klondike district and the relations which exist between the representatives of the government and the public leave almost everything to be desired. The population remains, on the whole, orderly and law-abiding, but it is in an open and emphatically expressed anticipation of changes, which, to give satisfaction, must include within their operations, both the system and the personnel. To put the position as plainly as it is daily and hourly stated on the mining fields and in the streets of Dawson, there is a widely prevalent conviction that not only the laws are bad, but that the officers through which they are administered are corrupt. It is hard on innocent and upright individuals whose administrative duties may be performed with scrupulous integrity to be associated with the sweeping charge that is made against the whole official body, but there is no disguising the universal dissatisfaction, and innocent and guilty stand at the present time convicted together. It is impossible to talk for five minutes on business with anyone on the mines or in the streets without some allusion occurring to the subject, and it is

A PAINFUL EXPERIENCE FOR ENGLISHMEN,

proud of the purity of the British system of government, to be compelled to listen to the plain-spoken comments of Americans and foreigners.

Apart from the graver charges, there is much dissatisfaction with imperfections of organization, which are ascribed to inaptitude and inattention to business on the part of the responsible officers. That there are officers who are trustworthy mail arrangements, no sanitary organization of any kind, and no clear distribution of streets and town lots in a town of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, are conditions which are held to be wholly unnecessary in view of the amount of revenue derived from the mines, and the fact that the town is now two years old. There can be no question that in these respects "gold fever" has had the effect of diverting energy and attention from all but mining interests. The unsanitary condition of Dawson, situated as the town is upon a swamp and devoid of the most elementary provisions for cleanliness and health, is a standing menace to the community. Typhoid is prevalent in the town; the death-rate is abnormally high; and there are as yet no signs of any measure to be taken to avert the danger of a serious outbreak of epidemic. That mining districts cannot be surveyed, that claims in many instances cannot be recorded, that necessary information with regard to districts already staked is not open to the public are facts which have come to be regarded by the public as so many purposely designed

CHANNELS FOR INDIVIDUAL BRIBERY.

A half or a quarter interest is frequently quoted as the price at which good claims can be recorded, and scarcely a day passes in which some fresh story does not become current of the number of dollars which it has cost to obtain letters from a nominally unsorted mail or to make good an entrance on business into one of the public offices.

In so far as the evil may be attributed to local causes, the remedy will no doubt be found in the removal of guilty individuals and the opening of communications with the world. A telegraph line, of which one end is in Dawson and the other in Ottawa, combined with a proper mail service, will do more to clear away the possibility of the grosser kind of irregularities than could be effected in any other single agency. Abuses of the sort most frequently complained of have a tendency to develop in communities isolated from the world, as mushrooms spring up in the dark, and the play of healthy public opinion upon them performs the office of light and air. But the sources of dissatisfaction in the Klondike are not wholly local. To some extent the officials of the district are no doubt bearing the brunt of the unpopular laws which it has been their duty to administer. Those to which the strongest exception has been taken are the ordinances providing for the imposition of a royalty of 10 per cent. upon the gross output of all the mines, and for the reservation to the government of alternate claims in every district staked out by the public. The system under which claims located in a widespread district have all to be recorded at one head office is also assumed to be the cause of much of the overcrowding and delay that give rise to abuses in this respect.

THE ROYALTY.

of 10 per cent. to be collected on the gross output of the mines, without sufficient consideration for the expenses incurred in the extraction of the output, has only to be seen in operation in order to be condemned. There is no industry in the world which could maintain itself under the imposition of such a tax. On the Bonanza and Eldorado creeks I made a note of the labor bills of four mines of various sizes. Of these two were $100,000 a year; one was $50,000 for eight months; another was $30,000 for a similar period. To meet these sums paid away in wages gold must be taken out of the mine before any profit can be made, but on $100,000 worth of gold a royalty of $10,000 must be paid. If, after taking out the amount necessary to meet expenses no more gold should be found, the royalty must be paid out of pocket. In some of the poorer claims this case has actually occurred. One came to my notice of which the total output for a given period was $21,000, but the cost of working during the same period was $26,000. The owner under the law was not only the loser of $5,000; he remained the debtor of the government for $2,000. Specially hard cases are taken into consideration, but this in existing circumstances is but to open another channel for irregular procedure.

The direct result of the law has been to arrest the development of the country, by putting a stop to the working of any but the richest claims, and by driving away investors willing to buy and work newly prospected claims. The conviction is, however, widespread that the law will be withdrawn, and mine owners of the richer mines are in the meantime in many cases washing only as much gold as is necessary to meet current expenses. Some have gone out of the country, leaving their dumps of pay dirt unwashed, thinking it a better investment for their gold to remain in the ground than to be taken out to pay 10 per cent. to the Dominion government. Next year they hope to take it out either free or with a greatly reduced rate of taxation. At present, as is pointed out by the licensed mine owner, the ore producing industry of the country is paying all the charges of the non-producing population.

