THE CAPITAL

Russian Immigran-
n Goverment for
er Months.

From Philadelphia
Receives Another
ssion Abroad.

ing for Washington
e—Traffic on the
o Canal.

Correspondent.

7.—Halifax will have
receiving the Russian
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from Batoum. These
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total of 513 passed
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ysterious items as $20
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NY SPEAKS.

of Van Wyck in Con-
n Roosevelt For
vernorship.

7.—Mr. Richard Crok-
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atement which he an-
time would be his last
to-morrow's election.
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ent before the public in
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n voters as to the quali-
wo candidates for gov-
given fully. The ques-
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onfident of the election
Wyck, but if by any
ld elect Col. Roosevelt,
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metropolis. This issue
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would be the best man
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each citizen is plainly
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is a man who can be
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e great commonwealth
tesmanlike manner.
of Justice Van Wyck
not only for New York
her cities of the state.
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New York alone home
about an advancement
roperty that could not

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goes to the polls. The
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y of his speeches dur-
He said:
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personalities in which
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portant political cam-

ND NORTHWEST.

t Winnipeg—Dogs for
ice—The Deputy
ey-General.

7.—(Special)—The first
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to the case, as the
is guilt.
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has been recovered
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manager informed a
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unknown thief or

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west Mounted Police
ree years, is here on
o receive orders.
Esquimaux dogs
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owing to deaths.

HAY FEVER.

hat is the bug-bear
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it till you've tried
Cure.

HE BANKS ON ATLIN.

A Victorian Who Takes a Very Favorable Views of the District.

He Gives a Few Instances of What He Saw Done by Prospectors.

Fred. G. White, of this city, who came down on the City of Seattle, gives a very favorable account of the Atlin gold fields. He spent only a few days there, but he had men in the district and besides being connected with the V. V. T .C. mills and stationed at Bennett, he had a good opportunity to know what was going on, as many men were continually going between the mills and the mines. Mr. White was more than satisfied with the outlook in Atlin. He saw two or three wash-ups while he was there, and all turned out well. One that he saw on Pine creek averaged $25 to the man, and then they had only touched bedrock in a few places. He saw also several men working on benches and carrying the dirt down to the creek in sacks to wash, and all of these men said they could make $25 a day at that. It must not be forgotten, Mr. White says, that up to the present the methods employed have been of the crudest kind. From what he saw he was satisfied that the gold is carried in the gravel from the very surface. While no extraordinarily rich paystreaks have been struck, yet whatever work has been done shows good pay dirt, and that the gold is very evenly distributed. The men he had out told him that even on the mountain sides they could get good colors. Everybody in Skagway seemed to be going to the mines, and many claims were changing hands at good figures. On Wright's creek Mr. White made a trial of one of the prospects in which he is interested, and from ten pans of loose gravel he panned out he got an average of 35 cents to the pan. The district is a very large one, and is hardly touched yet. Not only have Pine creek and the main tributaries of Spruce creek proved rich, but several creeks on each side of the main valley have been worked with good success. Late discoveries have been made over the summit to the southwest. Wherever development work has been done, good success has been met with, and a great deal more work would have been accomplished had it not been for a cold snap in the early part of September, which caused many men to come out, thinking that winter had set in. The alarm, however, turned out to be a false one, for the few men who remained were able to get in six weeks' more work, and that at the very best part of the season, when the water was low. Mr. White left Atlin on October 20, and work was still going on, there being neither snow nor ice. One very favorable condition in the creeks is the absence of large boulders.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Mr. Tomlinson Tells the Teachers How Pupils Are Educated in English Schools.

