TWICE-A-WEEK.

Victoria Times.

TWICE-A-WEEK.

VOL. 12. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16. 1895. NO. 4.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Ex-Speaker Crisp's Impressions of Imperial Parliament—Irish Party's Standing.

Findings of the Court in the Elbe Disaster—Explorer Wyse Dead.

London, Aug. 13.—One of the most interesting spectators of the ceremony of the opening of the House of Commons to-day was Mr. Charles F. Crisp, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. Mr. Crisp was present in the Speaker's gallery at the special invitation of Mr. Wm. Court Gully, the new Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Crisp, in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, after the House of Commons had adjourned, said: "Before the House met Mr. Gully showed me the paintings, representing former Speakers of the House of Commons, and the comments which he made upon each of them were most interesting. Mr. Gully also showed me the statues of great statesmen of the past and particularly called my attention to the fact that Pitt and Fox faced each other." At the request of the Associated Press, Mr. Crisp wrote the following account of his impressions formed at the opening of the House of Commons to-day: "It proved a great treat to me, as I am naturally much interested in English forms and methods of legislation. One of the most striking differences between our methods and those in use here is that the Speaker is non-partizan. The members of parliament are certainly a very fine looking body of men. To an American, however, it looked very odd to see the members of the house sitting with their hats on. After adjournment I called upon the Speaker, and was escorted by him to his official residence where I had the honor of being introduced to his wife. I found the Speaker a very agreeable gentleman. I also met Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader, and found him to be a splendid type of the English gentleman. I did not mention the silver question during my conversations with either gentleman. When I was leaving the parliament house, Mr. Balfour accompanied me to the gate, where a large crowd was collected. When they saw the Conservative leader they cheered him enthusiastically. As there was no other business outside of the election of the Speaker, I was unable to learn much of the legislative methods of procedure. I am satisfied, however, from what I did see, that I prefer the methods of our Congress." Mr. Crisp also told the representative of the Associated Press that when the House of Commons adjourned Mr. Gully sent an attendant to where he was seated. Continuing Mr. Crisp said: "Mr. Gully had me escorted to the floor of the House and there he introduced me to the leading members. I afterwards found myself in an exceedingly handsome room, which I supposed was part of the lobby of the House, but Mr. Gully said it was the private dining room of his official residence. There we were joined by Senator Cabot Lodge and Mr. Henry White, ex-secretary of the United States embassy. We were all escorted to the public dining room of the Speaker, and were introduced to his wife. Mrs. Gully is a most admirable lady. The room was crowded with ladies who were waiting to personally congratulate Mr. Gully upon his re-election. After leaving the Speaker's residence, Mr. White took Senator Lodge and myself to the House of Commons where he introduced us to many of the leaders. We were next taken to Mr. Balfour's room and were introduced to him. He gave us a most cordial greeting. He is a man of much personal magnetism, and impresses one immediately with his striking intellectuality. Although he did not appear to be so, we knew he was hurried, and so did not think it the proper occasion to broach the subject of bimetallism. In order to show me a near way to the street, and get a cab to return to my hotel, Mr. Balfour insisted upon accompanying me to the gates. Upon reaching the street he was immediately recognized and cheered. I have highly enjoyed my afternoon's experience; as Mr. Gully had not been re-elected when I first saw him, he was not in official dress. I made a remark on the subject to him and he said that to-morrow he would only be in half dress and wear a half wig, as his election would then be half approved. On Wednesday, however, his election will have been fully approved, and he will wear his full official costume. All this strikes me as extremely strange." Mr. Crisp left for Paris to-night and will remain there for a week.