While the royalty is the grievance of the mine owner who has property to be taxed, the reservation by the government of alternate claims in every new district which is discovered is the grievance of the prospector who desires to obtain property. Even the miners who staked first under the 500 feet regulation for claims are disposed to admit that the reduction of the size of the claims from 500 feet to 250 feet in the general direction of the creek is fair—in order, as one of them expressed it to me, that when a rich discovery is made in a new district as many as possible may get a slice of it. But for the law to halve the rights of the public only in order to take the whole amount so saved for the government is resented as a gross injustice to the local prospectors who have borne the burden and heat of early development.

These two laws; the timber concessions which have closed the woods near Dawson for felling purposes, thus raising the price of timber to an extravagant figure and threatening a fuel famine for the winter; the latitude allowed for local rulings in other matters of material interest, and the abuse prevalent under the whole system suffice to produce a condition of affairs in which the Yukon district feels itself to be corruptly administered and badly governed.

To pass in silence over this element in the situation would be neglect of duty on the part of anyone professing to give a general report of the condition of the country; but already a change is at hand which renders it unnecessary to labor the subject of the need for political reform. Mr. Ogilvie, whose record in this country is well known, and whose name is accepted as the synonym of disinterested integrity, has been appointed to the position of commissioner; and it is understood he will bring with him some modification of the most obnoxious laws. The task which awaits him on his arrival here will be both difficult and delicate. That he will endeavor to cope with it to the full measure of his ability cannot be doubted, and until he has had time to take command of the situation no fair appreciation of its permanent bearing on the problem of development can be made. Notwithstanding it is likely to be of more service to him in his work of reorganization than the opening of communications with the world, and the introduction into the country of interests to whom the maintenance of such an honest and effective administration is a necessary guarantee. At present the Klondike fields present a condition of affairs in which the wealth of the country has attracted a relatively small body of the active and adventurous men who are engaged in the work of development. They are the only producers to the community, and number about 4,000 to 5,000 men. The fruit of their industry has attracted to the country some twenty odd thousand persons more. Of these some are useful and profitably employed in providing the means of supply and communication and performing the usual functions of merchants and bankers and professional men; some would willingly employ themselves upon the work of prospecting and developing the ground, but they are prevented by exceptional difficulties of the conditions attaching to the work in this particular field; a large number are idlers awaiting an opportunity, to whom an industrious disposition to spin of actual want would be sufficient to make work acceptable. It is one of the conditions of the country that, under a law most necessary when it was first enacted, every single member of the community is provided with provisions calculated to last him for at least several months. An indirect effect of the law has been virtually to pauperize the entire non-producing portion of the community. Nobody is at present obliged to work for a living. Hence, while Dawson swarms with idle men, the price of labor remains at ten dollars a day. These conditions may be held to account in some degree for the proportion of the idle, well-dressed and well-fed crowd which attracts attention as one approaches Dawson. They are evidently abnormal. The year's provisions which were brought in will soon be eaten, and the effect, it may be confidently predicted, will be immediately perceptible upon the price of labor. The natural difficulties in the way of prospecting the country are all of a nature to be overcome by organization and the development of the means of transport; the artificial difficulties created by conditions of administration will be removed; and concurrently with these developments it may be expected that an improvement in the means of communication with the outer world will offer facilities for more readily draining off the useless portion of the community. These are the changes which may be expected to attend the introduction of capital into the country. They must all depend for their realization on the wealth and permanency of the mineral fields. If the anticipations of experts are realized with respect to these, there seems no reason why the Yukon district should not soon be counted among the pleasant and prosperous centres of British settlement.

VICTORIA AT THE FAIR.

To the Front Among the Prize Winners and Sellers of Exhibits.

The success attending the efforts of the Victoria exhibitors at the New Westminster fair must be very pleasing to the firms represented. R. H. Jameson, who is in charge of Stemler & Earle's fine exhibit, has succeeded in disposing of the bulk of their line shown. W. J. Pendray's exhibit, which is very massive and of great interest to all attending, has been largely sold. The judges have again awarded Mr. Pendray's soaps first prize, and the large sale now being made shows the popularity of this firm's lines. M. R. Smith & Co. have sold their entire exhibit, and this firm's biscuits have been awarded a gold medal for their excellence of quality. The Albion Iron Works, who have had this year the largest range of stoves ever shown, have disposed of the whole of their exhibit. Mr. Dickinson, who has had charge of this department, deserves the greatest credit for the successful manner in which he arranged and disposed of the stoves and ranges shown. That it pays to exhibit is shown by the fact that the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co. have disposed of the whole of their exhibit. Their stands of pickles, vinegars, preserves and confectionery were sold en block. This firm were awarded first prize for confectionery, first for preserves, first for canned fruits, and first for pickles and vinegars. General Lord Seymour was so impressed by the quality of the goods on exhibition that an order was placed with this firm for immediate shipment. Another order prized by this firm is one for shipment to Montreal for Mr. Randell Davidson, manager for the N. B. Fire Insurance Co., who saw the goods on exhibition and immediately gave an order.

THREE MEN IN A BOAT

Reach Clayoquot After One of the Most Remarkable Voyages on Record.

