RTER'S
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PILLS.

CURE
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. And 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 the 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 everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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THE OLD RELIABLE
T. & B.
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IS STILL BEING
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R. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
The Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE is undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman is literally untrue, and he regretted he had ever put it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times January 12, 1885.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.
CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. sea v

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JOHN JAMESON
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"OWN CASED" Very Old
BLACK BOTTLE
WHISKY.
Please see you get it with
Metal Capsules (BLUE ..... One Star; PINK ..... Two Star; GOLD ..... Three Star)
OF ALL DEALERS.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
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We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. THE S. A. SUPPLY CO., BOX 265, LONDON, ONT.

conflicts with the Spanish Armada, and that with the French at Waterloo, and more especially in that encounter with the Spanish Armada, when the destinies of our country hung trembling in the balance, as to whether England should conquer, or by defeat come under the domination of Spain.

5. More troubles now await our country, putting her adaptations to the severest tests, in having to deal with the new state of things arising from the Protestant Reformation, with the troubles resulting from the overthrow of the monarchy, and the civil wars ensuing, not forgetting the narrow escape of the loss of the national faith in the reign of James II, but for the timely intervention of William III, of immortal memory.

6. When there passes in review before us the perils and dangers that our country has surmounted during her eventful career, and more especially when we think of the happy position she now occupies, how can we do otherwise than come to the conclusion that it is a solemn fact that there is a God in history, and that our beloved country has been supremely favored? W. K. B.

COME ALL WHO SUFFER.
Mrs. E. Brown, Hamilton, Ont., says: "I have used Laxa-Liver Pills and find them perfect as a cure for biliousness and sick headache. I strongly recommend them to all who suffer from such troubles as an unrivalled remedy."

(FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, November 17.)

FALL ASSIZES OPEN.

The Chief Justice, in Addressing the Grand Jury, Refers to Victoria's Streets.

True Bills Brought in On All the Indictments Presented by the Crown.

The fall assizes of Victoria were opened yesterday by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice McColl also being on the bench. Mr. A. G. Smith, deputy attorney-general, appeared for the crown, and the following grand jury were sworn in:

J. G. Tiarks, foreman; John G. Brown, E. Bragg, R. S. Day, C. A. Godson, John Horner, Skene Lowe, Theo. Lubbe, A. Magnesen, Louis McQuade, H. A. Munn, S. Schoen, H. J. Scott, T. R. Smith, Joseph Sommers, J. W. Tolmie, and Chas. Weiler.

The Chief Justice then proceeded to deal with the various indictments to be presented to the grand jury, saying in his opening remarks that while the cases were not many in number, there were some of more than usual seriousness. He first took up the charge of murder against Aitkin, who shot George Brown, his father-in-law, on March 17 last, and related the circumstances as shown by the depositions. There was no doubt, he said, that Brown had died of the wound inflicted by Aitkin, therefore it was a prima facie case and should be sent to the petit jury for trial as to the circumstances under which the shooting was done.

Next he touched on the Reda stabbing case, where Pelousa and Barata were stabbed in the row at the Grand Pacific hotel by the accused.

In reference to Cummings, charged with shooting Bailey with intent to murder, the Chief Justice remarked that the evidence had all been handed in to him the night before, but as a shorthand reporter had been employed, the evidence was unnecessarily bulky and he had not had time to go through the depositions. He considered the taking of the evidence in shorthand at the preliminary hearing an unnecessary expense except in cases of necessity which sometimes arose. He made similar remarks upon the Hok Taw case, and when informed that the defense and not the Crown had paid for the stenographer, remarked, "So much the worse; it is a bad day for the Crown when they have to depend on the accused for the expense of taking evidence against him."

