The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1891.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SARGISON. } ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST

Per Year, (Postage free to any part of Canada)..... $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered)..... 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States)..... $ 2 00
Six Months..... 1 25
Three Months..... 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

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REBELLIOUS MONGOLIANS.

Bloody Engagement between the Disaffected Tartars and the Flower of Chinese Chivalry.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6.—Fuller particulars have been received of the recent battle between the Chinese troops and the rebels, partly Mongolian and partly Chinese, who have been advancing towards Peking. There seems to be no doubt that the rebels have received a serious check, but the Imperial authorities do not claim that it is decisive. The Chinese General Niche, one of the bravest and best known of the Imperial army, and who distinguished himself in the operations against the Tai Pang rebels, led the government forces of 6,000 picked men from Ying Ping. These were armed with the Mausser rifle and had several Krupp field cannons. They met the rebels at Chao Yang. The latter were 3,000 in number, mostly well armed, including a considerable number of deserters from the Chinese troops in Manchuria. Nearly one-half of the rebels were mounted on hardy Mongolian horses.

General Niche first took the precaution of selecting 500 trusty men, with several of his officers, for a guard. These were stationed about 300 yards in the rear of the main body of Chinese troops and ordered to shoot on the spot any soldiers retreating from the field, whether one or in numbers. The General then sent a body of troops through a ravine to the left with the view of outflanking the enemy. Then with the main force he charged the rebels, who awaited the onset without a waver. Before charging Niche sent a volley into the rebel ranks, which decimated them, but he was unable to break through the rebel ranks. It was Tartar against Tartar, the Mongolian savage against the trained and disciplined Mongolian. When the rebels saw the flanking party, with the courage of despair they threw themselves on the Imperial troops and pressed them back.

General Niche rallied his troops and, placing himself at the head, led the final charge, the force he had sent around at the same time attacking the rebels on the flank The charge was irresistible. Niche dashed into the breaking ranks of the enemy, seeking out the rebel commander. A wound dampened the ardor of General Niche, and while the rebel leader is said to have fallen, it must have been by another hand. The mounted rebels turned their ponies to the north and fled in confusion. Those overtaken were shown no quarter. The imperial troops slaughtered them on every side, and wherever they found a wounded rebel they stabbed him to death. Those who surrendered as prisoners were immediately beheaded, except several officers who were chopped to pieces.

General Niche at once reported his victory to Pekin, where the news was received with general rejoicing. As confirmation of the announcement, the couriers who brought the dispatches carried the head of the rebel leader in a bag. The pursuit of the mounted rebels was continued. They took revenge on the inhabitants for their defeat, pillaging, burning and slaughtering as they went back toward their desert fastnesses. At last advices, the Chinese troops have not come into collision with the insurgents. It is stated that the number of native Christians who perished in the massacres that followed the opening of the rebellion was about 500. The number of European victims is unknown. It is known that no British were among the victims.

HOW LOPPY DIED.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Martin B. Loppy, who murdered his wife on the top floor of a New York tenement house, was electrocuted at 12.03, to-day. At that moment the signal announcing the execution was run up on the flagstaff. It was preceded by a buzzing, indicating that the dynamo had been set at work. A crowd of newspaper man and curious people were waiting in front of the prison gate for the witnesses to come out. Loppy was 51 years old and a complete physical wreck, having been a hard drinker for a number of years before the crime. He was more intelligent than any of the murderers who were confined in the dead house. He listened to the reading of the death warrant with bowed head, and, when the warden finished the doomed, man was led out of his cage. The little procession then started for the death chamber. Warden Brown and Keeper Connaughton led the way directly ahead of Loppy, and he had to be led by the keepers through the dark passage way on account of his partial blindness.

As soon as Loppy arrived in the execution room he was placed in the chair and strapped so he could not move his head, hands or feet. The electrodes were then applied, one covering the forehead and temples and the other the calf of the right leg. The electrodes were moistened with a solution of salt water before the current was turned on. When the electrodes were removed from Loppy's body it was discovered thas the skin was scalded on the temples and cheeks, about the eyes and around the ears. The same bluish marks were visible on the back of his neck and over the chest and abdomen that have been found in all the previous cases. The skin on the calf of the leg at the point of contact with the lower electrode was badly scarred, leaving a mark like an ugly burn.