Down the Yukon From Bennett, Through Behring Sea and Southward to Flattery.

Their Craft a Twenty-Eight Foot Galvanized Iron Skiff of Their Own Building.

There is a new story of three men in a boat to be written just as soon as Harry Thompson, Frank Johnston and John Christensen pass through the Golden Gate and into San Francisco harbor, completing a most adventurous voyage of more than seven thousand miles. The adventures they have had, the perils of river and sea and wilderness that they have overcome, the strange discoveries they have made and the lessons they have learned in the great wonderland of the North would crowd a very large book. This is their final destiny, according to the plans of the adventurous voyagers, but first of all they propose to tell their story in abstract through the San Francisco Examiner and New York Journal. And until they reach San Francisco and the Examiner office, their lips are sealed, and silence is their watchword.

Just at present the adventurous three are somewhere between Clayoquot, where they were with the schooner Viva a few days ago, and San Francisco—their determination to complete their voyage as they had begun and so long continued it, inducing them to decline Purser Robinson's offer of a passage to Victoria by the Willapa.

It was weeks and months ago when they left Lake Bennett, the literal commencement point of their strange voyage. Here they had put together their boat, 28 feet in length, of galvanized iron, rivetted and soldered. They had easy work on the upper river, for Christensen had been there before and knew the tricks and currents of the great northern waterway as a pilot knows his chart.

The White Horse rapids sang and swirled and foamed about the little metal shell, but it plunged safely through, and it was not long before Dawson had the entertainment of the travellers as transient guests. From Dawson it is a long, long drift down to St. Michael, with bars and shallows, swift-wood and changing bottom menacing every foot of passage.

St. Michael was not, however, to see the voyage ended. The storehouses of the sprawling town at the rivermouth were sought for provisions and equipment, river poles were replaced by stout sea sails, and when the three men in the boat next heard the "Good-bye" and "Good luck" dying away in their wake, the bow of their tried and proven little craft was pointed to the open, and the air of Behring sea blew salt in the faces of the navigators.

Christensen had resigned the command to Johnston, for while the former knows the river-marks, Johnston is a sailor of the deep water, and the freaks of North Pacific winds and waves are as familiar to him as the boxing of the compass.

Across Behring Sea in an open boat is in itself an experience contained in few lives, yet the passage of the sea home of the seal was not to be the last chapter in the book of the three's adventures. Unalaska was honored merely with a call for fresh provisions, and then a course was shaped for San Francisco, the voyage being thus resumed late in September.

Two days out from port such a gale arose that parallel for it could not be found even in Johnston's experience. The swell and the wind were fair, however, and the boat raced southward at express speed, those aboard realizing that they were but toys of the storm, and could do no more than trust to the favor of the elements.

For days the tempest raged, only to be followed by a second and a third, until on October 2 Johnston, who remained in command of the little boat, steering her with a long oar, for the rudder had gone, found himself racing a big schooner that was also running for safety under double-reefed foresail.

The provisions of the smaller craft had for the most part been washed overboard by this time. Christensen and Thompson were in the bottom of the boat, convinced that their last hour had come; weak with long watching, working and waiting, and indifferent almost as to whether they lived or died. Coming close enough to the schooner to identify her, Johnston found his racing rival to be the schooner Viva, whose skipper, Capt. McFee, hailed that he was making for Clayoquot.

This was a port unknown to Johnston, and he accordingly brought his boat skilfully alongside, and at the first opportunity it and its occupants were taken on board. This was in latitude 50 N., longitude 138 W., or 365 miles west northwest of Cape Flattery.

At Clayoquot the Willapa fell in with the Viva and her guests, and offered the latter passage to Victoria. This they declined. They would refit as quickly as possible, they said, and finish their trip to San Francisco in the same boat and in the same manner they had trusted to so long.

Nor would they disclose any fragment of their story. They were keeping it for the Examiner and the Journal, they declared, and no other paper should have a hint of it in advance.

The Viva will come on to Victoria as soon as she gets fair wind; Johnston, Thompson and Christensen continue on to San Francisco in their open boat. They are not attached members of the Examiner or the Journal staff, but are so friendly to Mr. Hearst's publications that they are to have the cream of whatever news the travellers have made by their unprecedented and truly remarkable journey through seven thousand miles of north river and sea.

NO COCAINE IN DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE.

Prof. Heys, Ontario School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, says: "I have made an examination of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure for cocaine, and in all its compounds, from samples purchased in the open market, and find none present." We offer a reward of $1,000, to be devoted to any charitable institution, if any druggist or doctor can find the least trace of that deadly drug, cocaine, contained in Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is recommended by all dealers at 25 cents a box, blower included free.

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
Carbolic Tooth Powder.
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 1 lb. 5s. Tins, or
Carbolic Tooth Paste.
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best dental preservative. They sweeten the breath and prevent infection by inhalation.
Avoid Imitations Which are Numerous and Dangerous.
From NEWTON CRANE, Esq., late United States Consul, Manchester: "Your Carbolic Tooth Powder is the best I ever used. In my opinion I am joined by all the members of my family."
The Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER.
Awarded 85 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.,
AGENTS
HENDERSON BROS., Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE.