The teachers of the city schools were on hand promptly yesterday morning for the regular Saturday classes in the High school laboratory. The first half-hour was taken by City Superintendent Eaton with a paper in which principally the arguments which had been offered in support of grading examinations were reviewed. The second half was very profitably occupied with an address by Mr. Arthur Tomlinson, until recently teacher of manual training in the public schools of Manchester, England. Mr. Tomlinson has been thoroughly trained in his department, and was able to speak not only from the point of view of an enthusiastic believer in manual training, but also from that of an experienced teacher. Incidentally he gave considerable general information respecting the English public schools, and apropos of the subject of Mr. Eaton's paper, he stated that grading examinations had been done away with in England. His remarks on the special subject of his address were in effect as follows: Many people think manual trainging and technical education are one and the same. This is a mistake. There are technical schools in England; these are intended to teach specific trades, and to fit boys directly for various mechanical and industrial pursuits. On the other hand, manual training is an essential part of the curriculum of the elementary board school of England. In the first or lowest standard, children are taught brush drawing, it beginning with very simple forms and leading up to symmetrical designs. Then follows clay modelling, which occupies from one to two years. The child begins with modelling familiar objects, as fruit and vegetables, and sometimes carries his work forward to the making of plaster casts. The next stage is card-board modelling; pupils are furnished with suitable card-board and a knife, and the models are made according to set designs, by cutting, scoring and folding the boards. The simplest regular solids, cubes, etc., are among the first exercises. The highest stage is reached in wood-working for the upper standard boys. In all the other stages the regular teacher teaches the subject, but for the wood-working a special teacher is needed. In a city with a number of schools, a central station is selected and a class-room equipped with benches and tools for the instruction of 20 boys at a time. One lesson a week is given, lasting two to three hours, or half a school day. Thus one teacher can teach 200 pupils in the week. The boys, after learning to use the tools, are required to make various models, having first drawn the designs. The board furnishes all the implements and materials required in the whole course. The girls take cookery, while the boys take wood-working. It is found that the influence of this sort of training is beneficial in a number of ways. The average attendance is increased owing to the interest taken by the children in this particular branch of study; and the progress in other studies is stimulated rather than hindered by the relief afforded from the monotony of continuous book-work.

Mr. Pineo's class on botany was held at the usual hour.

BABY ECZEMA AND SCALD HEAD

Infants and young chidren are peculiarly subject to this terrible disorder, and if not promptly arrested it will eventually become chronic. Dr. Chase made a special study of eczema and disease of the skin, and we can confidently recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure all forms of eczema. The first application soothes the irritation and puts the little sufferer to rest.

COLONIST TRIP TO HAWAII.

A Splendid Opportunity For a Visit to Famed Pacific Isles.

The increased interest taken in the Hawaiian islands since they have been transformed into part of the United States has brought about the idea that an excursion to these picturesque islands from Victoria would be gladly welcomed by the many people who desire a delightful trip. It is to satisfy this demand that the Daily Colonist excursion to the Hawaiian islands has been organized. The steamer Garonne, one of the finest vessels on the Pacific, has been secured and sails from Victoria on November 14 and a most attractive programme has been arranged for the visit to the islands including three days at Hilo with a trip to Kilauea, the famous volcano, a moonlight cruise among the islands and other delightful features. As may be seen from the particulars in another column the fare is very moderate and those who desire it can have their tickets extended. Just at the present season of the year the trip is additionally attractive, taking one as it does back into the midst of summer and the balmy breezes of the dreamy Pacific isles.

THE AORANGI'S DELAY.

Capt. Hepworth Replies to Dr. Watt's Statement of the Cause.

A letter has been received by the Colonist from Capt. Campbell Hepworth, R. N. R., of the steamer Aorangi, in answer to Dr. Watt's statement that the steamer could not have gone close enough to the quarantine station on Thursday morning to be seen. Capt. Hepworth says:

"In reading Dr. Watt's explanation in the columns of your valuable paper this morning, I notice he states that the Aorangi could not have been very close to the quarantine station, as the pilots who were waiting there for her did not see her. As a matter of fact, I took the Aorangi into Parry Bay and anchored less than half a mile from the wharf, in nine fathoms of water, at 1:15 a. m., not 2:15, as stated, and blew the whistle repeatedly, making a noise that should have been heard many miles distant. Previous to entering the bay, I had blown the whistle many times, and exhibited three blue lights at intervals.

I should feel obliged if you will kindly publish this letter. Yours faithfully,

CAMPBELL HEPWORTH,
Commanding SS. Aorangi.

IN AID OF MRS. KINSEY.

Subscriptions Received Yesterday—Lists Opened at the Fire Halls.

The appeal for aid for Mrs. Kinsey, widow of the late Thomas B. Kinsey, who was left with five small children unprovided for, is being heartily responded to. Yesterday Mr. Frank Hinds, a former member of the fire department, took a list around to ex-members of the department and other citizens and secured $47.50; lists were opened at the fire halls, where $82.25 was subscribed; while $13 was received at the Colonist office. The lists of subscribers follow:

Colonist Office.