Having finished his instructions to the jury on the cases presented for their consideration, the Chief Justice remarked that as the functions of a grand jury were such as to include questions dealing with the general good of the community it would not be out of place perhaps if he referred to the fact that things in the county and province generally had decidedly changed for the better since the sitting of the last assize court, or at least since that of a year ago. Then everything appeared gloomy and dull, but now the condition of things or at least the outlook was hopeful and prosperous. We never dreamt a year ago that there was going to be the promise of such an immense population as was certain to flow into the place in the next few months, nor had the news reached us of the discovery of the rich gold fields in the north which are just now attracting people to these shores. Under favorable conditions much of this vast population would stay, and become citizens. For a time, at least, in passing they are bound to bring prosperity. It largely remained with the people and by the methods they took of making the place attractive, whether that prosperity continued or whether it passed on and like the coming of the locusts left behind it a condition of things worse than before. With a country like this with its resources and climate there were many inducements in this, one of the finest spots in the world to cause people to stay here, but it lay with the people to make the place attractive and the cities seem alive to this at the present hour. Some time ago a move was made, which he thought was in the right direction, to put the roads and streets of Victoria in good order. Nothing did more to make a city attractive than to see the streets and sidewalks in good condition, and it was repellant to strangers to witness them in bad order. Consequently, if people came here and saw dilapidated roads and sidewalks broken and out of repair it would tend to drive away many who otherwise would remain here, and would act to the city's detriment abroad. He believed that nothing was more attractive in a city than clean, well kept streets and sidewalks, the houses painted and everything showing an appearance of neatness and comfort; therefore he had been pleased to see during the summer that the city council proposed to borrow some money for the purpose of putting the avenues of traffic in repair. When the by-law was laid before the ratepayers the prospects were not apparent as now, and people did not appreciate what was in store. The ratepayers at that time rejected the by-law largely from an idea that the work might be done gradually out of the ordinary revenue. That might be true under ordinary conditions, but now that the necessity has suddenly arisen of prompt action in order to take advantage of the coming tide of prosperity, the city had to meet the emergency, or the good times would pass before anything was done, the ordinary revenue would not do for the purpose. He could not help thinking that if the by-law were placed before the people now it would carry by as large a majority as it had been lost by before.

The work can be done cheaply now, many were here wanting work and would be glad of the chance to earn money at reasonable wages. The money could be economically expended. He could not see why the town council, which was trusted every year with very much larger sums of money, could not be trusted to expend the money properly. There was a difference of opinion as to whether it would not be better to have a continuous system of government by commissioners instead of by a city council which was subject to change every year; but there is no time to discuss that question before the expenditure, afterwards the people could settle that point themselves, but in the meantime the city must do the best it can with the present method of city government, and it was very poor economy to elect a mayor and alderman to govern the city and then not to trust them to do it. The saying was as true to-day as when it was utte ed over 2,000 years ago, that "An unwise king shall be the ruin of his people, and cities shall be inhabited through the prudence of their rulers." The rulers nowadays are the people themselves and those they select to govern them. If the people are watchful and prudent they will have well inhabited cities, if they do not govern themselves with judgment and thoughtfulness, then the cities will not be inhabited and grass will grow on the streets. He made these remarks as one taking a deep interest in the well-being of the city and believing that the rulers—that is to say the ratepayers themselves—should have these matters in mind.

The Crown entered a nolle prosequi in Ah Lin's case, which was found by the Full court to have no evidence against the accused. A nolle prosequi was also entered in an abduction case against J. P. Hayden, which had been standing since 1891. The accused had appeared and handed over the amount of his bonds to the Crown, but it was found that the evidence did not justify the case being pushed.

The grand jury, after considering the indictments before them, brought in true bills in all the cases, viz.:

Regina v. Reda, unlawfully wounding.
Regina v. Aitkin, murder.
Regina v. Hok Taw, forgery.
Regina v. Cummings, shooting with intent to murder.
Regina v. Jen Wing, theft.

Some of the grand jury, while satisfied that the shot fired by Aitkin killed Brown, did not like to use the word murder. The Chief Justice explained, however, if they were satisfied that Aitkin killed Brown they must bring in the indictment as murder, and it would be for the accused at his trial to show that in killing Brown he was not guilty of murder.

The trial of Antonio Reda, charged with stabbing another Italian named Palousa, took up the rest of the day, Mr. A. G. Smith appearing for the Crown, and Mr. Thornton Fell for the defence. This was the Grand Pacific saloon stabbing affray, which was given very full when the case was up in the police court.

His counsel took the ground that Reda had acted in self-defence, and the accused, who took the stand in his own behalf, stated that Palousa, Barata and Pesola came at him together, two armed with chairs and one with a stick. He had in self-defence drawn a penknife and slashed out at them.

At 10 o'clock the case was finished with the exception of the judge's charge to the jury. This the Chief Justice decided he would give in the morning, and the court was accordingly adjourned, the jury being made as comfortable as possible and locked up for the night.

THE CITY.

W. H. JOHNSON was taught in the police court yesterday that the law does not allow a man to correct his wife by beating her, for Magistrate Macrae fined him $10 and costs for striking the woman.