George A. Pritchett, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Trustee's and Executor's Act, notice is hereby given that creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of George A. Pritchett, late of Glenora, Cassiar, B. C., who died on the 7th September, 1898, administration of whose estate and effects was granted to James Porter, of Telegraph Creek, Cassiar, and Duncan McKinnon, of Wrangel, Alaska, by the will of the said George A. Pritchett (deceased), dated the twenty-seventh day of June, 1895, at Wrangel, Alaska, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims and demands to the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon, at their residences aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of November, 1898. And notice is hereby given that, at the expiration of the above mentioned day, the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon will proceed to distribute the assets of the said George A. Pritchett amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon have then had notice, and the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon have had no notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1898.

(Signed) JAMES PORTER.
(Signed) DUNCAN MCKINNON.
Administrators of the Estate.
Date of first publication, Sept. 28, 1898.

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on Chilcotin River, about three miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked H. T. E. Peake, S.W. corner, thence 80 chains N., thence 40 chains E., thence 80 chains W., thence 40 chains S., to point of commencement.

HAROLD T. E. PEAKE.
September 8, 1898. s15

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at the head of Kitamaat Arm, Coast district, commencing at W. McKenzie's N.E. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains by W. McKenzie's N.W. corner; thence east along W. McKenzie's north boundary 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

ERNEST TEMPLE.
Kitamaat Arm, August 20th, 1898.

NOTICE

SIXTY DAYS AFTER DATE I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land in Cassiar District as follows:

Commencing at Thos. Tagwell's southeast post, thence east forty chains, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, to point of commencement.

a12 WM. FIELD.

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on the Tin River, about five miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked R. P. Newton S.W. corner, thence 80 chains S., thence 40 chains N., thence 80 chains W., thence 40 chains S., to point of commencement.

R. P. NEWTON.
September 8, 1898. s15

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on Chilcotin River about five miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked H. P. Haylit S.W. corner, thence E. 80 chains, thence N. 40 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence S. 40 chains to point of commencement.

H. P. S. Haylit.
September 8, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described timber lands, situate in the district of Cassiar, B. C.: Commencing at a post on the west side of Pine creek about one-half mile north of Pine creek discovery camp, and the same distance from the creek; thence northwesterly 40 chains to base of mountain range; thence southwesterly 240 chains; thence southeasterly 40 chains; thence northeasterly 240 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 1,000 acres, more or less.

W. G. MITCHELL.
Dated August 29th, 1898.

NOTICE.—Take notice that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of land, situate in the district of Cassiar, British Columbia, commencing at a post marked W. G. Mitchell, southeasterly corner; thence northeast 40 chains to Junction of Pine creek with Lake Surprise; thence in a northwesterly direction 20 chains along the shore of Lake Surprise; thence 40 chains in a southwesterly direction; thence 20 chains in a southeasterly direction, to point of commencement.

W. G. MITCHELL.
Pine Creek, Lake Atlin, Sept. 8th, 1898.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. se10-dy&w

BOYS BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Laundry Bluing, Eye-lasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rugs, etc., at 5c. to 50c. each, no money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation. Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

$7 to $10 a Week in leisure hours; any one can do the work. We want reliable families in every locality to help us manufacture Children's Toques, Gauntlets and Bicycle Leggings for the trade, by a new process. No canvassing or experience required. Steady work, good pay, while or spare time. Write to-day. Address, THE CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING CO., 15 Leader Lane, Toronto.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1898.

CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION.

The Conservatives of Vancouver are proceeding rapidly with the work of organization and appear to be animated with a degree of confidence which merits as it will ensure success. The work should be taken up elsewhere and pushed forward in the same spirit. Never had a political party a better outlook in any province than the Conservatives have in British Columbia to-day. They only need to perfect their organization and be careful in the selection of candidates to sweep the field clean at any and every election that may be called. Commenting upon the Vancouver movement, the World attributes it to the younger members of the party. This is not correct. The younger Conservatives are very active, but the impetus to organization came from those who have borne the standard in many previous contests. At the same time, the value of the co-operation of the younger element cannot be overestimated. It was through this that Sir Leonard Tilley was enabled to redeem New Brunswick. It is the movement of the younger element which is taking Ontario out of the hands of the Liberals. For more than a quarter of a century the Liberals have controlled that province locally, but their grip is slipping, and no one doubts that when a new local election is held, the Conservatives will come into power, unless some very unexpected circumstances arise in the meantime. So too in Manitoba. The day of Liberal rule there is drawing to a close, and the reason is that the principles of the Conservative party and its great record of progressive government attract the younger voters.