Previously acknowledged	$ 6.00
Mrs. P. O'Reilly	5.00
P. R. Brown	1.00
A. Friend	1.00
Collected by F. Hinds and Times Office.	
Frank Hinds	$ 5.00
George Leddingham	5.00
Robert Leddingham	5.00
James Hay	5.00
P. W. Dempster	5.00
George Watson	1.00
Harry Murray	2.50
John W. Elliott	2.00
T. McNeill	5.00
M. H. McCabe	2.00
Bill Hume	1.00
Antonio Serantis	1.00
Geo. Serantis	1.00
Frank Keown	1.00
W. Templeman	5.00
No. 1 Fire Hall.	
Sylvester Feed Co.	5.00
H. D. Helmcken	10.00
F. M. Y.	5.00
H. M. Y.	1.00
P. W. Dempster	1.00
Chas. E. Jones	2.50
No. 2 Fire Hall.	
The Manhattan	$ 5.00
J. C. Voss	5.00
H. T. Cole	5.00
H. Siebenbaum	5.00
S. O'Brien	5.00
M. Powers	2.50
Stephen Jones	5.00
R. J. Johnson	3.00
C. E. Le Leivre (Horse Shoe saloon)	3.00
Prof. R. Foster (Tulip)	1.00
W. H. Shewan	5.00
L. Reda	2.50
W. White	.50
Fox & Flenrin	1.00
J. McDonald	.25
H. Willie	1.00
Teutonia	1.00
L. Thieler	1.00
No. 3 Fire Hall.	
H. D. M.	$ 5.00
Francis Curran	1.00

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Some of the Pleasures That Are Being Prepared for the Coming Season.

Owing to the decision of the manager of the Victoria theatre to exclude amateur performances until the close of his season, "Robin Hood" will not be produced at the time originally intended, but at the earliest possible date, possibly in the latter part of May. The rehearsals accordingly will be postponed till February. In the meantime those taking part are requested to note that Strondale Bennett's "May Queen," a cantata for full chorus and orchestra, will be produced in the Institute Hall in January, under the auspices of the Philharmonic Society, and that the latter will be glad of their assistance. The rehearsals of "The May Queen" will simply take the place of the "Robin Hood" ones, as they will be held in Waitt's hall on Tuesdays, commencing this week.

The Choral Union are rehearsing Cowan's "Rose Maiden," a cantata for mixed voices. It will be produced in December.

The Philharmonic Society are giving three subscription concerts this season, the first to come off about the beginning of December.

The rehearsals for "Iolanthe" are going on under the direction of Miss Marrack, though no date is yet fixed for the performance.

Julian Durham (Mrs. Henshaw), the British Columbia correspondent for the New York Musical Courier, will be glad to hear from those interested what is projected or of interest concerning musical and dramatic events in British Columbia. Her address is Box 29, Vancouver.

Miss Lillian L. Armson is giving a concert in Institute Hall on Tuesday, and will be assisted by a quartette composed of Messrs. Cave Wood, Raynes and Hicks.

To be entirely relieved of the aches and pains of rheumatism means a great deal, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it.

SEALERS SAIL EARLY

Two More of the Fleet of Schooners Preparing to Go South.

R. P. Rithet & Co's Review of the Shipping During October—Str. Quadra Returns.

Before any new sealing regulations are likely to be enforced, two more of the fleet at anchor in the upper harbor will have sailed. For early starting, this year compares with no other in the history of the sealing industry, as heretofore a vessel would be considered early away if she was gone by Christmas. The dread of stormy weather, which has always acted as a barrier to hunting during the winter season, does not now appear to be entertained by many, and there seems no accounting for the unusual departure of the schooners, other than a desire to be out of the way should any law be passed abolishing sealing. As is well known, the regulations now in vogue cease at the end of the year, and may not be re-enacted. The vessels now sailing are, therefore, preparing for long cruises, and hope to secure good catches before any government can make known to them the result of the negotiations now pending. In the case of the schooner Mermaid, fitting out for an expedition, Capt. Le Blanc and a number of other prominent seal hunters have chartered the vessel from the owners, and will leave for the south in a few days. She is now on Turpel's ways, being overhauled for the cruise. She will hunt along the southern California coast and then cross to Japan, afterwards entering the sea with her guns, if not advised to return home beforehand. The schooner Geneva's plans are understood to be somewhat similar. She is now at Capt. Grant's wharf, making ready for the cruise, and will be leaving, with Capt. Byers in charge, on Thursday or Friday. An all white crew will man her. The hunters will be paid on the same basis as existed last year, the rate being $2 and $2.50, according to private agreement.

OCTOBER SHIPPING.

R. P. Rithet & Co. have the following to say regarding shipping business in their monthly circular for October: "The past three weeks have brought about a very decided change for the better in grain freights, although there has been comparatively nothing doing from San Francisco. The bulk of the season's shipments will undoubtedly be made from Oregon, and it appears likely that Washington will come next, the yield of California grain being small in consequence of the drought. The increased activity has tended to harden freights, but on the whole changes during the month have been unimportant and the demand scarcely as great as previously. Prices of lumber are now, however, higher than they have been for a long time, and this has curtailed business to some extent. It is interesting to note that in spite of the much smaller number of vessels engaged in pelagic sealing the total catch is very nearly as large as past years. This is a significant fact, in view of the assertion that the seal herds are diminishing in consequence of the methods used on sealing schooners."