THE teachers of South Park school have made arrangements with Mr. Vernon to give a limelight exhibition in the school hall on Friday evening, the proceeds to go towards the school library. A number of the pupils will assist in the concert in connection with the entertainment.

A SUCCESSFUL entertainment was given by Fidelity Temple (juvenile) I.O.G.T. in Temperance hall last night to a large audience—the little folk excelled themselves and all did well. The "physical drill," "The little sunflower," and "The little mother," were striking features of what may be accomplished in drill with patience and perseverance. A little mite of a girl delighted the audience with her singing. Altogether a delightful evening for old and young was provided, reflecting great credit on Mrs. Hall, under whose direction and training the children have been for some time.

ON the Countess mineral claim at Sooke, near McDonald lake, considerable work is being done. An open cut 41 feet long has been made, which cuts a promising quartz lead six feet thick. The intention is to continue a tunnel from the end of the cut 60 feet further in, to strike the hanging wall of the large vein. On the Violet and White Star claims, which are under bond to Mr. Newton, the work already done shows good prospects, free gold having been struck. It is reported that twenty bench claims have been taken up on Leech river by a party of Australian miners who have recently arrived.

THE funeral of the late Squire Hilton took place at 2:30 yesterday afternoon from Hanna's, Douglas street, thence to Christ Church cathedral, where Rev. Mr. Sweet conducted the services for the dead, as also at the cemetery. The Knights of Pythias, of which deceased had been a valued member, sent, in the shape of floral offering, a particularly handsome design, and a similar one from the Yates street expressmen bore witness to the esteem in which deceased was held by his fellow-laborers. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. James Tait, William Thompson, M. Campbell, G. Prescott, Wm. Grimes, and John Black.

THE sportive pothunter has again been getting in his deadly work. This time it is a horse which has fallen a victim. The animal was property of Mr. Fisher, of Store street, and had been turned out to pasture on Steinberger's ranch at Saanich. It disappeared about two weeks ago. It was recently discovered partially buried on some neighboring land, and investigation showed that a rifle bullet had been the method of its untimely taking off. Residents in the district state shooting game by candlelight is now a favorite pastime, and it makes little difference to the "sportsmen" whether it is a neighbor's cow or a deer that comes into range—"any old thing will do." In response to these complaints an additional special constable—Mr. Henry Watts, of Elk Lake—was yesterday sworn in for duty in the district.

SIGN OF STRENGTH.
The sign of strength, a ruddy countenance, depends upon rich, red blood. To make the blood rich and ruddy, the countenance clear and bright, and the step firm and elastic, use BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. J. A. Gillan, B. A., Toronto, Ont., says: "I enjoy good health now to the greatest degree, ever since the day I started to use B. B. B."

EXTRADITION GRANTED

Mr. Justice McColl Determines That Bennett Be Surrendered to California Authorities.

Fifteen Days, However, Allowed the Accused to Apply for Habeas Corpus.

James G. Bennett, the Californian charged with attempting to kill his wife, will have to go back to the States to stand his trial, the extradition proceedings taken out by the State of California resulting successfully yesterday afternoon in so far as the judge's order for the surrender of the accused under the extradition act. There is, however, still the right of habeas corpus proceedings, and this will be availed of to the utmost by the defence. The case excited a great deal of interest, there being a large number of spectators present at the hearing before Mr. Justice McColl.

The application for extradition was made by Mr. A. P. Walls on behalf of the State of California for the extradition of Bennett, Mr. Herbert E. A. Robertson for the defence opposing the application.

The officer sent by the California authorities, Mr. T. J. Coleman, testified that he was in the building at 14 McAllister street on October 9 last, and hearing screams on the floor above where he was he rushed upstairs and on the landing, found Bennett struggling with Mrs. Bennett on the floor. The woman was bleeding and the man was in the act of cutting her throat with a pocket knife. Coleman caught hold of Bennett and dragged him away and Bennett then drove the knife into his own throat.

Next came a number of depositions. One was that of Edward Gibson, of the San Francisco police department, who stated that Bennett while at the receiving hospital had admitted the crime, alleging that his wife's refusal to live with him and the attentions of other men to her was his provocation.

A deposition of Frederick Smith, Bennett's guard at the receiving hospital, narrated the facts of the accused's escape from the hospital, which was effected by simulating sleep, which threw Smith off his guard and caused him to leave for a short time, Bennett taking advantage of this to escape.