In British Columbia it is very clear that the Liberal party has fallen upon evil times. The Vancouver World suggests that "the Bostock-Templeman gang have killed all their political aspirations and sown the seeds of bitter discord." There is a good deal in this; but it only affects the politicians. It does not touch the masses of the voters. They are dissatisfied with Liberal rule, because it has been so tremendous a disappointment. They have seen a long array of goodly promises broken. They have seen their vital interests neglected. They see nothing in the future but further neglect, and the only reason they do not look for fresh disappointments is because they have grown too much discouraged to expect anything to be done for the province. Never was there a better opportunity for the Conservatives to gain new recruits, and a great advance is being made in that direction. Lifelong Liberals, who feel a sense of personal bereavement in abandoning their old party allegiance, will be found at the next election working side by side with the men whom they have hitherto opposed.

We hope to see the work of organization taken up in Victoria with at least an equal amount of spirit to that displayed in Vancouver. The vice-president for Victoria of the general Conservative organization will do well to set the work going. The ball is at the foot of the British Columbia Conservatives and they can kick the goal with ease, if they make the best use of their opportunity. Referring especially to this city, the situation seems specially favorable. Many of those who in times past have been the real strength of the Liberal party, are now greatly disaffected. They will not follow the lead of Senator Templeman and they realize the supreme uselessness of separate organization. It must be remembered that the next Dominion election will be held on the provincial electoral lists. This fact shows how much work there is for an organization to do. Hundreds of names are on those lists which were not upon those used in the election of 1896. Many more can be put on before a new election is brought on. There are rumors of gerrymanders in the air. A few days ago the Vancouver World complained that Victoria is over-represented. Mr. Bostock has been talking freely of the readjustment of the representation of the province. From the way things are shaping all over the Dominion it is possible that a new election may find parties so closely balanced that every constituency will tell. We are confident that the Conservatives of British Columbia will do their duty, and we are specially anxious that those of Victoria shall not be found occupying any secondary place in the battle for good government.

POLITICAL CURVES.

Mr. D. W. Higgins, ex-M.P.P. and ex-Speaker of the legislature, is doing political missionary work in Esquimalt district, his object naturally being the promotion of his own political interests. This, of course, is entirely proper, and in his estimation, perhaps, patriotic. But the methods he pursues are of the "childlike and bland" description which Bret Harte attributed to Ah Sin. He doesn't play fair. The ex-Speaker's chief indignation now concerns the payment of the $30,000 to the contractors for the parliament buildings, and it is said that it was he who first urged the appointment of the Royal Commission to discover what was already well known. However, this virtuous out-of-date politician, is (superficially of course) amazed at the wickedness of the Turner government for doing a half-measure of justice to the contractors. It is simply iniquitous, dishonest, etc., etc., but only what might be expected, etc. Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Higgins was among the loudest in demanding that the contractors be paid their claims, and in asserting that the Turner government would have been unjust indeed if they did not pay them. In season and out of season, among the members of the house and outside of it, the just claims of the contractors were the burden of his plaint. But the political curve must be pretty sharp that Mr. Higgins cannot turn, and this change of front is only one of the many feats of charlatanism performed during his chequered public career. If he was in Alberni there is a probability that he would condemn the government for granting the then Speaker of the House certain valuable water rights in that district. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to allude to the special gifts of the ex-junior member for Esquimalt, for the public are pretty well acquainted with his "curves" and will not be greatly deceived by his political double-dealing.

OUR MAIL SERVICE.

During the last six months the Colonist has been obliged to make many references to the defects in the mail service in British Columbia and the Yukon. This new reference is induced by a request from two independent quarters received yesterday, asking that we would keep the matter as prominent as possible until some relief is obtained. One correspondent says that he is not surprised that Mr. Mulock is able to boast of a good financial showing for his department, if he starved the service elsewhere as he does in British Columbia and the North. We do not think that any blame attaches to the local authorities. They are directed from Ottawa, and have no power to meet the exigencies arising from time to time. Mr. Mulock does not seem to appreciate what is needed. He ought to learn that the conditions of mining camps are vastly different to those of other newly opened districts. The settler, who goes out into the forest or upon the prairies, takes his family and his belongings with him, and if has an indifferent mail service he is not greatly inconvenienced thereby. If he had a daily mail, he would make very little use of it. The mining camps are different. The men who go there do not take their families with them. It is desirable that they should be able to communicate with them with some degree of regularity and at reasonably short intervals. Moreover their business interests make it important that they should be kept in touch with the outside world. In most instances they are active men, who have been accustomed to mail facilities and who have grown used to arranging their domestic and business affairs in accordance therewith. If Mr. Mulock appreciated what this means, he would see that he has fallen very far short of providing the mining districts with the accommodation they require.

Another matter ought to receive his attention. Referring to this question a few days ago, the Colonist pointed out that letters from the Yukon country reached Victoria by way of Seattle. Yet we have regular lines of steamers running between this city and the head of Lynn Canal, which could carry the mails. Why are they not invited to do so? We are confident that the expense would not be great. Mr. Mulock would act wisely to give this subject his attention, and we also think that if the members of Parliament from the province, who are in the confidence of the ministry, would bestir themselves a little, they might accomplish something. There ought to be no politics in a matter of this kind, for it touches all people alike.