None of the witnesses would reveal how he died. The condemned man met his fate bravely and without apparent suffering. Three shocks were administered and the condemed was pronounced dead in six minutes after he was placed in the chair. The voltage used in this instance was from 1,700 to 1,750 as against 1,500 in July. The total period of contact was from 49½ to 50½ seconds. As soon as Loppy was pronounced dead the straps which bound his body were removed and the body of the dead murderer was carried into an apartment directly off the execution room, where an autopsy was held. Loppy's remains were then placed in a rough pine coffin, and some time after sundown, this evening, the coffin will be placed in a grave filled with quicklime.

According to Warden Brown, the execution was carried out the same as at the killing of the men in the same chair last July. The warden refused to give any information, except to say the law was carried out and the execution of Loppy was a success. Dr. Ward, of Albany, a witness said: "I, as well as the other witnesses, am pledged to maintain the strictest secrecy regarding the execution, I will say, however, that in my opinion it was a success. I do not believe Loppy felt any pain. He was calm and composed when being led to the execution room, and when stripped in the death chair. I believe that electrocution is the most successful capital punishment. It is far preferable to hanging. I believe one of the earliest acts of the legislature will be to amend that portion of the law which excludes newspaper men."

DOM PEDRO.

With Imposing Ceremonies the Ex-Emperor of Brazil is Borne to the Grave.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—For the first time since the body of the great Napoleon was received from St. Helena, Paris to-day witnessed an imperial funeral, very different, however, from the historic display that attracted one million witnesses and was attended by 150,000 soldiers. The funeral of the deposed Emperor of Brazil took place under cover of darkness. There was no grand parade of soldiery, and the enormous crowd that witnessed the solemn and simple procession seemed impressed by the lesson of the scene. The fact that the ex-Emperor had carried with him in his exile a quantity of the soil of his beloved Brazil became known to the public to-day, and deeply touched all hearts, for none are quicker than Frenchmen to appreciate love of country. Dom Pedro had carried this Brazilian earth with him from place to place, wherever he journeyed in his exile. It was dug hastily in the garden of his summer palace at Peropolis when he bowed to the decree of banishment from Brazil, and was carried with him on the Alagoas to Lisbon. The soil was put in his coffin so that his head and body rested upon it. During the afternoon, from two to five o'clock, the public were admitted to view the body lying in state at the Hotel Bedford. Late in the evening the mourners gathered to follow the cortege to the church of the Madeleine. Among them was the Duke of Chartres and the Prince de Joinville, the Count and Countess d'Eu, Ernest of Saxe-Cobourg and his son Prince Louis, and grandsons Pedro Augustus and Louis, grandchildren of Dom Pedro. The Portuguese minister was also present, and 300 Brazilian residents of Paris assembled to pay respects to their former monarch. The coffin was covered with Brazilian flags and conveyed on a bier covered with black velvet, studded with silver stars. There was no ostentation in the display. Everything was as simple as Dom Pedro might desire. The Princes and their families rode in carriages. Then followed the Brazilians on foot. The popularity of Dom Pedro was attested by the respectful silence of the Parisian crowd. Not a jeer was heard and the police had little trouble in preserving order. The remains were received at the entrance of the Church of the Madeleine by the Abbe Le Rebous. The interior of the church was draped in black and the Brazilian colors adorned the catafalque upon which Dom Pedro's remains were placed during the services. The church was thronged. The Abbe Le Rebous officiated at the solemn service, and among those present were many of the notable residents of Paris. The remains will be conveyed from the Madeline to rest in the royal Braganza vault at Lisbon, and the Princess Isabella and her husband, Count d'Eu, will accompany them. The Pope telegraphed his condolence to the Princess and her husband during the day. The remains were placed, for to-night, in the vaults of the Madeleine. To-morrow, Wednesday, a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated and the coffin containing the remains of Dom Pedro will be placed upon a catafalque in the centre of the nave. The inner coffin is covered with black velvet, starred with silver, and the lid is of glass. There is a Latin inscription on the plate, and beneath it is an extract from the "Lusiad," the great epic poem of the Portuguese. After the services on Wednesday the remains will be conveyed to the Orleans terminus, the garrison of Paris acting as an escort.