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following notice to mariners has just been issued:

"A pinnacle rock has been found with eight feet of water on it in Queen Charlotte channel, Howe sound, by the tug Active, which grounded on it. The rock is stated by Mr. Johnson, master of the steamer, to be midway between Bird islet and Copper point, exactly in the middle of the channel, and to be so small that soundings of 15 to 18 fathoms were obtained from the sides of the vessel when grounded. The channel inside Bird islet is used by small steamers towing logs. Vessels using it are advised to pass between the rock and Copper point. Capt. Walbran, of the G. G. S. Quadra, reports in reference to Active pass: That the rock shown on Admiralty chart No. 2,840, close to the shore at Laura point, Active pass, between Mayne and Galiano islands, British Columbia, is not known to navigators having local knowledge and that an examination made by him failed to show any evidence of its existence. (2) That a depth of only 1½ fathoms exists on the patch lying north of Active pass lighthouse, on which the least depth shown on Admiralty chart No. 2,840 is three fathoms. (3.) That a wharf has been built on the north side of Sturdie bay, Galiano island, which has 15 feet of water at its outer end. Sturdie bay is that shown lying west of Active lighthouse. It is free from shoals. A further examination of Denny rock, south of Egg island, shows that there is an isolated rock of small extent with a depth of seven feet on it at low water, and deep water close around, bearing S. 7 degrees E., distant 6½ cables from Egg island lighthouse. The middle of False Egg island seen over the extreme reef west ward of Egg island leads over the rock. False Egg island opens its own breadth west of the lighthouse; clears Denny rock about three cables to the westward."

THE VAN ANDA MINE.

A Five Drill Compressor Plant Will Be Working By New Year's.

The news from the famous Van Anda mine at Texada continues very encouraging. A five drill compressor plant and hoist has been ordered and will be installed at the mine and working by New Year's Day, when the output will be increased to 1,000 tons per month. Mr. W. Pellew Harvey has just returned from the island, where he was sorting and assaying Van Anda ore and purchasing it for shipment to Vivian's works at Swansea. The shipments are being made by salmon ships now loading for England. The shaft of the Van Anda is down over 230 feet and a drift is being run at that level. There is solid ore at the bottom of the shaft and seven feet of ore in the face of the drift. At that depth the assays occasionally run very high, as for instance copper 12 per cent., silver 9½ ounces; gold $38.10, or a total value of $792.24. One assay last week went over $6,000 in silver and bornite ore assays over 57 per cent in copper and 17.05 ounces silver.

The Van Anda group covers 800 acres, comprising some 15 different ledges, and during the past month a strong force of men have been at work uncovering the Cernell ledge, which is bornite over 6 feet wide and gives returns in gold, silver and copper of $50. A correspondent writing from there says: "The ledge is good for sore eyes, the ore body is immense and is well situated for being worked economically and no other ore from Texada is its peer."

THE CONFESSIONAL.

Its Ethics Discussed by the Archbishop of Canterbury—A Voluntary Rite.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the course of his annual visitation recently, delivered a charge in Ashford parish church (England), in which he discussed confession and the right practice of it in the English church.

The discipline of the church in the times before the Reformation, he said, mainly depended on the confessional, and the use of the confessional was enforced by the refusal of holy communion to those who had not made confession to a priest. After tracing the history of the confessional and outlining the objections to it that have arisen, the primate continued:

"If anyone wishes to confess, the permission to do so is acknowledged in the Prayer Book, and if the need of it be strongly felt, not only acknowledged, but encouraged. Every man who comes to holy communion is required to be at peace with his own conscience, and if he be perplexed, and cannot find the peace which is required, he is encouraged to come to God's minister for advice. Sometimes a man who has wronged his neighbor does not see how he is to set the wrong right; sometimes a man who has been fighting with a besetting sin, and fighting unsuccessfully, wants advice in the conduct of his battle; sometimes a man is troubled with an uneasy feeling that all is not right with him, but he hardly knows in what the wrong consists. In such cases as these the man is encouraged to come to God's minister to be told what to do, and, if he needs it, to be assured, as far as man can assure him, that God forgives his sin.

"This assurance is like the decision of an inferior court. It may be overruled in the court above, but nevertheless it is of value as far as it goes, and the man may trust it and act upon it for the present emergency. The same general rule applies to the case of a man in serious sickness. He is to be exhorted—if he feels his conscience troubled with any weighty matter—to make a special confession of his sins, and absolution is ordered to be pronounced if he shall heartily and humbly desire it. In this case, as in the other, the confession is made to depend on the conscience being troubled.