One of the most important depositions was that of Mrs. Bennett with an account of the assault. Bennett, she stated, entered her room and expressed his intention of killing her. She seized his hands to prevent him drawing his knife, and in the struggle that followed the man and woman left the room and reached the top of the stairs. Here Bennett got his hand free and stabbed her in the neck. She fell and he fell on top of her, and was cutting her throat when Coleman arrived. Mrs. Bennett stated she had already secured a divorce from Bennett on account of his ill-treatment of her.

The evidence of Detective Perdue as to Bennett's arrest was next given.

Mr. Herbert E. A. Robertson urged numerous objections in defence of his client. In the first place he argued that the depositions should not be admitted on the ground that no authority had been shown for taking them. This objection was overruled. Mr. Robertson cited authorities for the purpose of showing that there must be a requisition on the part of the government of the State of California to empower the court to act, and that the prosecution must establish a case that would secure conviction under California laws for the offence of attempted murder. He urged that such a case had not been made out and that there was no proof of requisition. He therefore asked that the prisoner be discharged.

Mr. Justice McColl suggested that these points could be better dealt with on habeas corpus proceedings. He therefore made the order to the effect that the court had determined that Bennett should be surrendered under the extradition act, but allowed fifteen days in which application might be made for habeas corpus.

As Bennett has expressed his intention of fighting extradition as bitterly as possible, application will probably be made during the week to have him released on habeas corpus proceedings.

There still remains, too, the formal request from Washington to Ottawa for Bennett's extradition, and the necessary order from the Dominion government to hand Bennett over to the United States authorities.

HINTS TO FRUIT GROWERS.

How to Prepare the Orchards for Next Season's Crop.

The past season has been a very favorable one for nearly all kinds of fruit, and the largest crops ever produced in British Columbia have been or are in process of being marketed.

Undoubtedly in many cases there has been a severe strain upon the vitality of fruit trees in carrying such heavy crops of fruit to maturity. This is especially the case with young orchards, where often an array of props was needed to prevent the trees breaking down under their burden.

It is now well to consider the "requirements" of fruit trees with the view of doing whatever is necessary or possible to enable them to keep up their vigor of growth and productiveness in coming years.

Too often, we may fairly assume, where orchard land is also used as a hay meadow, the trees have made a long stride towards premature uselessness in the effort to mature their load of fruit under adverse conditions, and if trees growing under such treatment are valued, the land should be brought under cultivation, taking care in ploughing not to injure the roots more than can be helped. If for some reason it is not desired to cultivate all the ground, the trees should be lightly spaded around as far as their roots extend. Most orchards will benefit from the application to the soil of some kind of plant food, the demand upon the land for both potash and phosphoric acid being large when heavy crops of fruit are produced. The most useful fertilizer for all kinds of fruit trees and bushes is wood ashes, and they should be carefully saved and applied. As the supply of wood ashes is nearly always far short of the requirements of the trees, it becomes necessary to supplement them, and for this purpose a good substitute may be made as follows:

Fresh slaked lime	20 lbs.
Bone superphosphate	10 "
Muriate of potash	8 "

Mixed together.

This quantity is sufficient for a large tree in full bearing, smaller trees in proportion. If the land is under cultivation, one half the amount used could be applied at once, the other half in the early spring, and the fertilizer should be well worked into the soil as far as the roots of the trees extend.

Well rotted stable manure may also often be applied with advantage, especially to orchards which have been in bearing some years and are not making much young growth; but in young orchards, especially where "bark disease" is troublesome, it is safer to use only mineral fertilizers. The proper drainage of orchard land is another matter which should be well looked after. More time is available for work of this nature during the winter months, and the grading of drains is comparatively an easy matter while water is moving through the soil. Under drains should be made not less than three feet in depth, and sometimes deeper, bearing in mind that the deeper the drain the greater the area drained, and the deeper the soil available for the roots of the trees to draw upon for plant food.

The question of pruning will also present itself, and here good judgment is needed to determine just "how much" or "how little" cutting should be done for best results. Generally speaking, a judicious "thinning out" of some of the new growth, and perhaps part of the old wood, too, is required. In this case, the necessary cuts should be made close to the stem or branch from which the superfluous wood starts. In some cases, no doubt, a certain amount of cutting back or shortening is in order, but it should be borne in mind that this procedure is sure to be followed the next season by the growth of a number of shoots below where the cuts are made, which should be thinned out during the growing season. In fact, wherever cuts are made, unnecessary growths are apt to start, and should be removed at the same time. In the case of young trees, one to three years planted, a partial cutting back of the current year's growth should be made, to ensure stocky trees, with well balanced tops, and with these also there should be a vigorous thinning out of the new wood shoots the following summer. If well done this will materially lessen the amount of pruning required in after years. Wounds of any size should be covered with paint or grafting wax to preserve the wood from decay.