The Field Failure.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Assignee Gould said that he was not yet ready to make a report as to the affairs of the wrecked firm of Field, Lindley, Weichers & Co. He denied that the report is being delayed until a certain matter has been settled and proceedings prevented. A new story of the financial misdeeds of Edward M. Field has gained currency. It is to the effect that Field misappropriated a block of sugar trust stock belonging to a German capitalist, who placed it in the hands of the firm to have it replaced with the certificates of the new American sugar refineries.

Convict Communicants.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A strange scene was enacted in the Trenton, N. J., state prison, yesterday, when 68 convicts received the sacrament of confirmation in the prison chapel at the hands of Bishop O'Farrell. Between 500 and 600 convicts attended the ceremony. The men who were confirmed wore white shirts and black trousers, while the others wore the regulation prison garb, some carrying a ball and chain. Bishop O'Farrell was assisted by Chaplain Fidelis, Rev. Wm. O'Farrell and Rev. Peter Jachett. The music was furnished by a combined choir from the Protestant and Catholic choirs of the city.

"UNDER THE H'ARTHSTANE."

"Brother, you bear your sorrow
With patience that passeth praise,
The loss of worldly possessions
Just at your latter days!
How do you bear it?" the neighbor prayed,
"There's love 'neath the h'arthstane!" the old man said.

"Oh, love is good, I grant you,
When seasoned enough with gold,
But love in a cottage"—he shook his head—
"Is rhyming that will not hold!
Love only can never lift your load
Of sorrow and labor on life's late road."

"Ay, ay!" the old man answered,
His white head sturdily raised
"When ye h'ae lived a' my lifetame,
An' ye'll cry: 'The Lord be praised!'
Whether o' good or ill shall fa'
If love 'neath the h'arthstane surviveth a'!"

"But you and your wife," urged the neighbor—
"Your children under the sod—"
"Nae under the sod," the old man cried
"Good neighbor—gane to God!
An' what h'ae we to do wi' pain
When love still glories the auld h'arthstane?"

"Your faith is past my knowing!"
The neighbor murmured low,
A spirit of awe and wonder
On his face, as he rose to go.
"Ah, friend," the old man answer made,
"Love 'neath the h'arthstane is naught afraid!"

—Jean K. Ludlum, in N. Y. Ledger

GETTING RICH.

Grafton's Speculation and the Lesson It Taught Him.

"I've been too long plodding. Now I mean to go to work and make money," said Albert Grafton.

"You have saved up two hundred dollars a year for the last five years, Albert," said his wife. "Is not that doing well?"

"Only a thousand dollars in five years! That's rather a poor prospect, Alice."

"I fancied it was doing well. Still, I shall be glad if you can do better. But what has made you discontented on a sudden?"

"I will tell you. You know Crampton in our office?"

"Yes."

"Well, three months ago he received a legacy of a thousand dollars from an aunt of his. What would you have done with it?"

"Put it in the savings bank?"

"Where it would have earned by this time fifteen dollars interest. He did better than that. He bought shares in a mining company, and to-day he sold out for two thousand dollars."

"Doubling his money?" said Alice, in surprise.

"Yes, and in three months. That's what I call doing a good stroke of business."

"Yes, but there was a risk about it."

"Of course you can't gain without incurring some little risk. Now suppose he doubles his money again in the next three, or, say six months, he will have four thousand; a sum which it would take us twenty years to lay by."

"Slow and sure is a good rule, Albert."

"I really believe, Alice, you would prefer a snail to a horse. If I were going to live as long as Methusaleh, I might be satisfied with my slow gains. But I don't expect that; I mean to take a shorter end to fortune."

"I am afraid, Albert, that it will prove a short cut to poverty."

"Don't croak, Alice. Trust to me, and you will ride in your carriage yet."