Bremerhaven, Aug. 12.—The admiralty court has rendered a decision in the inquiry made into the sinking of the North German Lloyd company's steamer Elbe, in collision with the British steamer Crathie in January last. The court holds that the blame for the collision must be attributed to the mate of the Crathie, who deserted his post immediately before the occurrence. Continuing the finding says that the officer in charge of the watch on the Elbe cannot, however, be freed from the reproach that he omitted to get out of the way of the Crathie by a timely manipulation of the helm, and failed to attract the attention of the crew of the Crathie by signalling with the steam whistle. In regard to the steps taken to save life on board the Elbe after the collision occurred, the court holds that the orders given by Captain von Gossel, and executed by the officers and crew of the Elbe for that purpose, were deserving of praise. As to the suddenness with which the Elbe foundered, the finding of the court says that it was not attributable to defects in the equipment, loading or manning of the vessel, but solely to the severe damage incurred, which extended to the water-tight compartments amidships. The admiralty court finds no grounds for the allegations made against the commander of the Crathie.

The court finds no ground for censuring him or the other navigators of the Crathie in regard to their not attempting to save life after the collision, as the Crathie, according to the finding, suffered such severe injury that there was justifiable fear that she herself would founder. In conclusion, the court finds that the conduct of the survivors of the crew of the Elbe, who were rescued by the British fishing smack Wildflower from an open boat, is deserving of recognition, and that the resue of the shipwrecked people by the Wildflower merits the highest praise.

London, Aug. 13.—The Times announces that the government intends to introduce an extra estimate for cordite. The vote to reduce the salary of the Rt. Hon. H. Campbell Bannerman, secretary of state for war in the last cabinet, which caused the downfall of the Rosebery government, was on account of the alleged short supply of cordite provided for in the government estimate.

London, Aug. 13.—The Times estimates the strength of the Irish party as follows: Dillonites, 39; Healyites, 36; doubtfuls, 2.

Hastings, Eng., Aug. 13.—The sixth round of the international chess masters' tournament, which was played at Brassey's Institute in this city to-day, resulted as follows: Schiffers beat Blackburne in a French defence after 32 moves. Tchigorin beat Teichmann in a French defence after 31 moves. Pillsbury beat Mieses in a Vienna opening after 20 moves. Albin and Schlechter drew a Petoff defence after 30 moves. Lasker beat Janowiski in a queen's gambit after 34 moves, Walbrodt beat Vergani in a P. Q. 4 opening after 30 moves. Pollock beat Steinitz in a Giroco Piano after 56 moves. Burns beat Tinsley in a P. Q. 4 opening after 40 moves, Mario and Bird drew a ruy lopez after 36 moves. Gunsberg and Tarrasch drew a P. Q. 4 opening after 46 moves. Mason and Bardelelben adjourned their game.

London, Aug. 13.—The Times this morning publishes a dispatch from Havana, dated August 7th, which says that General Jiminez Morano has assumed the chief command of the troops in the province of Santiago de Cuba. Insurgents are increasing in the province of Matanzas. The force of 1,300 officers and men of local volunteers from Havana, which has been drawn for active service, has created the impression that the situation is more grave than was generally supposed. The suppression of the news encourages the wildest rumors adverse to Spain. The recent Madrid appointments, giving all the posts in Cuba to Spaniards, is criticized as proof that Spain is determined not to allow Cubans any share in the administration. The appointment of Cabezas as director of finance is especially deprecated.

An expedition consisting of 400 men, and composed of British sailors, Soudanese and Askaris, having with it a couple of Maxim rapid firing guns and a seven-pounder, has started from Mombassa to punish the tribes in revolt near there. Admiral Lawson and General Matthews are accompanying the expedition. Fighting is expected.

Sofia, Aug. 12.—Prince Ferdinand has arrived here and received an enthusiastic reception.

London, Aug. 13.—The Times says that Count Philip Zulenberg, who is in the Emperor William's suite, was thrown by his pony stumbling on the boggy moor, and received several wounds in the head. He was obliged to retire from the shooting party and to return home to have his wounds dressed.