"The initiative is with the man himself. He is to confess if he is troubled, and to receive absolution if he feels the need of it. It is obvious that a confession voluntarily made under pressure of perplexity and trouble is a very different thing from a confession as a regular custom. But this is not the only distinction between the English church rules on this matter and the practice before the Reformation; for, as the English church never enforces confession, nor allows confession to be enforced, so, too, the English church gives the minister no power to demand that the penitant shall confess anything more than the matter which perplexes or troubles him.

"The minister has no right to demand complete confession of all his faults, and if he makes such a demand he does it without authority from the church in which he is an officer. There is, of course, no means by which the minister can be compelled to keep within his strict right, but the penitent can protect himself against usurpation by consulting some minister whom he can trust. He is not required to confess to any particular minister, nor to mention to any third person whatever which particular minister he has consulted.

"This perfect freedom in the use of confession is the characteristic of the Church of England in this matter, and I have no doubt that the great body of the English clergy follow the line that I have indicated; and I believe that confession as so handled has often been of invaluable help to Christians in their spiritual life. It is impossible to lay down rigid rules in such a matter. As I have already observed, no rules will suit all cases. There are, no doubt, men and women who find help in the more rigid system, and there is nothing to prevent them from seeking to obtain it. It is no doubt best—nay, it is a duty—to be strong.

"It is best to follow such rules of life as make for strength, even if we are weak. But weakness is sometimes of such a character that a support is perpetually needed, and we have no right to prohibit the giving of such support. One thing more must be added; it is quite certain that all alike—even the strongest—are in perpetual need of spiritual help, but it must not be supposed that it follows from this that we therefore need the help that man's advice or guidance can give. In all cases the difference between the help that can come from the wisest man and that which can be obtained from God is unmistakable.

"The one is external, the other internal; the one acts on the will and conscience, the other through the will and conscience; the one makes for liberty, the other for bondage. This is the general law on this matter of the Church of England. It is a matter in which all must see to themselves. It is a matter which cannot be enforced by any kind of coercion except simply the condemnation of any attempt to force those who will not go to confession into a surrender of their Christian liberty.

"It is not a matter in which it is possible to prevent men from teaching that which tends not to liberty, but to bondage. All that can be said is that when they so teach they teach without any authority from the Church of England, and they have to bear in mind that they are ministers of the Church of England and are bound by its rules."

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The annual Meeting and Election of Officers—Will Dine at the Driard.

St. Andrew's and Caledonia Society had a very enthusiastic meeting on Friday evening which showed that the interest the members have always evinced in their society has not fallen away. The annual dinner on November 30, St. Andrew's Day, will be held at the Driard and the following are the new officers elected:

President, H. Dallas Helmcken, M.P.P. (re-elected); first vice-president, E. C. Smith; second vice-president, J. H. Falconer; secretary, Thomas Russell; treasurer, J. R. Carmichael; chaplains, Rev. Dr. Campbell and Rev. W. Leslie Clay; physician, Dr. R. L. Fraser; bard, Jas. Deans; pipers, W. A. Anderson and Master J. McKenzie; warden, Geo. Webb; installing officer, Rev. Dr. Campbell; directors, J. Earsman, J. Robertson, Senator Templeman, Capt. John Irving, J. Hogarth, James Deans and A. Tolmie.

A voteof thanks was passed to Mr. E. M. McKay for the handsome way he had engrossed and illuminated the address of the society to present to the Gordon Highlanders and it was decided also to present an address to Col. McDonald, of Omdurman fame.

The society passed a vote of sympathy with the chaplain, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, for the bereavement that has recently befallen him.

A MURDER IN SAANICH

Young Henry Smith Slain While He Slept by His Cabin Mate Hammond.

Twelve Days a Corpse When Discovered Yesterday by His Father.

The identity of the man whose dead body was found by Dr. Kirker near the Marine hospital on the last day of October was brought to light yesterday in a shocking manner by the discovery of another tragedy, which not only identifies the man as Wm. Hammond, but points to him as the murderer of Henry Edward Smith.

Smith's almost nude body was discovered by the father yesterday morning in Saanich, the head battered in and blood scattered everywhere about the little room.

It is a strange story this double tragedy, and while both the men who alone knew the full circumstances are dead and the motive that caused the taking of Smith's life is unknown, still there is enough to tell a very plain tale of horror that does not need any elaborate train of reasoning to understand.