Albert Grafton began at once to look out for some profitable mode of investment for the little sum which had been accumulating at the savings bank for five years. It amounted now, with interest, to about eleven hundred and fifty dollars; a sum which he had regarded with satisfaction until he had been dazzled by the lucky speculation of his fellow clerk. He dropped a hint to Crampton that if he should hear of a good investment he might be disposed to embark in it himself. He withdrew the money from the savings bank in order to have it ready to use at short notice.

The lucky chance was not long in arriving.

One day Albert came home in excellent spirits.

"Well, wife," he said, "what do you think I have done?"

Mrs. Grafton looked inquiringly

"I have invested the money."

"How?" she asked, not without considerable anxiety.

"In the Winnebago Mining Company—a capital thing."

"What do you know about the company, Albert?"

"Oh, it's a first-rate company. The mine produces tons upon tons of copper every year."

"How do you know?"

"The prospectus says so."

"Are you sure the statements are to be relied upon?"

"Of course. Don't be so suspicious, Alice. One would think the world was made up of sharpers."

"What did you pay for the shares?"

"Fifty-six dollars. I had money enough to buy just twenty and have forty dollars ever."

"Suppose we put that back into the savings bank."

"What for?"

"We have had money in the bank so long, that I shall feel better if we have even that little left to our name."

"It's a strange fancy," said the husband, laughing, "however, I will hand the money to you, and you may do as you like with it."

He passed over a roll of three ten dollar bills, which his wife put in her purse and deposited in the savings bank the next day.

Alice did not look with much favor upon the Winnebago Mining Company, even after seeing the circular which demonstrated in the most convincing manner that it could not fail to pay a dividend of fifty per cent. the first year, besides rising materially in market value, thereby making it a most desirable stock to invest in. Somehow Alice was skeptical, and though she could not detect the fallacy, felt that there was something wrong. Her husband became almost angry with her on account of her presistent disbelief; declaring that she was hopelessly prejudiced.

"I hope I am wrong," she said smilingly faintly. "I trust events will show we have feared groundlessly."

It seemed, indeed, as if this would be the case. The stock began to rise steadily. From fifty-six it rose to sixty-five in a fortnight.

"I have made one hundred and eighty dollars so far," said Albert exultingly. "What do you think of that?"

"You had better sell out, and secure it," said his wife.

"Not I. I will hold on, and make more."

"It may go down again."

"I don't believe it."

And it did not go down. The fact was some strong parties controlled the stock, who were adroitly manipulating it for a rise. So, quite independently of its actual value, it rose steadily until it touched ninety.

At that point Albert was fortunate enough to sell out, receiving for his twenty shares eighteen hundred dollars.

He announced this to his wife with great satisfaction.

"A clear profit of six hundred and eighty dollars," he said. "As much as I could lay by in three years—and I've done it inside of two months. I'd better have kept it in the savings bank, hey?"

"Take my advice, and put it back there, Albert. Be content with what you have made, and don't risk the money again."

But Albert Grafton had had a taste of speculation, and the fatal fascination was upon him.

"I must make another venture, Alice," he said. "I don't deny there's some risk, but I want to make a little more."

"You can't expect to be lucky every time."

"It wasn't luck. I used my best judgment in the investment, and it turned out well."

He began, despite his wife's remonstrances, to seek out another chance for a speculation. He was shown the prospectus of a petroleum company, which was represented as wonderful for the unparalleled yield of the wells already opened upon it. Capital was needed to sink an additional number, which there was every reason to think would yield equally well. For that purpose a limited amount of stock was offered to the public at the extremely low price of ten dollars per share.

Albert decided to invest his entire capital in this promising speculation. He paid over eighteen hundred dollars, and received in return a certificate of one hundred and eighty shares, which he showed with great satisfaction to his wife.

"The shares, it is thought, will go up to twenty dollars in a month," he said.

But unfortunately they did not. They remained at par only a week, and then declined to nine. Somewhat uneasy, Albert went to the secretary of the company for an explanation. He was assured by that gentleman that it was all right; that the decline was owing to the efforts of a large operator who wished to buy in cheap, and profit by the subsequent advance.

