SUBJECTS.

ever reached by
iles.
Pistol river in
ere recently fell a
eighed tipped the

loration of ceil-
ed is caused by
them by the
duced by the gas.
ogist of repute,
onstrated by ex-
caused a rush of
hich varies with
ght.
New York city
poisoned by hot
s supposed that
powders used on
bugs, caused the

was a fall of
or, which was
the manner of
It had been ex-
n of science and
the family *leca-*

ng, February 24,
of Scotland, was
ner than London
twenty degrees
fourteen degrees
nd three degrees

sun has as much
wo hundred ordi-
of eight candle
econd of time it
eat as would re-
of twelve thou-
ns of tons of the

an adult inhales
hy man respires
nes a minute, or
s a day; a child
five times a min-
he adult respira-
er minute; while

re is an element
apple similar to
narkable strength
gle apple will di-
ef. It is further
of the fruit is a
of the membrane

THE NAME

aught thirty-three
ay.
istook strychnine
He recovered,

man ate half a
t one sitting the

bride who is six
fourths inches in
nteen years old.
e Carlo from Lon-
on the maximum
rteen consecutive

been astonishing
hunters by killing
explosive bullets
te.
ing near Newmar-
ght by a barbed-
esult that several
from his jaw.
sleigh riding with
ore a brght red
chased two miles
d to the color of

Arcadia, Fla., the
as married to her
our of her former
t at the ceremony
e ninth victim.
the champion belt
l go to the young
, who lay perfect-
vatched a couple of
jewelry and false

Detroit has chal-
stained from food
to try conclusions
es to wager $15,-
weaken before he
nish."
Talbot county,
ttended service at
idden on a train
city. Recently a
pay his fare to
used to go.

N JEWELRY.

de in silver repre-
h a frog upon it.
being employed to
ons and bracelet

he form of a ma-
er, with an ivory

horn is made of
avy silver handle,

irdle is designed to
ope. At one end is
d at the other an
apparently spliced

d vinaigrettes dec-
now shown. The
y plain and in no
but the enameled
tty and sometimes

or a pocket cork-
jeweler's window
d the instrument
rance of a crab's
on both sides, dis-
part of the article.
(N. Y.) jeweler's
ase and matchbox,
accompany each
They are incased in
ed box. They are
amented in enamel.
bunch of richly
rates both.
e heads has just
New York jeweler.
knob, which, on
es the surface of a
n, however, is only
series of leaves on
may be placed.
eight portraits.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Hanlan and Stephenson Preparing for the Great Race on Saturday.

The Toronto Man Still Willing to Accommodate Westminster's Pet.

THE OAR.

Only another day and Victorians will have the privilege and pleasure of seeing a really good boat race—the match in shells between Hanlan and Stephenson, to be rowed on the Shawnigan Lake course next Saturday. Both men are in splendid form and will make the contest fast and keen. The morning special train will enable the visitors from this city to get to the lake in time to get good places.

AT SHAWNIGAN.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE, B. C., Oct 28.—Stephenson had a six mile walk before breakfast; he rowed over the course on Shawnigan Lake, making from 36 to 38 strokes per minute, the perspiration running from his brow, returning to the boat house in grand form. Several small bets, from $10 to $50 were made; the bets run about even. In the afternoon he took a four mile row over the three mile course, which has lately been measured. Several sporting men are here from Nanaimo watching the men in their practice, and the oarsmen can hardly make a spurt without some of them haunting them and watching every movement they make. Hanlan arrived yesterday morning on the 9:30 train from Victoria, bringing with him one racing shell with all the latest improvements, also two pair of Donahue's oars. He took a spurt about six miles over the course and around the lake and returned to the boat house, rowing about 28 strokes per minute. He expressed his opinion to Mr. Koenig, proprietor of the Shawnigan Lake hotel, that it was one of the finest pieces of water he ever rowed on. Mr. Koenig is doing everything possible to make the oarsmen's visit here very pleasant, and is giving them every attention possible. Hanlan says, "If the treatment I receive here continues, I will not want to leave the lake. I intend to make this place my headquarters while in British Columbia for my training." This morning he took a row of about six miles, averaging from 28 to 36 strokes per minute all the distance; this afternoon he took a run into the woods and shot a lovely buck, returning to his boathouse he took another spin over the course.