Paris, Aug. 13.—Lucien Bonaparte Wyse is dead. Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, engineer and explorer, was born in Paris in 1845, the son of Sir Thomas Wyse and Princess Letia Napoleon. He was early distinguished for his explorations in Central America. He negotiated with the Columbian government the extension of the concession for the Panama canal.

London, Aug. 13.—Baron Farrer writes to the Times this morning to ask the president of the bi-metallic league what effect the adoption of international bi-metallism, at whatever ratio he considers just, would have on the position of owners of silver, and those with whom they deal.

London, Aug. 13.—The financial article in the Times says: "We have received a copy of Murat Halstead's 'White Dollar.' He desires to maintain a double standard with a varying ratio, a plan which has been tried by all countries in the past and found to produce serious inconveniences. Apart from this error, his views are sensible and sound."

London, Aug. 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Speaker Mr. Wm. Court Gully took the chair at noon in semi-official attire. There was a special attendance of members present. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, coming from the House of Lords, and summoned the members to the House of Lords, where a royal commission signified Her Majesty's confirmation of the election of Mr. Gully as Speaker. The latter on returning to the House of Commons took the chair attired in the full robes of his office, and formally announced that Her Majesty confirmed his election. The members then proceeded to take oaths, the Speaker going through the formality first of all. He was followed by Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Rt. Hon. George J. Goshen, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Rt. Hon. Henry Fowler. Mr. Balfour then signed the roll, followed by others.

Constantinople, Aug. 13.—Vali of Salonica telegraphs that a Bulgarian band, numbering about 1000 men, attacked the village of Janakali, in the district of Kirdjali, and burned 290 houses. Bulgarians are also said to have killed 25 inhabitants of Janakli. Vali of Adrianople has sent a similar dispatch, but thinks the accounts of the affair are probably exaggerated.

London, Aug. 13.—Col. Chas. R. Shrivinton, formerly commander-in-chief of Malagasy, with rank of lieutenant-general, and for ten years military secretary of the Queen at Madagascar, has just returned to London, having resigned his post with other British officers owing to disagreements with the government as to the methods to be taken in resisting the advance of the French. In an interview to-day Col. Shrivinton said the French had before them the greatest physical obstacles yet encountered, including fever. In the district of Venizonga, and in the mountain passes near the capital, where he had full positions, the natives intended to make a stand. However, he added, the Hovas have been purposely passive, although their party and machine guns outnumber those of the French, and, with 50,000 drilled men armed with breech-loading rifles, their position, in the opinion of the late commander-in-chief, ought to be impregnable.

About 400 members of the house of commons were sworn in to-day, when the house adjourned until to-morrow.

Madrid, Aug. 13.—At a meeting of the cabinet ministers to-day, it was decided to pay the Mora claims in a lump sum in September with interest.

York, England, Aug. 13.—Robert Hudson, a young and highly educated man who had run through his own and his wife's fortune, was hanged here to-day for the murder of his wife and child at Helmstley Moor, Yorkshire, last June. He decoyed his victims to the moor, cut their throats, shot them with a revolver, and buried them on the moor. Before he killed his wife, Hudson had advertised for another wife under the name of Hunter. The crime was accidently discovered by a man who noticed freshly turned up earth on the moor, investigated the matter and dug up the bodies. After being traced for five days Hudson was captured. He died calmly.