If this was the case the operator was successful, since another week brought down the price to seven.

Mrs. Grafton urged her husband to sell out.

"What, and lose over five hundred dollars?" he exclaimed. "I am not such a fool."

"But you may have to lose more."

"No, the officers say it is all right. They are now digging wells. As soon as they prove successful the stock will take a bound upward."

Meanwhile the stock sank to five, and again Alice besought her husband to sell. "You will get back nine hundred dollars," she said.

"And lose nine hundred? No, I will see it through," he said.

Poor Alice looked on with dismay. Her heart sank within her every day when she took up the evening paper, and noticed a further decline in the stock in which her husband's all was invested. She saw that he was too headstrong to be influenced, and looked forward sadly to the entire loss of the money.

The decline continued, until the stock touched three. Albert began to feel serious.

"What do you think of your stock?" he asked Crampton.

"I am out of it," was the reply.

"Out of it. When?"

"I sold out at four—I have lost confidence in it."

In a panic Albert went to his broker and directed a peremptory sale. The next day he sold out, realizing two dollars per share, instead of the original ten, making three hundred and sixty dollars. He hardly knew whether to be glad or sorry when he learned that the stock was no longer his. But his wife heartily rejoiced.

"At least," she said, "you have saved something from the wreck, and you have gained experience. Now, let us put the money back into the savings bank."

Albert made no opposition. He felt too much mortified and discouraged at his losses to wish to engage in any further enterprise of a similar nature.

As for the petroleum stock, it went down and down till it ceased to have a market value. The last quotations were ten cents a share, and it would not command that now.

Albert Grafton's lesson was a severe one, but it will conduce to his permanent good. He is young yet, and with industry and frugality may earn a competence. For one speculator who makes a fortune there are ten who fail. Slow and sure is very apt to win the race.—Horatio Alger, Jr., in Yankee Blade.

The Real Victim.

Sharpson (in surprise)—You say you are a victim of the cigarette habit? I never saw you smoking.

Phlatz—I don't smoke, but I can't help smelling the infernal things, can I?—Chicago Tribune.

—Alonzo—"I say, ol' chap; I just dwopped in to see if you would go for a spin on the boulevard with me." Adolphus—"Can't, deah boy. I'm deucidly afwaid of going into the air so soon after be ng manicured, doncherknow."—America.

SUGAR BEETS IN CANADA.

Successful Prosecution of the Industry in the Sister Province of Quebec.

Why Should Not the Amount Expended in Foreign Sugar be Retained in the Country?

(Montreal Gazette, Nov. 26.)

Ample proof has been had that, in the province of Quebec and in the other provinces of the Dominion as well, sugar beets can be grown which compare most favorably with the best produced in the European states, where the industry has been pursued. The beet sugar factory at Farnham, P.Q., has this year 14,000 tons of beets, almost as much as its capacity will allow. These have been grown in the vicinity and in places easily accessible by rail. The factory pays $4.50 per ton, delivered on the premises or on the cars. In addition to this amount, the provincial government pays 50 cents per ton and demands from each producer a sworn reply to several detailed enquiries regarding expense of cultivation, amount of land employed and quantity produced per acre. The replies, on the whole, are of the most satisfactory and encouraging nature. One producer admits a profit per acre of $100. And all the producers on the island of Montreal are perfectly content. This is the more remarkable, owing to the neighborhood of a great city and the market there is for all kinds of vegetables and farm produce. Even with the competition of such a market, probably the best in the Dominion, the sugar beet may be grown for the factory, and prove itself the most profitable of root crops. At Ste. Therese, a few miles northwest of the city of Montreal, the Abbe Labonte, of the seminary of that parish, last year placed thirty acres under beet cultivation. This year, convinced of the profitable nature of the enterprise, he extended the cultivation to thirty-five acres, and his expectations have been abundantly realized.