There are plenty of ducks in the lake at present.

HANLAN'S REPLY.

"SHAWNIGAN LAKE, Oct. 28.—I am prepared to meet McLean, of Westminster, and give him one hundred yards start over the same course as Hanlan, Stevenson and Dutch rowed on at Westminster; he to row in the same boat I met him with at Vancouver and I in the same, for $400 a side, just as soon as he deposits the money with A. B. Mackenzie, of New Westminster, as stakeholder, and draws up articles similar to what we had before, the race to come off on November 17th. ED. HANLAN."

A SMITH IS AFTER HIM.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 28.—McLean has received a challenge from a man named Smith, of Vancouver, to row a three-mile race on the Fraser for $100 a side. McLean has accepted the challenge, and went over, tonight, to complete arrangements.

FOOTBALL.

CORRIG BLUES V. CORRIG WHITES.

A very evenly contested return match was played between the above rival Corrig College teams yesterday on Beacon Hill. Owing to the slippery state of the ground, the play was not at times fast, yet the forwards played well together, and, taken as a whole, the teams are fast improving under careful daily coaching. The Blues were this time deservedly victorious, scoring three goals to their opponents' one. For the Blues, R. Wilson, J. McLeod and F. Green played best; while for the Whites, A. Goward and W. Pemberton tried hard to avert defeat. As each team has now gained a victory, there will be a match next Wednesday to settle which is the better team.

The teams yesterday were:

Blues—G. Wilson, goal; F. Green and A. Field, backs; A. Vernon, J. McLeod and J. Hunter, half-backs; R. Wilson, P. McLeod, P. Higgins, R. Fell and R. Worlock, forwards.

Whites—R. Smith, goal; W. Pemberton and G. Johnston, backs; A. Green, H. Wilson and G. Bayne, half-backs; C. Cartwright, D. McLeod, D. Hunter, A. Goward and E. Hornsby, forwards.

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 28.—The Vancouver and Westminster Rugby football teams play the first match of the season in this city, on Saturday.

HERE AND THERE.

The adjourned meeting of the cricket club will be held next Tuesday evening.

There was no polo, yesterday; reason, too much dampness.

THE SUCCESSFUL HOSPITAL.

Charitable and Generous Friends of the Homœopathic Hospital.

In the parlor of Association Hall gathered, last evening, many of Toronto's best known citizens. These ladies and gentlemen were interested in the welfare of the Toronto Homœopathic Hospital. It was the first annual meeting of the supporters of this most worthy charity, and from the enthusiasm manifested, its future is well assured. Among those present were Sir Adam and Lady Wilson, Sir Casimir and Lady Gzowski, Rev. Dr. Parsons, Judge Macdougall, W. H. Howland, Rev. T. C. DeaBarres, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gurney, Miss Gurney, Mrs. Robert Baldwin, Rev. Wm. Brookman, J. D. Nasmith, Dr. and Mrs. Emory, Mrs. Robert Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry O'Brien, the Misses O'Brien, Walter S. Lee, Frank Arnoldi, Mrs. J. Grant Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. F. Roper, J. Grant Macdonald, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Tyrrell, J. Gordon Brown, Mrs. Gibson, Dr. and Mrs. Howitt, Mrs. McMurrich, Dr. E. T. Adams, Dr. J. B. Hall, Dr. L. D. Evans, Dr. E. H. Robinson, Dr. Ogden Jones, Dr. O. F. Macdonald, Dr. W. J. H. Emory.