THE AGENT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The London papers which give prominence to colonial matters have all had articles relating to the closing of the Agent-General's office. They are all alike in tone. The Colonial Goldfields Gazette says that the office was abolished at the time it was doing the most good to the province, and this is the sentiment expressed by the others. Great surprise is expressed that the government has handed over the interests of the province to a firm of real estate agents. No objection is made to the character of these gentlemen, but it is pointed out that the very nature of their business is such as unfits them to occupy semi-confidential relations with investors seeking information about the province. The papers complain that useful as Mr. Vernon was in his official capacity, he was greatly hampered by lack of material to work with and of money to meet small expenses connected with the office. The late government appreciated his needs in this regard, but such a persistent fight was made upon the office in the house that it was impossible to do more for it than was done. Comment is also made upon the summary manner in which Mr. Vernon's services were dispensed with. He received just ten days notice, which is, to say the least, very short shrift. We quote the following from the Colonial Goldfields Gazette:

It would be interesting to know, however, how the authorities at Victoria arrive at the conclusion that the Agency is not worth "the expense it entails." It is, indeed, a novel idea to apply the ordinary principles of bookkeeping to an institution like that of an Agent-General. An Agent-General's office is not a grocery establishment conducted on the cash-payment system. Its principal object is to supply inquirers with information on a variety of topics, such as the opportunities which exist for the investment of capital, the scope afforded for the employment of labor, particulars as to the mining regulations, conditions of land purchase, and the like. Numerous questions of a confidential nature, having reference to private individuals and trading and mining enterprises, are also submitted to the Agency. How can it be possible to estimate whether such information, particularly when imparted by an official who has lived in the province all his life, is worth only a certain sum in pounds, shillings, and pence? Take mining for instance, as being the principal industry of British Columbia. How many of the companies floated in London to exploit the mineral resources of the province would have seen the light of day but for the information supplied to these undertakings from the office of the Agent-General? We believe we are within the mark in stating that six out of every eight of these companies have caused certain cogent inquiries to be made at 39 Victoria Street before inviting public subscriptions. The development of the British Columbian mining industry has evoked a desire on the part of investors to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the Western Province, and the Agent-General's report for 1897 bears testimony to the growing interest taken in the affairs of that country. In 1895 the number of letters received, letters sent out, callers interviewed, and of reports, pamphlets, etc., issued amounted to 5,234, and in 1897 had increased to 17,638. The office has, indeed, been abolished just when, in spite of the parsimony of the Provincial Government, it was proving itself of real service to British capitalists and investors.

All the papers referred to express the hope that the government will reconsider its decision, and not only re-establish the agency but equip it so that more efficient service can be rendered in the future than Mr. Vernon has been able to give in the past. This surely is not a time for what the London Daily Mail characterizes as "a cheeseparing policy."

MR. WHITE AND THE YUKON.

On the 12th inst. the Victoria Times contained the following despatch:

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—H. S. White, Reuter's agent in the Klondike, complains that he was misrepresented by the Colonist in Victoria. He never said there was any wrong-doing in the Yukon among officials, and had no specific charges of any kind to lay before the government, as he knew of none.

On the following day this despatch was sent by the Colonist:

To H. S. White, Reuter's Agent, Ottawa:

Telegram here from Ottawa states you claim Colonist misrepresented your statements. Is this so? If so, what do you mean? COLONIST.

To this the following reply was received yesterday:

Ottawa, Oct. 14.

Colonist, Victoria:

Statement did not include Colonist, and certainly not my signed letters. Your message delayed. H. S. WHITE.

This most effectually disposes of the despatch to the Times, and leaves the matter just where it was. And where it was will appear from the following extracts from a letter from Mr. White, printed in the Colonist of September 8:

It is perhaps a waste of energy to criticize the present manner of conducting business in the Gold Commissioner's office, as the news has already reached us that a complete re-organization of the office is already decided upon, and that an entirely new staff of officials are already on their way here. I can only say that the universal sentiment here is that it is indeed time.

What is true of the recorder's office is also true of the post office. In respect to the time and trouble necessary to get a letter out of the post office or get a record, there is very little to choose between them. In either case a man is very lucky if he succeeds in getting what he wants in a day, and many a man has spent the greater part of a week over either operation.

Crowds arrive at the doors of both offices Monday morning, some with boxes, some with blocks of wood, and all prepared evidently for a long stay. Whether prepared or not, they get it. The queue at either of these doors all through the waiting day reminds one of nothing so much as the pit entrance of a popular theatre just before opening time.

There is, of course, an alternative. To both buildings there is a side door. This little device saves a great deal of waiting, though it costs a little money. There never was a place like Dawson for side doors. Undoubtedly a vast amount of business is done via the front doors, but certainly by far the most desirable and profitable transactions take place through the medium of the side entrances. If one has the means one does all one's business that way.

Particulars would be too lengthy, and perhaps unsavory, to enter into exhaustively, but I can give just one withheld from the public. They are not indeed public records at all, but appear to be kept for the private and individual benefit of the office clerks. Consequently a regular traffic in what is locally known as "inside information" goes on through the side door.