There seems to be little doubt that, as an agricultural enterprise, the intelligent production of the sugar beet, in large quantities especially, is an assured success. The seed that is furnished by the factory is of the finest quality and is procured with great care from mother plants that have been selected from year to year during a period of four or five years, and subjected to the most scientific manipulation and treatment before they are considered sufficiently advanced to furnish the quality of seed desired. The beets that are grown from this seed attain the highest perfection of regularity of form, fairness of weight and richness in sugar. To show what an immense advance has been made in the improvement of the sugar beet, it is only necessary to state that, whereas in France and Germany, some eighty years ago, when the industry was in its infancy, a percentage of 4 or 4½ lbs. per hundred lbs. of beet was considered very good; now a percentage of from 12 to 14lbs. per hundred of beets can be attained. Further, it has been abundantly proved, that, where beet culture, for the manufacture of sugar, has been extensively adopted, a great impetus has been given to all kinds of other farm produce, and that in cattle, in the dairy, and in grain, a great increase is perceptible to the profit of the farmer. And this result is to be expected, as in order to secure a proper quality of beets attention must be paid to the principles and science of agriculture. The nature and constituents of the soil will have to be considered. The elements that enter into manures, either from the barn yard or from artificial combination, must be estimated, together with their effects upon the growth of the plant and the development of its ingredients. In fact, a degree of intelligent farming will be evoked that will react upon the whole system of agriculture, to its greater effectiveness and more profitable results. And in connection with this fact it may be stated that at the close of the late Franco-German war the immense indemnity demanded by Germany from France was furnished by the gold held by the peasantry of France, who were eager to invest it in Government securities. And very recently the large loan placed in the French market by Russia for a hundred millions of dollars in gold was taken by the same class of people, who were ready to offer five times the amount, could it have been received. Surely there must be some special reason for so much wealth existing in the hands of a class of people not usually noted for abundance in this respect. And the reason is to be found in this, that, in France, owing to the extensive cultivation of the sugar beet for the manufacture of sugar and the improved system of farming that has been introduced in consequence, agriculture is a very profitable undertaking.

In Canada, to-day, we annually import sugar to the value of over $15,000,000. For this gold has to be paid. Sugar disappears in its use, and when consumed there is nothing to show for this large expenditure. And year by year this drain upon our resources continues Suppose that instead of sending abroad these fifteen millions for the purchase of foreign sugar, we were ourselves to supply the demand from our own resources, and by our own industry. We can do this. Our climate and soil are well adapted to the production of sugar beets of the very best quality. And were the industry taken up heartily and intelligently, it might be reasonably expected that we, in the course of a few years, would be independent of foreign supplies of sugar. And with fifteen millions expended annually among our farming and laboring classes and in the process of the manufacture of sugar, there would not only be the retention of this vast amount in our own country, but great encouragement would also be given to the development of our national prosperity in every direction.

But it will be a great work to accomplish this. The industry will have to encounter its usual opposition, and to overcome many a prejudice. It must necessarily tax for a time the resources of the Dominion Government, and of every provincial government as well, which will find itself possessed of the ability to undertake the industry.. In the United States, at the present moment, everything is being done by the central government, and by several of the states where the industry is possible, to encourage its establishment. And it is certain that large foreign capital will be invested in the undertaking. Canada should not be behind hand. We have every thing in our favor and need fear no competition with our friends south of us. But we will have to put forth all our energy. Our governments must do all they can to foster the industry by wise legislation and liberal encouragement. Let this be done. Let the work be undertaken well, intelligently and heartily, and a very few years will be sufficient to manifest the wisdom of such action, and to prove that, as it has been in the countries of Europe, where the industry is firmly established, so, also, in Canada, an assured prosperity will attend upon the introduction of the industry among ourselves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, L'd

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON: T. D. GALPIN, T. ALLSOP, W. WALTER.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company, and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.
MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates.
Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on Easy Terms.
Time deposits in large or small amounts received at interest.