Bruges, France, Aug. 13.—The Marquis de Nayva was to-day committed by the indictment court for trial at Cherbourg assizes on the charge of murdering the illegitimate son of his wife. The marquis, who is 44 years of age, has been imprisoned since the middle of July, 1894, the trial having been postponed from time to time in order to collect more evidence. The charge against him is that he threw a son of his wife before her marriage into the Bay of Naples from the cliffs along the Sorrento road, after having stunned him with a heavy instrument. It was also said that the youth had been stabbed before being thrown from the cliffs into the bay, but this version was afterwards denied. It transpired subsequently that the denunciation which caused the marquis' arrest emanated from his own wife. Friends of the marquis added that the boy had not been murdered, but was of a despondent nature, and had committed suicide by jumping from a cliff during the tour through Italy, on which the marquis had taken him in the hope of dispelling his gloominess. The marquis further stated that his wife had concocted the murder story in order to rid herself of the marquis, so that she might marry a priest, who had lived with the Nayvas ever since their marriage and who was the boy's father. The fact that Madame de Nayva about this time instituted a suit for divorce against the prisoner lent some color to this theory, and in the absence of anything but hearsay evidence it was thought at one time that the prosecution would be abandoned. The procurer general at Bruges, M. Bourgedis, was removed at this period of the case, and it was rumored that this displacement was due to his unwillingness to shelve the case. Some weeks later, though the marquis was still under arrest, it was announced that H. Albert Danet, of Paris, was retained as his counsel, and that the trial would take place in January, 1895. Commissions to examine witnesses had meantime been collecting evidence in Italy, Paris, Orleans, Havre and in the department of Cherbourg. When the assizes commenced at Bruges on April 29th, it was found that the De Nayva case was not on the cause list and the matter was postponed until to-day. The Marquis de Nayva was one of the leading personalities in the department of the Loire, and was reputed to be a man of great benevolence, although it was known that in his younger days he had sown more than a fair share of his wild oats and dissipated a large patrimony before his marriage with the rich heiress, whose illegitimate child he is now charged with murdering.

London, Aug. 13.—The Times Vienna correspondent says that two Viennese gentlemen ascended the Jung-Frua without guides, and one of them was killed.

An editorial in the Times this morning, commenting on ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney's remarks on the silver question, expresses the hopes that Mr. Whitney's aspiration for an international agreement to rehabilitate silver will not be fulfilled. "America's previous efforts," says the Times, "to create an artificial demand only stimulated its production. The same result would follow on however large a scale the abortive project might be revived. The Bland and the Sherman acts failed to do the good expected of them, and left a legacy of mischief, which gives promise of long outlasting their repeal." The Times proceeds with the discussion of the position of the United States treasury, and it considers that "the corn and cotton exports, in face of our bad harvests, will help to prevent a recurrence of the gold drain from America. America's currency is still in excess of the country's needs, but it may be hoped that time and a growing population will remedy that evil, and that no mere stopgap expedients will be required to deal with a mischief which has been of artificial creation."

At a meeting of the Irish parliamentary party to-day, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., was unanimously re-elected chairman. The whips of the party, Messrs. Edmond, Tanner, Donallan and Tulte, were also re-elected. Contrary to expectations, the meeting was fairly harmonious, the subjects upon which conflicts were expected being postponed. It had been expected that McCarthy, the leader of the anti-Parnellites, and Mr. Timothy Healy would be likely to cause trouble. It was believed that the Dillonites would seek to exclude Healy from membership of the sessional committee, which they are strong enough to do, their number being 39, against 26 Healyites. The moderates, however, succeeded in inducing Mr. Sexton to mediate between the two factions.

The Chronicle says of the Irish meeting: "Mr. Dillon attempted to compromise by proposing that the consultative committee be enlarged, presumably by the admission of the Healyites, but the latter showed no enthusiasm for this scheme, which is unlikely to be pushed further. The uncertain factor in the whole situation is Mr. Sexton, whose unopposed return to parliament relieves him, if he chooses, from his announced intention of retiring. It is suggested in some quarters that he will replace Mr. McCarthy as chairman, and so become a peacemaker."

The Times says: "What really consumed the time of the Irish meeting was a long discussion of Arthur O'Connor's motion in favor of the total abolition of the consultative committee, which, for all practical purposes, is purely a Dillonite body, Mr. Healy having lately refused to act upon it. The motion, therefore, was for a vote of censure on the Dillonites, and was defeated by 34 to 26 votes, the narrow majority showing that Mr. Healy is still a factor to be reckoned with. It is expected as a result that the Healyites will be allowed a voice in future administration of the party; otherwise complications are certain to ensue."