The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Howland, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. Parsons, Judge McDougall read the report of the secretary, Miss Kathleen O'Brien. The report stated that the hospital was doing splendid work and had outgrown its present building. So scarce was room that a house physician could not be accommodated.

PROGRESSING STEADILY.

In moving the adoption of the report, Judge Macdougall congratulated those present upon the steady advance of the hospital. He narrated how, in 1886, he had subscribed toward the foundation of a homœopathic dispensary. Then he went over the history of the engaging of the first hospital rooms in Richmond street. The city had given $200, and this was the only grant given. In 1889, the doctors in attendance advised the Board of Management that there were many patients who could not be successfully treated as out patients. Accordingly, a few rooms were rented in Richmond street, and within ten days the whole of the available accommodation was occupied. Then, in terse terms, Judge Macdougall recited how there was raised $3,000 for the fitting-up of the present hospital. Since then 288 patients had been treated. Frequently financial difficulties had been encountered, but, these excepted, the hospital was thoroughly successful. A great deal of the prosperity of the institution was due to the generosity of Mr. J. Ross Robertson. Though not an homœopathist, that gentleman had made most generous contributions to the institution. Judge Macdougall told how Mr. Robertson had fitted up the largest ward in the building at his own expense. Had it not been for this most unlooked for aid the hospital must inevitably have been unsuccessful.

Sir Casimir Gzowski, in well chosen words, expressed his delight at the progress of the hospital. Instead of one or two or three benevolent individuals giving the greater part of the money necessary to keep up such an institution, everyone should give his or her mite. Sir Casimir seconded the adoption of the report.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. F. Roper moved the adoption of the report of the treasurer, which showed that the receipts since the opening of the hospital have been: Subscriptions, $5,069.40; dispensary grant from City of Toronto for years 1890-91 (including balance handed over by the dispensary on the opening of the hospital), $1,130.69; from patients, $1,429.55; nurses' fees, $341.50; miscellaneous, $16; from City of Toronto for maintenance of patients, $3,635.80; from Province of Ontario for year ending Sept. 30, 1890, $850 20: Government aid, payable by Province of Ontario, and earned for Sept. 30, 1891, $3,215.40, (this latter sum is not payable till 1892). Total receipts, including sum payable by Province of Ontario in 1892, $15,688 54.

Mr. Edward Gurney, in seconding the report, expressed his delight at the steady progress of homœopathy. Those believing in this method of treating disease should keep together and in any way possible advance its interests. Unfortunately, in this country, people had many things to do with their money. Consequently, there had not been as many subscriptions as the worth of the institution deserved; but, with the growth of the country, the men of money would become more generous. Mr. Gurney read some extracts from his annual report of the Boston Homœopathic Hospital, which showed that the rates charged pay patients were much higher than those charged in the Toronto hospital. In the raising of the rates Mr. Gurney saw a possible means of increasing the revenue.

Mr. Henry O'Brien in moving the report of the Training School for Nurses in connection with the hospital, as prepared by Miss Brent, the Lady Superintendent, was delighted to find that this most laudable work was so successful. Nurses who were unsuccessful in allopathic cases would not prove serviceable in cases in which was used homœopathic treatment. It was therefore necessary that there should be an institution in which nurses could be trained on homœopathic principles.

The adoption of the medical report was moved by Dr. Ogden Jones. It showed that 313 patients were treated during the last 21 months, with only a percentage of deaths of 3.18 per cent.

This board of management was elected: Messrs. Frank Arnoldi, J. Gordon Brown, James Henderson, Clarkson Jones, His Honor J. E. Macdougall, W. Barclay McMurrich, J. D. Nasmith, Henry O'Brien, F. Roper, Sir Adam Wilson, J. W. G. Whitney, Mrs. Robert Baldwin, Mrs. Blachford, Mrs. John Brown, Mrs. Vere Brown, Mrs. H. P. Burton, Mrs. S. Davison, Mrs. Alex. Gibson, Mrs. R. Gooderham, Mrs. E. Gurney, Mrs. J. B. Hall, Mrs. R. B. Hamilton, Mrs. Howitt, Mrs. Grant Macdonald, Mrs. J. E. Macdougall, Mrs. McFarlane, Mrs. W. B. McMurrich, Miss O'Brien, Mrs. F. Roper, Miss Thacker, Mrs. J. D. Tyrrell, Mrs. Vendermissen.—Toronto Telegram.