LOCAL DIRECTORS: HENRY S. MASON. C. A. HOLLAND.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je24-tf-dw

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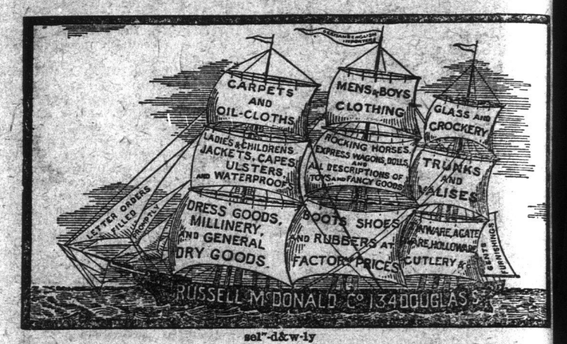

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BOOTS.
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Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium, 132 Gov't St., cor. Johnson St.

Johnston's Fluid Beef — JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF — The Great Strength-giver.
THE MOST PERFECT FORM OF CONCENTRATED NOURISHMENT.
Stimulating, -:- Strengthening, -:- Invigorating.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tracts of land situated in Quatsino district: Commencing at the north west corner of section six (6), Quatsino district; thence running south eighty (80) chains; thence west to sea shore on Forward Inlet; thence following sea shore in a northerly and easterly direction to place of commencement, and containing 100 acres more or less; also six (6) small islands situated in said Forward Inlet, containing one hundred acres more or less.

JOHN RENWICK.
Nanaimo, Nov. 3, 1891. no13-2m-wy

NOTICE—The undersigned intends making application to the Chie Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 280 acres of land situate in Goldstream District, V. I., commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of section 5, Goldstream District; thence S. 86° W. magnetic along the south boundary of section forty chains to the S.W. corner of section 5; thence N. 4 W. magnetic 10 chains to the S. E. corner of section 8; thence S. 86 W. magnetic, 40 chains; thence N. 4 E. magnetic, 40 chains; thence N. 86 E. magnetic, 80 chains; thence N. 4 W. magnetic, 30 chains to the place of beginning. The above lines will conform to the system of survey in Goldstream District.

E. A. McQUADE.
October 14, 1891. oct16-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated in Deans Channel, Coast District, B. C., commencing at the N.W. boundary post (marked G.C.) of the Kemskwit Indian Reservation, thence nearly due north along the shore line 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to the northern boundary of the aforesaid Indian reservation, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM.
Dated the 4th day of November, 1891, at Kemskwit, B. C. nov20-2m-w

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that I intend applying to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following tract of land on Ucuelet Arm: Commencing at the S. E. corner of the Indian Reserve, running 10 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence to the shore, and thence to the point of commencement.

C. SPRING.
Victoria, B.C., 6th Nov., 1891. no7-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post on the east shore of Kennedy lake, about three miles east of W. J. Sutton's land, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west to lake and meandering lake to commencement, containing 200 acres, more or less.

JOHN S. TOLTON.
Victoria, Aug. 11th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 240 acres of land situate in Quatsino district, commencing at a stake on Shib Channel, Barclay Sound, hence 30 chains west, thence 40 chains south to A. Jackson's N. E. post of claim, thence 40 chains east to line, thence following meanderings of coast to point of commencement.

RODERICK BAGG.
Victoria, October 29th, 1891. no27-2m w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase a tract of land situate on the bay behind the Indian Village on the Kemskwit River, Dean's Channel, Coast District, B.C.; commencing at a post, marked "C. J., S. W. corner," planted at the north-west corner of Geo. Cunningham's claim, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence following the coast line south to initial post, containing 160 acres, more or less.

FILLI JACOBSON.
Kemskwit, November 4, 1891. no27-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase a tract of land, situate on the bay behind the Indian village on the Kemskwit River, Dean's Channel, Coast District: commencing at a post marked "F. J., S. W. corner," planted at the north-west corner of F. Jacobson's claim, thence east 40 chains, thence north 50 chains to foot of mountain, thence west following the foot of mountain to coast, thence following the coast line south to initial post, containing 160 acres, more or less.

FRANK GRANTHAM.
Kemskwit, B. C., November 4, 1891. no27-2m-w

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres, more or less, of Crown land, situated at the head of Alice Arm, B.C., commencing from a post marked W. H. Robertson, about two miles from the head of the Inlet, on the east side of the Inlet, running 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, or to the shore of the Inlet, thence along the shore to the place of commencement.