The Times publishes a dispatch from Tien Tsin to-day saying: "The Chinese government is in a state of helpless confusion and is incapable of any decisive action, or of exercising any effective authority. The results will probably prove serious unless the foreign powers take precautions."

An official telegram has been received in London announcing that the Pekin government, at the suggestion of the British minister, W. P. O'Connor, has issued a peremptory edict calling upon the governments of all the provinces in the empire to prevent the people from being misled by idle rumors calculated to excite anti-mission disorders. Five of the participants in the outrages have been arrested and will be tried forthwith.

The Daily News in its financial article discussing the wheat trade, remarks: "There is a dullness and inactivity, despite the bad harvest weather in England, and the north of France, and the growing certainty that the American crop wil be a short one, which might have been expected to strengthen prices. One reason for this, is found in the immense exports for June and July. Another is that the American farmers are so impoverished that they will be obliged to sell wheat directly it is threshed, hence the general indisposition to buy. This applies to some extent also in England, where it is now tolerably certain that the wheat crop will be the smallest on record. It is expected that the cheapness of maize will also indirectly affect wheat, but it is the concensus of opinion that the distant future gives promise of much better times, crops throughout the world being small. Beerbohm estimates the world's wheat crop at 231,000,000 quarters as against 259,000,000 quarters last year.

A Sofia dispatch to the Times says: "According to news received from a Turkish official source, 500 Bulgarians, led by three reserve officers, attacked the Mohammedan village of Dospat, across the Turkish frontier, before dawn on Saturday. The Bulgarians then set the village on fire and slaughtered the inhabitants indiscriminately as they rushed from the houses. It is stated that several hundred were killed. The Ottoman commissioner has delivered a protest to the Bulgarian government.

Mr. Gladstone writes to a correspondent saying: "I am not conscious of ever having given an opinion in favor of the abolition of the second chamber."

The tour of the Lake district had been aranged to-day for Emperor William, and decorations and triumphal arches were erected at various points, while crowds flocked to witness the Imperial party. However, on account of rain, the trip had to be abandoned. Emperor William laid the corner stone of the new lodge at the southern entrance of Lowther castle this afternoon.

The Times Vienna correspondent reports that a telegram, received there from Buda Pesth, says that an attempt was made to wreck Prince Ferdinand's train. The police heard of the plot and occupied the Steinbruck and Franystand stations, and caused the train to make a detour to avoid the Buda Pesth station.

The Standard's Madrid correspondent says: "The Gazette publishes an order calling 12,00 men into active service in September, to fill vacancies due to the Cuban war.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Chronicle says: "An American missionary named Briggs, and another American missionary, whose name is not given, are reported to have come to grief during the riot at Marsovan. It is not clear whether they were killed or wounded."

A dispatch from Bulgaria says that a band of about 150 insurgents attacked and burned the villages of the Rhodope district, east of Nevrokop, Macedonia. Fierce fighting is said to have taken place, and many persons are reported to have been killed on both sides.

Brussells, August, 13.—The International Parliamentary conference of peace arbitration opened successfully in the hall of the senate here to-day. The representatives of fourteen different countries were present. The British delegates include Mr. Wm. Randall Cremer, M. P., first secretary of the International Workingmen's Association, and the editor of the society's organ. Mr. Mysens, the Belgian minister of labor, welcomed the delegates, and in so doing he said the objects of the conference might be summed up in these words: "To make force recede before the advance of the law."

London, Aug 14.—A special dispatch received here from Tunis says a collision has taken place near Galletta, between a number of barges loaded with iron, and a ferry boat crowded with people Some of the latter's passengers were killed and many drowned.

Kiel, Aug. 14.—A terrible accident occurred at the shipbuilding yards to-day. A number of workmen were returning across a gangway to the shore after work completed on a new cruiser, when the gangway broke, and all the workmen were thrown into the water. Eight bodies have been recovered.