Butter at One Dollar a Pound.

Butter at one dollar a pound seems pretty high, but there is one grade brought to the Washington market which "fetches" that money. As may be surmised, however, the demand for such butter is limited. Only a few families use it, chief among them being those of the many-times millionaire Senators from California, Stanford and Hearst. The butter in question is a brand of peculiar excellence, made at Darlington, Pa. It is worked until it is uncommonly firm and dry. That it is worth one dollar a pound, however, may well be doubted. Only twenty or thirty pounds a week are sold. There are other grades of gilt-edged butter that sell at sixty, fifty, forty-five and forty cents respectively. The forty-cent grade is used at the White House and is very good. The fifty-cent and sixty-cent grades are made in Philadelphia from selected cream and are considered very fine articles. The butter which is sold at the White House is from Elgin, Ill. Large quantities of the best butter sold in Washington come from the West. First-rate butter can be had there at thirty-five cents and a very good grade is quoted at twenty-five.

Russia Disapproves of Emigration.

The Government authorities of the Polish Lithuanian and Volhynian provinces have enacted stringent measures for the prevention of emigration. The border guards have been reinforced by strong military detachments, and orders have been given to them to intercept the emigrants and to send them back to the interior. But the push of emigration is so strong among the peasants that nothing can avail. Where twenty or thirty emigrants are caught and returned a hundred others find means to escape the vigilance of the guards. There seems to be a settled conviction among the peasants and the mechanics of those provinces that there is no rest and no security for them in Russia, and that in Brazil they will find both. Two causes are assigned for the emigration fever—the interference of the Government with the management of the Catholic and the Protestant churches and the greed of land-owners and of manufacturers who oppress the laborers. All the Russian papers are full of accounts of emigration incidents and of suggestions to stem the tide of emigration.

Heath lamps burn without chimney, at Weiler Bros.

CHILI'S REVOLUTION.

Programme for the New Administration—Minister Egan's Demands for Explanations.

Chinese Agitation—Feelings Adverse to Foreigners Spreading—The Celestials in California.

PANAMA, Oct. 27.—Chilian advices say: The different political parties who initiated the revolution are making a draft of the programme that is to be observed by the new administration, and which they will all sign, binding themselves to respect it no matter who gains the presidential election. This programme does not tend to provide a new system of administration. It merely establishes general principles, which, based on liberty, are to be observed by the new political organization, and these principles are: The right of suffrage; the punishment of any government official who should interfere in the election; absolute independence of the three chief authorities; national submission to the resolutions of the chambers; responsibility of the president and his ministers; reduction of the ordinary expenses; modification of the foreign debt; conversion of national paper currency into metallic currency; augmentation of the army and fleet; suppression of unnecessary employments; steady development of railroads; amicable relations with other nations; limitations of the diplomatic service, and the establishment of commercial treaties with different nations. The latest from Lima concerning the captured provinces held by Chili are that Senora Rosa Vayan, the Widow Correa, and many of the principal ladies of Lima have determined to raise funds for the ransom of the Peruvian provinces taken by Chili in the late international war.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Times, this morning says, Minister Egan's request for an explanation from the Chilian government is natural and proper, but the expression of indignation is a little premature. The account, from the American standpoint, leaves it extremely doubtful whether the paid servants of the Chilian government are guilty. Until America is able to prove this she has no right to prefer demands in a blustering and threatening manner. Riots are not unknown under the benignant sway of the Washington City government. Chili might justly recall the fact that Minister Egan openly enrolled himself among the partisans of the defeated pretender, adding appreciably to the difficulty of reaching a settlement. She might also remind America of the New Orleans affair, for which Italy got little satisfaction. The Times concludes by doubting whether, apart from the Irish, any large section of Americans approve of bluster toward a country not too kindly treated in its troubles and too weak for a self-respecting adversary to strike without the greatest reluctance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A letter from Iquiqui, Chili, dated September 16, says: Reports received here from the South state that a large number of executions have occurred in Santiago and Valparaiso in the last few weeks. The victims are people who had been particularly active in their opposition to the revolutionists, but none of them were persons of special prominence. Commercial affairs in Iquiqui and all other points in the northern part of Chili are in a peculiar condition at the present time. During the revolution the ports in the south of Chili were closed against those in the north, and no produce of any kind was received here from the south. Consequently, large cargoes, principally of flour and hay, were imported here from San Francisco and other foreign ports. More of these articles were received here than could be consumed at the time, and the merchants in Iquiqui, Antofogasta and other northern ports now have large stocks on hand, which they are unable to dispose of. They will suffer heavy losses.