In all instances care should be taken to destroy the prunings by fire. While pruning is being done a sharp look out should be kept for insect pests. Eggs of tent caterpillars should be taken off and burned or buried. The amount of spraying required varies very much, depending on the infestation of the trees and the care and spraying previously given. Where trees are more or less covered with mosses or lichen extra work is of course needed.

The lime, salt and sulphur wash (the No. 1 spray of the Board of Horticulture) is, without doubt, the most generally useful spraying mixture to use, and at least one spraying should be given with it to all fruit trees and bushes during the dormant season, and in most cases two would be better—one as soon as the leaves have fallen, and the other before growth commences in the spring. Choose a fine day for the work if possible, so that the spraying mixture can dry where applied, when it will stay on the trees despite rain storms.

R. M. PALMER.

VEGETABLES FOR MINERS.

An Evaporating Plant in Victoria Will Supply a Need of Klondyke Prospectors.

Mr. A. F. Spawn of Tacoma, the inventor of an improved process of evaporating vegetables, was at the Driard yesterday. His visit here was for the purpose of arranging for the placing of a plant in Victoria, which object he has practically accomplished. The many samples of evaporated vegetables and other articles of food which Mr. Spawn exhibited were of an inviting character, the Irish and sweet potatoes, carrots, parsnips, vegetable soup and Irish stew mixtures, being tasty and palatable. Of course the supplying of the miners with fresh vegetables in a compact form is the chief object looked forward to, although Mr. Spawn claims that vegetables by his process are as fresh and as palatable as the vegetable in its ordinary state of freshness when prepared for the table. It is possible for the miner in the interior of the Klondyke to have fresh vegetables twice a day for every day in the year from one hundred pounds of the evaporated article. From the soup and stew mixtures it is also possible for him to have a variety of soups, especially where meat extracts have been taken. The vegetables are reduced in weight from 12 to 1. There is a large demand for the Tacoma article, and there should be a market for all that a plant could turn out here. The factory would furnish a profitable purchaser to farmers for all kinds of vegetables, roots and fruits, and the miner and mariner be supplied with the material for all sorts of vegetable dishes—from squash and pumpkin pie to the homely but necessary potato and cabbage.

Health and strength carry us through dangers and make us safe in the presence of peril. A perfectly strong man with rich, pure blood, has nothing to fear from germs. He may breathe in the bacilli of consumption with impunity. If there is a weak spot where the germs may find an entrance to the tissues, then the trouble begins. Disease germs propagate with lightning-like rapidity. Once in the blood, the only way to get rid of them is to kill them. This is what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is for. It purifies the blood. That means that it kills the germs, but that is only part of what it does. It assists digestion by stimulating the secretion of digestive fluids, so promoting assimilation and nutrition; purifies and enriches the blood and so supplies the tissues with the food they need. It builds up strong, healthy flesh and puts the whole body into a disease-resisting state.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*, and get his great book, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, *absolutely* FREE. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Glass Works Burned.

PORTLAND, Ind., Nov. 15.—The Marietta glass works at Red Key were burned to-day causing a loss of $100,000.

FROM OVER THE SEA.

The "Empress of China" Arrives With an Interesting News Budget.

A Chinese Placer Field Rivalling Even the Klondyke—Siberian Railways.

There was a heart-breaking surprise awaiting one of the Empress of China's ship's company when the white C.P.R. liner reached William Head quarantine yesterday afternoon, her electrician, Mr. E. G. Edmunds, then learning of the death of his wife, which came a few weeks ago as a personal grief to very many friends in Victoria. Mrs. Edmunds' illness had been of extremely brief duration, and the bereaved husband was therefore totally unprepared for the shock of the sorrowful news, broken to him as gently as possible by a number of co-workers with the late Mrs. Edmunds in her many charitable enterprises.