On October 20 Harry Edward Smith, a carpenter by trade, and about 26 years of age, started out for Telegraph bay, where Wm. Hammond lived on a little ranch which Smith's father claims. The father is Geo. E. Smith, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of John and Government streets. The Smiths and Hammond were very old friends, Hammond having been bar-tender to Mr. Smith, Sr., as far back as 26 years ago, and Hammond had always thought a great deal of Henry, having nursed him as a small boy and regarding him almost as his own son. It was Hammond who took up the ranch some 20 years past, and then a few years later he left, not returning to Victoria till something over a year ago. In the meantime the Smith family claimed the ranch by reason of money it was said that Hammond owed them, but there was no difficulty about Hammond returning to live on the ranch.

Henry, who was a carpenter, and a steady young man, left for the ranch, as has already been stated, on October 20. As he did not return his father got anxious about him, and went out to the ranch yesterday morning. Accompanied by Mr. Geo. Deans, a neighboring rancher, Mr. Smith went to the cabin door, which he found padlocked on the outside. Catching sight through the window of his son's vest hanging up on the wall he came to the conclusion that something was wrong, and the door was forced. It was a dreadful sight that met their eyes. The whole inside of the little cabin, which measured about 12 feet square, was splattered with blood and from beneath one of the two bunks that took up one side of the room, protruded the naked limbs of Henry Smith, lying in what had been a pool of blood, for it was evident that it had been several days since the man had been killed.

The father and Mr. Deans did not disturb anything, but at once came to town and informed the provincial police and Superintendent Hussey despatched Provincial Constables Atkins and Ireland to investigate.

They found the body had been jammed so tightly in the corner under the bunk that they had to pull away the boards to get at it. The body was naked with the exception of a shirt. On the head behind the left ear was a wound four inches long, and there was also an abrasion over the right eye. On the floor was the weapon with which the blows had been struck—an axe, the back and handle of which were covered with blood.

It was evident that the poor fellow had been attacked which he slept, for in one of the bunks there was a great stain of blood, which had run down to the floor and thence along to the opposite corner, where the body had been dragged and shoved under the second bunk in such a way as not to be visible to anyone looking through the window. There did not appear to be the least sign of a struggle—the man had been killed apparently while the slept, and the murderer has struck only two blows, though there were scratches and marks on the dead man, evidently made while the body was being pulled to the floor and shoved out of sight.

His work finished, the murderer had gone out, padlocked the door and departed.

Of course, the first thing the police thought of was to find Hammond. The motive for the murder had not been robbery, as Smith's watch hung in the cabin, and it was natural to suppose that Hammond, in either a mad or crazy fit, had killed his friend. The body looked as if it had been dead for 10 or 12 days. The last seen of Smith was on October 23, when he called at Mr. Deans' house, though Mr. Deans' son has an idea that he saw Hammond, Smith and a third man on the 24th out shooting. This, however, is not at all certain. The last seen of Hammond was about a fortnight ago, when he called at Mr. Camp's hotel and bought a flask of whiskey.

The finding of the dead body by Dr. Kirker near Esquimalt was on the 31st, as will be remembered, and alongside of it was part of a flask of whiskey.

A description of Hammond was obtained. He was said to be about 56 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches in height, weight 130 pounds, dark grizzled hair and beard. Superintendent Hussey suddenly bethought him while he was looking at this description that it tallied very much with that of the unknown man who had been found by Dr. Kirker. Fortunately Sergt. Langley had had Mr. Maynard take a photograph of the unknown dead, and this photograph was shown to people who knew Hammond, with the result that they at once identified the man.

At the inquest on Hammond it had been shown that the cause of death was heart failure. It would seem, by putting the various circumstances together, that Hammond had killed Smith on the 24th or 25th, and then, appalled at what he had done, fled. He stayed one night at the Esquimalt hotel—on the 26th or 27th—and spoke to no one, leaving next day without anyone knowing his name. Then his dead body was found a quarter of a mile past the Marine hospital, near the E. & N. railway.

Hammond had been an eccentric and silent man, who occasionally drank very hard. Just how he had come to kill Henry is not known, but one can surmise that it may have been about the property which had passed away from him on the mortgage to Smith's father. Heart failure may have come as the result of the shock to his system when he realized what he had done and then body remarked on the agonized look on Hammond's face, and thought he must have died in great pain.