HAMBURG, Oct. 27.—A semi-official correspondent to-day denies the statement that the European powers and the United States had decided to take no imperative action in China with a view of defending their common interests. The correspondent adds that there is no national or special arrangement to protect those interested.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Mr. Griffith Jones, missionary to Hankow, asserts that the Chinese riots are not fomented by secret societies, but by literary and official classes.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 27.—The anti-foreign movement continues in Hunan province, and among the rebel chiefs are many viceroys, magistrates and generals. The government seems unable to prevent the spread of the uprising and its propaganda against foreigners. Following is the substance of an important document, which has been displayed on the walls everywhere:

"Inhabitants who are anxious of preventing a violation of our country, let us prepare a plan of defense, so that every district may take up arms and assemble its forces. Every great district should furnish 20,000 men; every lesser district 15,000, and every small district, 10,000. Let us chase from our provinces the devil-mouthed European pigs. Having power, money and men, and being brave, let us destroy the enemy. It would be much better to burn their dwellings, churches and mission buildings than confiscate them for the purpose of increasing our revenue. We will extinguish fire dangerous to Chinese dwellings. Let us stamp on the cattle of Jesus, the heavenly pigs. Let us punish the converted Chinese, the traitors, and let us banish the families of the guilty on the ships of the American fleet."

FRESNO, Cal., Oct. 27.—Opposition to the Chinese in this county, which has a permanent Chinese population of 3,000, has taken a serious turn. The railroad company has discharged some white section men, substituting Chinese. On Saturday night the whole of Chinatown at Madeira was destroyed by fire, evidently incendiary. More than 100 coolies were made homeless. At Selma, on Saturday night, about fifty workmen visited the China section hands and ordered them to leave by midnight, but the officers interfered. As a matter of precaution the Chinese were brought here, and, last night, the house which they had vacated was set on fire. On Saturday morning the streets of Selma were found placarded with posters urging the driving out of Chinese, reciting the fact that within a week twenty white men have been replaced at that point with Chinese by the railroad company, which meant a loss of $12,000 a year to business and the driving of white men into enforced idleness.

Cure for Chapped Hands.

DEAR SIRS,—I think it is a privilege to recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a sure cure for chapped hands, swellings, sore throat, etc. I recommend it to all.—Mrs. Geo. Ward, Josephine, Ont.

Mr. Thirkettle's comic song formed a very pleasant feature of the recent smoking concert of the Sons of St. George.

A STRANGE STORY.

How a Man Who Was Stolen by Indians in Infancy Learned Who He Was.