Considering the season, the "thirty-second homeward voyage" of the China was notably pleasant. It occupied but eleven days and eighteen hours from Yokohama, and was uniformly delightful, although uneventful. Hongkong was left behind on the 27th ultimo, fine weather and a light monsoon prevailing to Woo Sung. Thence a strong wind carried the white liner to Nagasaki. Continued bright weather marked the run to Kobe and Yokohama, which latter port was vacated on the 5th instant. Crossing the Pacific, Captain Pybus had fine weather with moderate to fresh northerly and northwesterly winds to the meridian. The line was crossed on the 10th and thence to Victoria moderate winds, smooth sea and fine weather were continuous, Purser Bourne's memorandum of the trip declaring it "the finest passage of the year."

It was not to be expected that the passenger list would be a pretentious one, for at the present season trans-Pacific traffic is all in the other direction. There were in the China's saloon but twenty-two, while eleven crossed over in the intermediate, and 212 Asiatics found accommodation in the steerage. The cargo included two thousand—or to be precisely correct, 1,991 26-40—tons of miscellaneous products of the Orient, comprising shipment of the first Japanese oranges of the present season.

Of the passengers, the best known perhaps was Dr. S. W. Bushell who, after a somewhat extended period of service in the British legation at Peking, is now travelling to London, on a mission of rest and recreation. Miss A. M. Baldwin is an American lady of means, who is returning from a sightseeing tour in the lands of the Orient; C. Bretschneider is a Yokohama merchant, who, accompanied by Miss Bretschneider, is combining pleasure with a business visit to America. M. P. Chamillard, the Russian railway engineer and mechanical expert, who went across to Siberia some months ago in connection with the providing of transportation facilities for that great country, is now homeward bound, M. G. Gavetski accompanying him to St. Petersburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Dwight are residents of the Eastern states who are travelling for pleasure. They, with Mr. H. Crewson, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Finch of Shanghai, Dr. Piers Hatton of Yokohama, Bishop Hofman, Mr. R. A. McClymont, Mr. H. W. Robertson, Mr. E. B. Saltwell, Mr. A. Stead, Mr. W. S. Taylor, Mr. F. S. Warren, and the Misses Louise and M. M. Williams complete the passenger list.

CHAN-SI'S RICH PLACERS.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Hofman Talks of the Wealth of This Section of Northern China.

It is not only in the Klondyke that gold is plentiful for all who dig industriously. Away in the north of China in the little known province of Chan-si there is, according to Bishop Hofman, the father of the Roman Catholic church, enough of the yellow dust to make many multi-millionaires. For centuries past the Chinese have been working these bedrock digging for rich returns—simply picking the small nuggets, and not even washing the pay dirt—yet the supply seems inexhaustible, and were the mines in any other country than China their name and productiveness would long ere this have been heralded to the remotest corners of the earth. The good Bishop passed through by the Empress yesterday, en route to Rome on business in connection with the extension of his mission work, and while the liner lay at quarantine he told something of the nature of the mysterious country whence he comes.

Of the Europeans, he says, only the Roman Catholic missionaries have as yet penetrated to the remoter confines of Chan-si province, where to this day the customs and habits of five centuries ago hold sway. The people are quiet, inoffensive and intelligent, and do not share to any degree the hostility evidenced by their countrymen to the south towards the spokesmen of the Christian religion. Hence he and the sixteen Flemish priests associated with him in the work have in the twenty-seven years during which he has been resident in the province, gathered about them a Christianized Chinese community of upwards of nine thousand.

A majority of these, as of the entire population of this section of Chan-si, are miners, and—to quote the right reverend father, "like the members of the class usually are—quiet, intelligent and broad minded."

From this description—for the venerable Bishop would not think of jesting—it is evident the Chinese miners are essentially dissimilar in characteristics from some of their American brethren. They have been working both the gold and the iron mines heretofore by the most primitive of methods; and would doubtless have continued to do so until the end of time had not the government at Peking awakened recently to something like a reflection of modernity.

This has already been evidenced by the construction and opening this year of a railway from the capital to Hankow, while another line of 120 sea miles, or "four days' travelling," is now projected, to connect Peking with the gold mines at Pau-ting-fu.

Whether this means the dawn of a new day for Northern China cannot yet be determined. Bishop Hofman thinks not. The country is too vast, he holds, to become other than it is until centuries have imperceptibly worked out its destiny.

BY RAIL ACROSS SIBERIA.

From Vladivostock to Moscow in Ten Days—A Projected Trans-Manchurian Line.