Leipsic, Aug. 14.—Baron Bernhardt Tauchitz, the celebrated publisher of Greek and Latin classics, Hebrew and Greek bibles, and continental editions of British authors, is dead.

London, Aug. 14.—The remarks attributed to Mr. M. F. Dwyer, the American turfman, have brought out sharp criticisms in the Sun, Sportsman and Westminster Gazette. The Sportsman remarks that clearly Mr. Dwyer cannot be beaten at any price. Heaven help us if the Valkyrie beats the Defender, the eagle will have a fit.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.—Novesti recommends that Russia, France and Germany unite with the United States and Great Britain with a view to obtaining the satisfaction for the outrages committed by the Chinese upon the different missions, and in order to obtain a substantial guarantee against the repetition of these occurrences.

Berlin, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Guenden states that fears are entertained that ex-Queen Marie of Hanover, the mother of the Duke of Cumberland, will become totally blind. Spots are forming on the right eye, and it is feared they will extend to the other. The ex-queen is very popular, and her danger excites much sympathy.

Berlin, Aug. 14.—The semi-official North German Gazette, in an inspired leader, comments on the relation of the United States with the Cuban rebels. It says that whatever the official relations are between Spain and the United States, the sympathies of the masses of the American people are with the Cubans, but if American politicians draw conclusions that the victory of the rebels means a rich gain for North Americans, they make a great mistake. The separation of Cuba from Spain can only result in Cuba becoming a small independent state like San Domingo. Madrid is not wrong in asserting that New York has become the Mecca of all adventurers of the world, who look upon the Cuban rebellion as a business promising high profits.

CHAMBERLAIN TAKES ACTION.

The New Secretary of State Wants Information of Newfoundland's Affairs.

St. Johns, Nfld., Aug. 13.—A sailing yacht, supposed to be the Valkyrie III., bound for New York to participate in the races for the America's cup, passed Cape Race yesterday evening.

It is reported that the English government will send a legal expert to Newfoundland who will pursue a series of investigations into judicial and legal questions arising from the occurrences of the past two years for the information of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies. The secretary desires information to guide him in his future action concerning the colony.

JAPANESE MINISTERS STRIKE

Because Each Doesn't Receive Equal and Simultaneous Recognition.

New York, Aug. 13.—A special to the World from Tokio says a crisis has developed there. Count Ito, the prime minister, was created a marquis without his knowledge. Feeling himself placed in a false position, he refuses promotion while certain of his colleagues remain unhonored. He has left the capital and will not return until the question is settled. Count Yamagata, the war minister, declined the title of marquis for similar reasons.

The U. S. Gold Reserve.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—The treasury to-day lost $1,650,000 gold for export to Europe, leaving the reserve only $1,300,000 above the hundred million point.

DURRANT TRIAL DRAGS ON.

No Nearer the Hearing Now Than a Week Ago.

San Francisco, Aug. 12.—To-day's proceedings in the case of Durrant, charged with the murder of Blanche Lamont, do not complete the jury; the morning session passed without the addition of a single juror. In fact, the number of accepted jurors was reduced from 9 to 8, for the court excused Juror Brown. In a long opinion Judge Murphy said that he would allow the district attorney to challenge Brown, because the prosecutor had not known that Brown voted to acquit M. D. Howell of a charge of counterfeiting because the evidence was circumstantial. The district attorney made a peremptory challenge to Brown, and the court allowed it. The defence took exception and moved to dismiss, but the motion was promptly denied. The court then took up the defendant's motion for contempt proceedings against the newspapers which had published matter connected with Juror Brown, and had interviewed him regarding his availability as a juror. The court made an address to the press, stating that the publication of any articles tending to destroy defendant's chances of receiving a fair trial was contempt, and warned newspaper men of the necessity of conservative treatment of this and similar cases. He declined then to act upon the newspaper citations issued at the request of the defendant.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme court—B. Van Volkenburg vs. Canadian Western Ranching Company, Limited—This case was concluded yesterday and judgment given by Mr. Justice Drake, whereby he declared that the sale of the butcher shop, etc., made by the defendant company on the 24th October, 1894, was void and that the company were merely mortgagees in possession, and would have to account to the plaintiff for the rents and profits of the butcher business carried by the company since the 24th October, 1894, and the plaintiff was at liberty to redeem the whole of the securities on payment of whatever should be found due on taking the accounts, and costs. S. Perry Mills for plaintiff, Mr. A. E. McPhillips for defendant.