There is a barber in this city, named Henry Pettit, who has a rare tale of adventure to tell concerning himself, of how he was stolen when four years old by the Indians, and how he finally found his father, says a Crawfordsville correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal. Pettit was born in 1838 at the Indian trading post near Port Huron, Mich., where his father had an exchange store and was well patronized by the Indians. In 1842 Turkey Foot, chief of the Black Creek Indians, got into a difficulty with the father of Pettit, claiming that he had given him a "wildcat" dollar in making change. This was denied by Pettit, who would not take back the money.

The Indian went away mad and vowing that he would get even. The Indians about this time sold their lands about Port Huron and were being removed to a reservation near the present city of Sandusky. The Indian at once executed a plan to get revenge on Pettit. The night before Turkey Foot left he stole the boy in this manner: He found out that Pettit was not at home one night, and he entered the house at midnight. Walking lightly across the floor he jerked the sleeping babe from the arms of the mother, who awoke in alarm only to find that her baby was gone. A diligent search failed to find a trace of the missing boy, and he was given up as dead. The Indian took the lad, now four years old, to Ohio, where an old squaw took charge of him.

There was a white man with the tribe named Timothy Crocker, whom the Indians sent back to Port Huron to tell Pettit that his boy had died in Canada. Thus the parents were made to believe that their boy was dead. The lad lived with the Indians until eleven years old, when a man named Howser, of Williamsport, Pa., who was among these Indians, bought the boy for a small consideration and took him back to his home. The boy there learned the barber trade, but as to where the Indians got him he could not remember. He was sent to a school at Republic, O., where he received a license to teach. He was there going by the name of Timothy Crocker, and in 1855 he was married to Miss Catherine Eckert, who lived at Delphi, this state, where he purchased a barber shop.

When the war commenced he enlisted in the Ninth Indiana infantry. While this company was with Sherman in the "March to the Sea" and in Alabama "Crocker" was approached by a man who asked him his name. "Crocker" told him, and the man denied it, saying that he was the very counterpart of a Mr. Pettit at Port Huron, Mich.; that he must be the missing son, long since supposed to be dead. The stranger took the name of the town where "Crocker" lived, and told him that when the war closed proof would be presented showing that "Timothy Crocker" was Henry Pettit, the son of Edward Pettit. After the war "Crocker" settled at Westville, near La Porte, where he soon heard from the mysterious person who had told him such a strange story while in the army. This was soon followed by a telegram from Edward Pettit, of Port Huron, Mich., saying: "Come at once and lose no time."

"Crocker" went, hardly knowing what to think would be the outcome of his trip. He arrived at Port Huron, and upon stepping from the train he met his father face to face—two men almost the exact image of each other. There could be no mistaking the fact that one was the father and the other the son. The mother had died many years before.

SPANISH POLITENESS.

It Seems to Consist Mostly of Extravagant and Meaningless Phrases.

The Spanish lover has a very pretty way of saying: "I throw myself at your feet, senorita." Of course, he does nothing of the kind, explains the Detroit Free Press. The Spanish hostess says to her friends: "Possess yourself of my house, it is all yours," but she does not expect them to take actual possession. The words are the flower of chivalry. But an occasional visitor takes these polite people at their word, and they are too polite to explain the mistake. When Gen. and Mrs. Grant were in Cuba they were invited to dine at the palace of the governor general in Havana. In the evening a ball was given which was attended by the beauty of the city. Among the senoritas was one lady who stood conversing with the American general's wife. She was superbly dressed and carried a marvelous fan which had descended to her from her great-grandmother. It was a costly affair of carving, lace and diamonds. Mrs. Grant admired it, upon which the Spanish lady at once handed it to her with the usual remark: "It is yours, madame, with the greatest felicity. Do me the great favor to possess yourself of it." Mrs. Grant was delighted; she warmly thanked the lady and kept the fan, nor would the dismayed senorita, who had lost an heirloom, permit the mistake to be announced.

Hypnotic Experiments.