Having awakened to the importance of railways in the upbuilding of a country, the Russian authorities appear to be proceeding on the principle that one cannot have too much of a good thing. Mr. J. D. Gavetzki, the government engineer, and M. Paul Chamillard, who was despatched with him by the Russian authorities to examine the Siberian road prior to its opening, returned by the Empress yesterday, with the intention of going through to Washington and New York before returning to their European homes.

The railway which now removes from Siberia the reproach of inaccessibility, and is the northernmost transcontinental line of the world, was formally opened only about four months ago, unceremoniously and unpretentiously as can well be imagined. By it Vladivostock is placed within ten days of Moscow, the journey being all rail, save where a one hundred mile detour is made around lake Balkash, and where the river steamers on the Amoor obviate the necessity of railroad building. The country opened up is rich in mineral, pastoral agriculture and other resources, to which French and other European companies—not forgetting the ever-present English—are already devoting attention.

Now that this primary line across Russia in Asia has been secured, M. Gavetzki states that negotiations are in progress looking to its being paralleled by a road farther to the south starting at Poltows-kaia—whence two kilometers has already been constructed—and penetrating the rich cereal producing section of Manchuria before uniting at the Amoor with the main line. The concessions from the Chinese government have already been secured and according to M. Gavetzki, three years later will see the road completed and in operation.

THE HISTORIC "FUSO-KAN"

Goes to the Bottom as a Sequel to the Manoeuvres of the Standing Squadron.

According to the Japanese exchanges which the Empress brought, the historic man-of-war Fuso ran on a rock near Nagahama on the Kita division of Iyo province, and sank in less than an hour, on the evening of the 29th of October. When the C. P. R. liner sailed for America, the upper works of the stranded vessel were just visible at the highest stage of the tide, and the Matsushims and four other vessels of the Imperial navy were engaged in the effort to release her.

The Fuso-Kan long enjoyed the distinction of being Japan's only ironclad. The was built in 1877; has a belt of seven inches increased to nine inches over her battery; was of 3,777 tons displacement; and carried twelve guns, of which the largest were four 15 ton Krupp's. There were no casualties to life or limb in connection with the Fuso's loss, and at last reports it was anticipated that she could be raised without serious difficulty.

Nagahama is a port on the Iyo Nada, which washes the southwestern shore of Shikoku. Until the seismic disturbances of early September the place presented no serious obstacles to navigation, although considerable shifting of depths has since been reported.

The detailed story of the Fuso's mishap is to the effect that while the standing squadron was manoeuvring near Nagahama on the 29th ultimo, the stem of the Fuso collided with the bow of the Matsushima, owing to the strong current, damaging her propeller and injuring her hull, so that she ran aground on the nearest known shore to avoid sinking in deep water.

The China Mutual Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Moyune also came to grief on the eventful 29th of October, striking on an unknown rock near Palawan island, at a place marked "200 fathoms" on the chart. It is said that the rock has in this case been thrown to the surface by the recent seismic disturbances.

Manila papers to hand yesterday—says the Hongkong Daily Press of Oct. 15—contain reports of a great seismic disturbance which occurred on the 21st September along the west coast of Mindanan and in the Sulu Sea, which is considered to have equalled in violence the great earthquakes experienced at Manila in 1863 and 1880. A letter from Camboanga to the Comercio states that at 3:20 a.m. on the 21st, an oscillation of marked intensity was experienced lasting a minute and a half. The inhabitants at once rushed out of their houses and congregated in the streets. Smaller shocks were experienced at intervals until 1:30 p.m., when one of extreme violence took place which brought most of the houses down, the various public buildings being amongst those destroyed. At the same time a tidal wave occurred, after which the water for some time rose and fell in rapid succession. From some of the villages along the coast a large loss of life is reported and there was considerable destruction of property at all of them. Private letters published in the Comercio give graphic description of the harrowing experience through which the writers passed.

Mr. Hoshi, Japanese minister to the United States, will leave Yokohama for San Francisco on the 9th of November by the steamer Gaelic. "We are told," says the Japan Mail's correspondent, "that the minister returned home for the purpose of conveying his views to the ministers of state on the Hawaiian question, and other important matters. In case his views were not accepted by the ministry he intended to resign. But it seems that all his views have met with the acceptance of Count Okuma, foreign minister, hence his return to Washington."

The fire fiend, which has been somewhat neglectful of Japan during recent months, visited Niigata on the night of October 31, reducing to ashes the village of Magaoka-machi and rendering 1,400 people homeless by the destruction of 350 places of residence.