In Coughlan v. the Corporation, Mr. Justice Drake this morning delivered his judgment. His Lordship directs a reference to make the calculations of the actual number of cubic yards of rock taken out, or, which but for tunnels would have been actually removed on each contract, based on a 3 ft. 6in. trench, and the amount to be calculated at $8.75 per yard, and allow on Contract 1. an addition of 17½ per cent for extra risk and labor. Further directions and costs are reserved and the matter to be brought on in vacation. Mr. E. V. Bodwell for plaintiff, and Mr. W. J. Taylor for defendants.

Hudson's Bay Company v. Hazlett—Appeal to two judges of the supreme court from a judgment of the chief justice holding that book debts are not exempt under the Homestead Act. To this court of appeal consisting of Crease and Drake, J.J., Mr. Archer Martin on behalf of the defendant appealed. Mr. Justice Drake drew counsel's attention to the fact that an order had been made in the county court chambers this morning staying the proceedings in the appeal until security for costs had been given. It was contended by Mr. Martin that the appeal having been brought in the supreme court, a subsequent order made in the court below was inoperative as regards the appelate court, to which latter the application should have been made. The court held that so long as the order in the county court staying the proceedings was in force, the appeal could not be entertained. The appeal was directed to stand pending an appeal from the county court order staying the proceedings.

Mr. Blake Coming Home.

London, Aug. 13.—Hon. Edward Blake, member of parliament for the south division of Longford, is going to Toronto and thence to New Zealand.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have decided to extend the Nakusp and Slocan railway from Three Forks to Sandon. Mr. Abbott, the general superintendent of the Pacific division has gone to West Kootenay to arrange for letting the contracts for the construction of this extension, which will be about 4½ miles in length. Work will be commenced immediately, and it is hoped that the road will be completed before the winter sets in. By means of this extension, the railway will tap the district in which the Slocan Star and other important mines are situated, the ores from which can then be shipped without the expense of a haul of several miles by wagons.

Dr. H. F. Merrill.

No Other Medicine

SO THOROUGH AS

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills for liver and bowels.

SEND TO-DAY.

Ladies and gentlemen, be alive to your own interest. There has recently been discovered and is now for sale by the undersigned, a truly wonderful "Hair Grower" and "Complexion Whitening." This "Hair Grower" will actually grow hair on a bald head in six weeks. A gentleman who has no beard can have a thrifty growth in six weeks by the use of this wonderful "Hair Grower." It will also prevent the hair from falling. By the use of this remedy boys raise an excellent moustache in six weeks. Ladies, if you want a surprising head of hair, have it immediately by the use of this "Hair Grower." I also sell a "Complexion Whitening" that will in one month's time make you as clear and white as the skin can be made. We never knew a lady or gentleman to use two bottles of this Whitening for they all say that before they finished the second bottle they were as white as they would wish to be. After the use of this Whitening, the skin will forever retain its color. It also removes freckles, etc., etc. The "Hair Grower" is 50 cents per bottle, and the "Face Whitening" 50 cents per bottle. Either of these remedies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders to

R. RYAN, 350 Climour St., Ottawa, Ont.

P. S.—We take P. O. stamps same as cash, but parties ordering by mail will confer a favor by ordering $1 worth, as it will require this amount of the solution to accomplish either purpose; then it will save us the rush of P. O. stamps.