The chief French surgeons and medical professors have for some time been carefully studying the effects of mesmerism on the female patients of the Salpetriere hospital, and M. Babinski, a clinical surgeon of that establishment, has effected a series of experiments which would seem to open up a new future for medical science. In proving that certain hysterical symptoms could be transferred by aid of the magnet from one patient to another he took two subjects, one a dumb woman afflicted with hysteria and the other a female who was in a state of hypnotic trance. A screen was placed between the two and the hysterical woman put under the influence of a strong magnet. After a few moments she was able to speak, while the one in the hypnotic trance was rendered as dumb as the hysterical woman had been. Luckily for the healthier patients these transformations were only temporary.

MAN-EATING GIANTS OF SERI.

Stories of a Horrible People Living on an Island in the Gulf of California.

"There are one hundred and seventy-four giant cannibals, men and women, living on Seri island, in the Gulf of California, and not sixty miles from the mainland of Mexico," said George G. McNamara to a San Francisco Examiner reporter recently.

"What I say might seem ridiculous, but it is nevertheless a fact, for I have seen some of them during my travels in Mexico. Who their ancestors were or how long they have occupied the island is not known, but they are now becoming extinct.

"I saw three women and one man, and their appearance and manner gave me the impression that they are brutes by nature and brutes in heart and soul. It was just by chance that I saw them, as few of them venture away from the island except to sell the mats and shawls which they make from the skins and feathers of the albatross. They are cunning thieves, but otherwise their minds are dull—in fact, they seem stupefied. They have a vacant stare in their eyes, and, when not serious, an idiotic smile spreads over their faces.

"The island of Seri is about twenty miles long and at places ten miles wide, and I was told no Mexican or white man ever ventures near or attempts to land on it, as they claim the island is their domain and shoot the intruders with poisoned arrows or capture and eat them. They exist on fish and goat meat, which are plentiful. Low houses, built of shrubbery, are their abode. Some live in 'dugouts,' or caves cut into banks. They roam about the island and lead the laziest life of any people that I have ever heard of. No one can really tell what their daily routine of living is, but it is a fact that the tribe is dying out, and that it will not be many years before they will become extinct.

"Their mode of burial is not known, but it is estimated that where there are now a handful there were several thousand not ten years ago, and if they bury the dead and do not burn the bodies, as cannibals do, the bones of their enormous frames will cover a large area of the island.

"The man I photographed is over seven feet in height. His face was a study when he saw the lens pointed at him, and he could not understand what was being done. He, as are all his race, was superstitious, but we overcame that obstacle by giving him a present of an old pair of trousers, which he immediately tied around his neck. The gentleman standing next to him is about six feet tall, and he had to hold the Indian's hand. An old rag encircled the upper portion of the Indian's limbs, and it was tied around the waist. The blanket is made of albatross skin and feathers. The bow and arrows which he holds are the only weapon they know of or use. His legs from the knee down are not covered. The hat he wears is of straw, and he, as he stands there, is the typical Seri Indian.

"The women wear patched dresses made of cloth which they receive for albatross mats and shawls. They are wrinkled and old, very few girls being among the tribe. The dowis on their heads contain broken vessels made of clay.

"They are a wonderful people," continued McNamara, "and no doubt their past history, if revealed, will bring to light facts that relate to the magnificent reign of the Montezumas, or even far beyond the time of Cortez."

CATHEDRAL ARCHITECTURE.

How the Great Church of Rome Was Built of Butter.

The cathedral is first found to perfection in the thirteenth century, but it is more elaborate in the fourteenth, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The tenth century was an important epoch in the history of cathedrals. It was the general belief at that time that the end of the world was approaching, and a falling off in building activity is noticed in consequence. After the beginning of the year 1000 A. D. a general sense of relief is shown in the building of new churches. The erection of a church was a convenient means for the expression of thankfulness. The founding of monasteries, especially of the Cistercian order, led also to this phenomenal activity. An illustration of this progressive spirit is seen in the tower of Rouen cathedral, which was built of butter. I mean by that that the people of Rouen, by giving up butter in Lent, paid for it from their savings.