YESTERDAY, Alexander, a brother of Leon King, the Sidney bicycle thief, was brought before Magistrate Macrae charged with being implicated in the surreptitious spiriting away of a bicycle. Alexander, like his namesake of old, was about to set out to conquer new worlds when the limbs of the law laid hold of him at the Hillside avenue railway station, he being about to board the train for Sidney. The police have "wanted" Alexander for some days in connection with the robbery referred to, and in spite of this it is stated that that individual was actually in attendance in court when the case of his brother was called.

An Important Infant.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Duke of Marlborough stood godfather to the daughter of Lord and Lady Churchill, of Cornbury Park, at the Chaple Royal, St. James' Palace, to-day. The Queen was represented by the Dowager Lady Churchill, and the Marchioness of Lorne, the Princess Louise. The Countess of Lonsdale was godmother of the infant.

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Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

In the Matter of the "Placer Mining Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1895," (Section 13), and of the "Mineral Act, 1896" (Section 161).

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to repeal the regulation of the 11th day of December, 1896, with regard to relief against forfeiture owing to the lapse of a free Miner's Certificate heretofore in force, and to make the following regulation in respect thereof, such repeal and new regulation to take effect on the *15th day of November, 1897*:

Any person or joint stock company, being the holder of any mining property, desiring relief against the forfeiture of his or its interest in such property by reason of an omission to obtain a new Free Miner's Certificate on or before the day following the expiration of the certificate, shall observe the following conditions:

1. Forthwith upon ascertaining the expiry of his certificate obtain a new one.

2. At the time of obtaining such new certificate file with the Recorder issuing the same, and post in the Record office, a notice of his intention to apply for relief.

3. Within 30 days from such filing transmit to the Minister of Mines the following documents and fees:—

(a.) A statutory declaration setting forth the circumstances of such omission, with full particulars of the mining properties held by the applicant which would be affected with forfeiture.

(b.) A certificate under the hand of the Gold Commissioner or Mining Recorder of each division wherein any of the said properties is situate, that notice has been posted, and that no records (other than those mentioned in the said certificate, if any) adverse to the applicant's interest in the said properties have been made by him during the time in which the said applicant was not in possession of a valid existing Free Miner's Certificate.

(c.) A declaration by the applicant, or his agent duly cognizant of the location on the ground of the applicants properties, and the other facts affecting the case, that he has searched the records of claims recorded during the interval the applicant was in default, and that such claims do not (except as may be therein stated) conflict with or overlap any of the properties of the applicant.

(d.) The sum of five dollars.

The Minister of Mines may thereupon give instructions for the allocation of the date of the applicant's Free Miner's Certificate so as to conform with the date of the expiration of the lapsed certificate, and may also give instructions for such amendments to be made to the records affected as may be considered requisite, and any such relief may be partial as to properties in respect whereof relief is given, or so as to save adverse rights acquired during default of the applicant.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines.
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NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session to incorporate a Company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain either standard or narrow gauge railways for the purpose of conveying passengers and freight from a point on one or the other of the branches or prolongations of that arm of the sea commonly called Portland Inlet on the west coast of British Columbia to a point at or near Telegraph Creek on the Stickeen River, thence to a point at or near the head of Teslin Lake, thence as near as may be along the side of Teslin Lake to the lower end thereof, thence following the course as near as may be of the Hootalinqua, Lewes and Yukon rivers to Dawson City in the Northwest Territory or some intermediate point.

And with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary bridges, roads, ways, ferries, wharves, docks and coal bunkers in connection therewith; and with power to build, own, equip, operate and maintain steam and other vessels and boats; and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone in connection with the said railways and branches, and to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat and power; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the Company, and to acquire lands, bonuses, privileges or other aids from any government, municipality or other persons or bodies corporate, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies; and with power to build wagon roads to be used in construction of such railways and in advance of same, and to levy and collect tolls from all parties using and on all freight passing over any such roads built by the company, whether built before or after the passage of the Act hereby applied for, and with all other usual necessary or incidental rights, powers or privileges as may be necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Dated at the city of Victoria, Province of British Columbia this 6th day of November, A. D. 1897.

HUNTER & OLIVER,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
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DR. AGNEW'S HEART CURE
Saves Thousands of Lives.
Four years ago Jacob Dewitts, of Hay Island, was dragged to the verge of death by dreadful heart disease. He was given up to die. From vigorous manhood he had gone as a broken desp