This sad story brings back the memory of another killing in which a man of similar name was the murderer and was never brought to justice. It happened at Ashcroft some 13 or 14 years ago. A man called Billy Hammond, described as similar in looks and size to the man recently dead, had a quarrel in the old Ashcroft hotel one Sunday with another man whose name is understood to have been Gallagher. Gallagher, on leaving the hotel, was struck on the head with a shovel by Hammond, who escaped and never was caught. This was very soon after William Hammond left here, and one who had remembered seeing Billy Hammond at Ashcroft felt almost convinced, on looking on William Hammond's dead face, that it was the same man. Hammond was formerly in the navy, and came to British Columbia on H. M. S. Sparrowhawk nearly 30 years ago. In his best days he was a man of wonderful strength, although he was not very large, and a story is told of his throwing over his shoulder a policeman who tried to arrest him.

Young Smith was a member of the Sons of England, and was very much liked by all who knew him. His funeral will be under the auspices of the order.

The inquest will be held to-day.

ANGLING FOR LAKE TROUT.

Whether the namaycush, or lake trout, as he is commonly known, does or does not, when hungry, sometimes snap up one of his own species for food, he is a highly respectable fish, cleanly, trim, fair to look at and a happy addition to the feast. He is at home in the crystal waters of our Northern lakes—sweet water lakes lying in the picturesque basins of forest-clad hills—and when transplanted to weedy, muddy ponds he refuses to multiply, and eventually disappears.

After the spring migrations and spawnings of the various tribes that populate the lakes are over, and the waters become warmer, he settles into the deepest places. There he finds his favorite food, a delicate, silvery smelt, a fish seldom seen except when brought up from deep water in the maw for the trout. As a game fish he is inferior to the black bass, but it is a mistaken, although somewhat prevalent idea that he is not a vigorous fighter, as when properly angled for he is an antagonist worthy the skill and patience of the best sportsman.

No doubt one reason why his fighting qualities are underestimated is that he is badly treated by many anglers. For instance, a common way of taking him is by attaching a huge block of lead to the line and dragging it on the bottom. What fair-minded sportsman would expect a trout to make a fight when every movement is checked and stopped by a pound or more of lead dragging on the line?

But if one really wishes to test the real character of the lake trout as a game fish, let him take a light rod, a reel holding 100 yards of the best fine silk line, lengthened by a heavy casting trout leader 3 feet long, a slender tough Aberdeen hook baited with a silvery minnow properly attached, a light tapered lead sinker, and troll if it be mid-summer in the deepest waters of the lake.

When the strike comes and the fish is fastened, reel steady until the line is nearly perpendicular, then stop and let the trout get his breath and take his time. The sport, nine times out of ten, will prove very satisfactory. Under such methods a 4 pound trout, in fairly cool water, will usually fight vigorously for at least fifteen minutes; and a ten pound trout will demand and use a full half hour of time, and test the skill of an expert.

When netted and stretched on the bottom of the boat, the lake trout is an attractive sight. His colors, markings, smooth skin and graceful shape indicate the aristocracy of the true trout family. —Forest and Stream.

NORTHWEST ELECTIONS.

General Success for Government—Mr. Sifton's Brother Defeats Leader of Opposition.

Winnipeg, Nov. 5.—(Special)—Latest returns of the Northwest elections show the following results:

South Regina—Hawkes, Independent, 67 majority; four polls to hear from.

North Regina—G. W. Brown, Government, 166 majority; eight polls to hear from.

Medicine Hat—Greeley, 32 majority; four polls to hear from.

Souris—Connell, Government, 86 ahead.

Red Deer—Simpson, 80 ahead; three polls to hear from.

Wolseley—Dr. Elliott elected by 52 majority.

Edmonton—Macaulay, 65 majority, four polls missing.

Prince Albert West—McKay, 50 majority.

Batoche—Charles Mitchell, 29 majority.

Mitchell—D. Stewart, 10 majority; three polls to hear from.

Banff—Complete returns elect A. L. Sifton over Dr. Brett, leader of the opposition, by 36. There are 23 disputed ballots.

A PERMANENT CAMP.

Observations Made by Dr. G. L. Milne During His Visit to Klondike District.

Dominion Creek He Predicts Will Turn Out as Rich as Eldorado or Bonanza.

Dr. G. L. Milne, who returned from Dawson on Friday, has great confidence in the Klondike country, believing that, unlike most placer camps, it will be a good mining country for many years to come. The whole country in the square formed by the Yukon, Klondike and Indian rivers, and through which Eldorado, Bonanza, Dominion, Hunker and other gold bearing creeks run, is simply permeated with the yellow metal, which is found not only in the creeks but on the benches. These benches, Dr. Milne believes, are old river beds, thrown up by volcanic eruptions. Men prospecting their claims take out from 25 cents up, to the pan, all the dirt from the surface to bedrock bearing gold. After the miners have recovered the coarser gold the country will be a good one for hydraulic mining but on account of the large number of boulders dredging cannot be successfully carried on. Not a great deal of work was done on the new creeks last year but they will be developed this winter, and Dr. Milne predicts that Dominion and Hunker will prove as rich as Eldorado and Bonanza. They have their source at the same dome, Dominion, however, running in an opposite direction towards Indian river. Some splendid quartz ledges have been found and very rich samples taken from them. Dr. Milne secured claims off Bonanza creek.