W. H. R. BERTSON.
Metlakahtla, B.C., Nov. 7, 1891. no20-w2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land, situated in Alberni district: commencing where a post has been planted about forty chains from the sea shore, between Cape Beale and Pachena Bay, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

ALEX SMITH.
no20 2m-w
26th November, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, at their next sitting for a renewal of my license to the Horse-Shoe Hotel, Chemainus.

MATTHEW HOWE.
Dated Nov. 12, 1891. no20-w1m

THIRTY-FOU

CAPITAL NOTE

The Premier Expects an Arrangement with Newfo on Fishery Questi

Government will not be h for the Furs Lost by Breed Bremner.

(From Our Own Correspon
OTTAWA, Dec. 10.—Premier A to-night, that he had strong h friendly arrangement between Newfoundland would shortly He questions whether the recen Mr. Whiteway would hold g colony, as the tariff act expr that a higher rate of duties wo imposed on the products of the which had free access to Newfo which levied an import duty on land fish. Canada, to-day, w from access to the waters of colony, hence the duties cannot applied.

The Government has decide Crown is not liable for the losse have been sustained by Mr. L Northwest half breed, whose fu $19,000, were appropriated by during the rebellion.

The action of Newfoundland, impose heavy duties on Canadi chiefly flour, excites the great here. The question is much to-day, whether or not th Government will retaliate. T of the cabinet have not jointly the latest phase of the troub assurances of individual minis strong disinclination to be harsh sister colony. It is said by well conversant with the posit in Newfoundland, that the Is suffer more than the Canadian heavy duties just imposed.

Mr. Schwartz, consul-general interviewed Sir John Thomp and represented that Canada the expense incurred in this co nection with the extradition of

Judge Mosgrove has declined the bail of Boodler Talbot.

Mr. Blake is still proceedin opening address in the case of Connee. The court will adjou until January 11th.

Mr. Marshall, Conservative East Middlesex, was unseated cause an agent voted twice.

CANADIAN NEW

Newfoundland's Tax on Ame
TORONTO, Dec. 10.—The De lers' Association considered a te Newfoundland announcing th quence of the imposition of Newfoundland fish landed in provinces, a tax of 20 cents p all Canadian flour would in posed. The Association reso municate with the Dominion by deputation or otherwise, to mission of the threatened taxes.

Guelph Wants a Gra
GUELPH, Ont., Dec. 10.—At held here, yesterday, of the and Arts' Association a res passed asking that, in view of for selecting stock and other the World's Fair, in 1893, at Ontario Government grant association for the purpose of next year.

Died From Corrosive P
RAT PORTAGE, Dec. 10.—Th jury, late on Wednesday night verdict that Christena McLeod the effects of a corrosive poison obtained from some unknown

With Intent to Inju
HAMILTON, Dec. 10.—At th Industrial Works, Charles Ca ployé, threw his helper, a boy Welsh, on a revolving sand dru was frightfully injured. Carro wages and skipped.

Langevin's Election Sust
MONTREAL, Dec. 10.—The pe the election of Sir Hector L Richelieu county on the groun practices was yesterday dism Hector immediately handed in tion for Richelieu county, be Three Rivers, for which he was

Election Voided by Ag
MONTREAL, Dec. 10.—E. A. servative member for Brome vacated his seat by filing an a ments of corruption by his age

Mills' Election not to be C
LONDON, Ont., Dec. 10.—I learned that the petition agains of Hon. David Mills, as memb ment for Bothwell, has been dro

THE N.W. LEGISLAT

Opening of the Second Session— the Throne of Lieut.-Governo
WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 10. session of the second Northwest opened at Regina, to-day, with dance of members. Lieut.-Gov in his speech from the throne, c the members upon the abundan the past year, stating that it tory to learn that their whea are now listed on the American produce exchanges. The ra also good reason to be thankful state of prosperity that has m and the investment of his l Since large session a large sect try has been opened up by Canadian Pacific company wer gratulated on their immigratio the endeavor to fill up the The importance of the dairying the Territories was referred to calling attention to the fact th of an act passed last session by ment of Canada, it is enacted th lature shall, subject to cert ai