The sculpture of cathedrals, which was so exquisitely carried out in the middle ages, contained a means for teaching the Bible in days when books were almost unknown. This is well shown in the statues of Christ. At that time it was more than a symbol, it was a sign of the living spirit. Then, too, the cathedral was more than a church and was not merely a religious place. It was the one superlative place in the city—the center of learning and of the community. Our modern churches have deteriorated, as in the early days, to mere places of worship.

The March of Science

A curious example of how modern research in bacteriology was foreshadowed long ago is furnished in a report of a recent lecture of Prof. Pearson given in Nature. He there quoted a French traveler visiting England in 1663, who attended a meeting of the Royal academy on May 23 of that year. At this meeting it was reported, among other things, "that the germination of insects does not arise from decay; for the intestines of an animal and other parts which easily corrupt having been placed in a glass, closed with cotton wool, so that no fly or other animal could enter, but only the air could penetrate, they had been preserved for six months without maggot or other thing being observed." This is almost exactly the experiment of Pasteur in the present generation, except that in the latter experiment not only were insects and "other animals" excluded, but also the microscopic vegetable germs, which were utterly unknown to the earlier experimenter

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni District: Commencing at a post near the mouth of Kennedy River, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east to river, and meandering bank of river to commencement, containing 250 acres, more or less.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. W. J. SUTTON.
aug28-w-2mo

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post near a small lake about four miles south-east of Kennedy lake, thence west 40 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence east to lake and meandering lake to a point 80 chains east, thence north 60 chains, thence west to commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less.
R. K. SUTTON.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post on the north-east corner of James Gray's claim, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to commencement, containing 320 acres.
BENJAMIN COOMBE.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land, Alberni district: Commencing at a post on a small lake, about sixty chains south of R. K. Sutton's claim, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east to lake and meandering lake to commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.
EDWIN J. SUTTON.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable 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 making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia: Commencing at a post on the beach at Escalante Point, about three miles south of Nootka Sound, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence south meandering along shore to the point of commencement.
P. A. PAULSON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, West Coast, Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post, on the beach 80 chains south of P. A. Paulson's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to the place of commencement.
DANIEL CARMODY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south-east corner of Daniel Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.
PATRICK A. O'FARRELL.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of Daniel Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.
LEWIS H. NORTHEY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a point at the south-east corner of Daniel Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to post.
JESSIE M. ALLEN.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach about 160 chains south of the south-west corner of L. H. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering shore to post.
HENRY DRUM.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate south of Escalante Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of Henry Drum's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to post.
JESSIE M. DRUM.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate south of Escalante Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of Henry Drum's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.
WM. B. ALLEN.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate south of Escalante Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of Henry Drum's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.
FLORENCE A. ALLEN.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach about 160 chains south from Wm. B. Allen's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.
MOLLIE C. NORTHEY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of Mollie C. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to post.
ANNIE K. PAULSON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au 8-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Escalante Point and Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south-east corner of Mollie C. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.
ANNIE S. CARMODY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

FOR SALE.

ONE Pool Table, nearly new (5x10 ft.) by Brunswicke-Balke Co., with balls, cues and usual fittings complete. Can be seen by applying to the Steward at the Victoria Club, Fort St., Victoria. au28-tf-w

I HEREBY give notice that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land: Commencing at the north-east corner of R. K. Sutton's claim, Alberni district, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to commencement, containing 320 acres.
JAMES GRAY.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Escalante Point and Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south-east corner of W. J. Taylor's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to post.
F. A POWELL.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate about three miles north of Estevan Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of W. J. Taylor's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to post.
D. M. EBERTS.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate one mile north from Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of W. F. Toles' claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to post.
GEO. H. PURDON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate one mile north of Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of W. F. Toles' claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.
GEO. F. STACY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate one mile north of Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of W. F. Toles' claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to post.
CARRIE L. PAULSON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to