There is considerable fever in Dawson, the Doctor says, but it is a modified form of typhoid. For the number of cases the death rate has been light. There are no sanitary arrangements, but with the approach of winter there will probably be a cessation of the epidemic and as municipal government is being advocated there may be an improvement next summer.

The climate, Dr. Milne says, has been misrepresented. The two months he spent in the country the weather was pleasant, being clear and chilly but not very cold. For two months there has not been any rain. On October 18 at noon the thermometer registered 60 above zero and only once up to that time did it go down to zero. The first snow was seen at Lake Bennett, when the party were on their way out.

The White Pass route, the Doctor considers the most feasible one and he is of opinion that 90 per cent of the large trade that will be done next spring will be done by that route. The railway has now been completed 18 miles from Skagway and by March 1 it will be completed to Log Cabin, eight miles from Lake Bennett. From this point to the lake the country is level, so that the cost of packing next spring will be very light. Men who went in by other routes expressed themselves as greatly dissatisfied, particularly the few who went in by the Edmonton route. It took them the best part of a year to make the trip, the distance from Edmonton being 1,500 mies. From Ashcroft the distance is 1,060 miles. The advocates of both these routes stated that the distance was but a few hundred miles and thus misled many men.

Mr. Ogilvie had completed his investigation of the post office scandals and has made many changes, greatly improving the service. Boxes have been placed in the office and men can now get their letters without a great deal of delay. Dr. Milne had heard that the Mounted Police, formerly in charge of the office, had admitted accepting fees for delivering letters after hours. They lived in the post office building and they accepted fees when called after hours to deliver letters. There was certainly room for improvement, he said, in the carrying of mails, although much of the delay had been caused through a mail carrier failing in his contract. The Mounted Police he now understood had been instructed to carry the mails during the winter.

Dr. Milne did not care to say much about charges against officials, but he considered the miners themselves were responsible for much of the inconvenience of which they complained. In some cases from fifteen to twenty men would try to get one claim and naturally trouble would follow.

WHAT SHE BELIEVES.

"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine, because I have seen its good effects in the case of my mother. She has taken it when she was weak and her health was poor, and she says she knows of nothing better to build her up and make her feel strong." Bessie M. Knowles, Upper Wood Harbor, N.S.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE VERY PROTEUS OF ALL DISEASES

IT IS COMMONLY KNOWN AS GRIPPE.

Paine's Celery Compound the Only Medicine That Can Cope With the Dread Visitor.

The old enemy grippe is now prevalent in many sections of the land, and, as in the past, it is the same old insidious foe—cruel and deadly.

The late eminent English physician, Sir Morell MacKenzie, held that grippe was the result of "poisoned nerves." Sir Morrel compares it to an extraordinary distrubance in the telegraphic system produced by a thunderstorm, which is nothing compared with the freaks played by the living conductors in the human body when the governing centres are out of gear.

It is certain that the majority of medical men now agree about the theory of "poisoned nerves," which explains the almost infinite variety of attacks that mark the disease. The profound impression made on the nervous system by the poison explains all the after effects of the malady, and more especially that curious loss of vital energy experienced by victims of grippe.

In past seasons, when grippe was epidemic, the ablest and most thoughtful doctors prescribed Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine that acts directly on the nerves of the body, cleansing them from all deadly poisons, toning and bracing up the entire system. In this way fresh vitality is quickly bestowed and sound health restored.

The mysterious visitor grippe may pass many of us this autumn and winter; we have, however, no guarantee that we shall be spared, so that it behooves all to be prepared for the arch enemy.

To those who are run down, weary, tired, sleepless, nervous, who have periodical headaches and debility, we say: "Use Paine's Celery Compound to fortify the system for all emergencies." Physically strong men and women are not readily attacked by disease; the half-well and weakly mortals are the first victims. At this time precaution and prevention are all-important; the banishment of nervousness, sleeplessness, languidness, debility and headache should be first thoughts with old and young.

To safely guard against grippe and all other common diseases, Paine's Celery Compound is the one effective medicine—the only sure preventitive of danger.

Do not be misled by dealers who attempt, for the sake of large profits, to substitute something they call just as good; where health is concerned there is no other medicine that can take the place of Paine's Celery Compound and give satisfaction to those who are anxiously desiring a new life.