Only those who have been on the ground that has been staked in the reckless, promiscuous manner in which the creeks of the Klondike are staked, can realize what this means, but anyone can understand that it is of great value to a prospector to know what ground is really recorded, or only staked and not recorded. He cannot get the information by way of the front door, so he goes to the side door and gets what he wants—"after hours."

Every man, they say, has his price—even government clerks—and I must admit that, from what I have heard, that price is not an unreasonable one, proportionate with ordinary Klondike rates. There are, it will be observed, many reasons why it pays to have a friend at the recorder's office—or even a friend who has a friend.

Little irregularities of this kind may, perhaps, be considered trivial; indeed, they are, by comparison of the prevalent rumors concerning abuses of a much more serious nature. If it be true that where there is a little smoke there must always be a little fire, there must certainly be some foundation in fact for the enormous amount of gossip that forms the most common topic of conversation in and about Dawson.

Without fear of contradiction, it is safe to say that practically every man in Dawson to-day believes that many of the high officials are as thoroughly corrupt as it is possible for men to be. The population of the camp is composed of people from every part of the world. They differ in creed, intelligence, habits—in almost everything but this one prevalent idea that every mining official is corrupt. It is generally asserted that the office is conducted in such a manner that nothing of any account can be done by private individuals unless they have first "squared" one or more of the employees.

One cannot even record an ordinary document, such as a bill of sale, without first feeing a clerk—unless one is willing to do business by the front door. If one's time is of any value, the former plan is, of course, by far the cheaper. There is also always the possibility of the loss of something even more valuable than time—while one is waiting at the front door, somebody else may be forestalling him at the side doors. Hundreds of poor men who had no money to spare for such purposes, have left the camp in despair of being able to get anything worth having without "friends" or means.

These accusations are most loudly voiced by Canadians and Britishers. They are not confined to the Americans, who are certainly least complaining and the most orderly of the people here. They accept the situation as it is, and if they cannot take advantage of it, they quietly leave the country and return to the realms of Uncle Sam. The worst thing they do or say is to cast back in the teeth of us Britishers our often expressed contempt for the corruptness of American officials.

Before closing, I would say that I do not assume the responsibility of either excusing or condemning the officials. I merely report the facts as they exist, and certainly the most conspicuous fact in Dawson to-day is the universal distrust of the mining officials. It may or may not be gossip, but certainly specific charges are made against almost every official in the gold commissioner's office, except the commissioner himself, who is accused of nothing worse than a kind of fatuous incompetence.

Personally, the most I can say is that I have certainly heard some of these officials themselves make insinuations against the others. Perhaps that is sufficient.

This severe indictment Mr. White confirmed by his telegraphic message, even after he had seen Mr. Sifton and, according to the Times, had a very pleasant interview with him. The Times and the other apologists for the maladministration of the Yukon will find it impossible to explain these things away. It is no answer to them to say that Mr. White has not preferred any specific charges. It was not his business to do so. He had no personal grievance. He was not a detective. He was the representative of a great news agency, charged with the duty of reporting things as he found them. But what he has said is of such a nature that it fully warrants the strongest demand for an investigation. We may add that the Colonist was quite well aware, when Mr. White left Victoria, that he intended to lay the matters referred to in his letter before the ministry.

Howard Gould has married an actress. In this he simply followed the example of his older brother and present head of the family; but the latter does not like the new arrangement. In what respect Miss Clemmons, whom Howard married, is inferior to Miss Kingdon, who was George's choice, the public are not informed; but it seems that George and the rest of the family are so annoyed that they propose to put in force the clause in their father's will which authorizes them to reduce by one-half the share of any of the children who marries without the consent of the trustees. If they do Howard will not be distressingly poor. He will have several millions yet left to his credit, and with strict economy he can doubtless manage to worry through life without hiring out by the day.

The Colonist does not consider itself under any obligation to differentiate between "on account of the absence of the architect" and "in the absence of the architect." It never said that there was any difference between the two expressions. It did not use either expression, except to quote the former from the Times. Now, will the Times explain why it misquoted the Chief Commissioner's reply, as given in the Journals, and again as reproduced in the Colonist? The expression used by Mr. Martin was "the architect being absent."

In regard to the "special warrant" matter, there is not the least necessity for the Times to devote column after column to proving what Mr Turner said. He did say that a special warrant was issued for the $30,000, but he did not mean an "emergency warrant." He meant a warrant specially for that amount, and for no other. The important fact in the case is that a warrant did issue and was laid before the house, in accordance with the regular practice. On this there is no dispute.

The C. P. R. is about to build a fine brick and stone depot in New Westminster, and Sir William Van Horne says the company is now considering the building of a loop line by way of the North Arm, which would carry the main line of the railway through the city. This is a matter of very considerable importance to New Westminster, and would do more than any other single thing to give it an impetus forward.

Our Vancouver correspondent wires us of a catch of thirty tons of halibut made by one vessel in a day. The lucky vessel was an American craft, and the destination of the fish is the American market; but the fish were caught in Canadian waters. We do not think the value of the Pacific Coast fisheries is fully appreciated at Ottawa. It is more a future than a present value, but ought to be properly protected, just the same.

That German officer, who has reached the conclusion that Kitchener is a bad tactician, is a worthy descendant of the able Teutons, who used to convince each other by elaborate argument that Napoleon the Great was really not a good general.

The blue book on Fashoda is evidently a spirited production, if we may judge from the telegraphic synopsis published. In one of his despatches Lord Salisbury informed the French government that the British claim to Fashoda was not open to discussion.

The Colonist congratulates the Columbian upon resuming its old and familiar appearance. May it prosper and see the plucky city, which owes it so much, prosper likewise.

The trade between North America and Asia is growing steadily. The dimensions which it will reach at an early day will be gigantic.

Electricity in its various applications is said to give employment to five million people.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

·DR· PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

THE CONDITION OF FRANCE.

How France will come out of the difficulties, which are gathering like a thick cloud over Paris, no one can foresee. France is a remarkable country in many ways, but in none more so than in the position occupied by Paris in the national life during the last hundred years. In Great Britain, Germany, the United States and other countries, there is, outside of the capital cities, a social and political power that always must be reckoned with. Indeed, in Great Britain and the United States, it might almost be said that the capital is among the least influential factors. The rural constituencies are the great reserves of influence, and upon their verdict the fate of the nations usually depends. In France, as goes Paris, so goes the nation. The thirty-six millions of people, who inhabit the great commercial cities and the agricultural provinces, seem almost powerless in the hands of the two millions who reside in the city on the Seine. This is a profound misfortune for the nation. No greater misfortune could befall any nation.

The life of the French people is highly artificial, and this observation does not apply only to the inhabitants of the metropolis. A few days ago we quoted an Italian writer as saying that the thrift of the French peasantry was the cause of the country's decline. He said more than this, for in contrasting Great Britain with France, he said the superior morality of the former country was one of the great factors in its aggressive and constantly increasing strength. Force is added to his criticism by his further statement that the same observation applies to Italy. "Englishmen," he says, "fix their minds upon certain objects, and strive persistently to attain them; but the flutter of a petticoat will distract the attention of a Frenchman or an Italian at any time." He does not ignore the existence of immorality among the British people, but says that it is of a phlegmatic kind, which does not interfere with the resolution and industry of the people. On the other hand, the Frenchman or the Italian finds himself carried away with the fervor of his passions, which dominate him, instead of being subordinated to his commercial instincts, as is the case with the Anglo-Saxon.

In regard to French thrift, its effect is to crush enterprise. The French peasant takes no chances. The traditional bird in hand absorbs all his attention. He has neither eyes nor ears for the flocks in the bushes. This passion for economizing has deprived the masses of the French people of that strong sense of personal independence, which at one time was so characteristic of them. It has rendered them apparently incapable of high conceptions of citizenship. Any government is good as long as it leaves untouched the money so carefully hoarded. Paris may have its revolutions, but the peasant does not trouble himself. It is all the same to him whether there is an empire or a republic. His taxes are much the same in any case. The laws affecting his property do not change. And if there comes a time when his sons must go out and fight in some international quarrel, the merits of which he knows nothing about, he consoles himself with the reflection that glory is worthy of any sort of sacrifice except of his savings. It is the lack of personal effort, the influence of the petticoat—to use the Italian writer's phrase—and the so-called thrift of the masses which make France so easy a prey to ambitious and unscrupulous leaders, and render it the danger point of Europe.

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THE ONTARIO BIRTH RATE.

A correspondent writes us a long and interesting letter, dealing with the reduced birth rate in Ontario and thinks he has found the solution for this problem in the abolition of the private ownership of land. The weak point in his argument appears to be that there is no diminution of the birth rate in Great Britain, Quebec, Hungary, Russia and some other parts of the world, where the private ownership of land is as fully in effect as it is in Ontario, France and other countries, where the rate is declining. Indeed it is probable that the actual tiller or occupier of the soil gets less out of it in Hungary and Russia than anywhere else in the world, yet these countries are in the very front rank in respect to the average size of families. This seems like a fatal objection to our correspondent's theory, but possibly it may not be so.

There is more in education in this respect than our correspondent is prepared to admit, and by education we mean the development of a social sentiment. The large families which Her Majesty and her children have had, as a rule, the general custom of the older nobility to have many children contribute towards the universal recognition in the United Kingdom that maternity is the desirable, as it is the legitimate consequence of marriage. To a large degree this is also due to the permanent association of families with the ownership of land. In America we have, as a rule, a different sentiment. We live at a faster pace than they do in Great Britain. We are here to-day and elsewhere to-morrow. A family is an obstacle to frequent changes of residence. It is a detriment in the rapid social and business movements in which so many of the most prominent people take part. Hence they favor small families and their example is followed by others. It is a change in this respect that the Colonist had in mind when it spoke of education being the remedy for a low birth rate.