TENNYSON DEAD.

Poet Laureate Slowly Sinks to the Rest He Has so Longed For.

Died Attained While Surrounded by Numbers of Sorrowing Friends.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—At half-past three this afternoon Tennyson's physicians report that he is dying. He is passing away quietly and slowly, and may linger for some hours. The household at Aldworth were watching beside his bed side at half-past seven o'clock, looking for his death. Sir Andrew Clark, Dr. Dobbs, Lady Tennyson, Hallam Tennyson and an old family servant are in the chamber. Sir Andrew Clark planned return to London early in the evening, but has dismissed his carriage and will remain with his patient until the last. Sir Andrew Clark and Dr. Dobbs sent word from this evening, to the reporters waiting outside the Aldsworth gate, that Tennyson was dying slowly, painlessly and conscious. Messengers were despatched hurriedly over Haslemoe road to convey the news to the offices of the London dailies. For the crowd of reporters waited in Haslemoe for the next bulletin from the bedside of the dying poet. At 15 minutes after six, Lady Clark left the house and entered a carriage to be driven to London over the Haslemoe road. At the gate of the grounds she stopped and answered the inquiries of reporters. To the little group of men and women from Haslemoe, who had gone to Aldworth the night before the house of the dying man. She said that all hope was gone. Tennyson's mind was unclouded and he knew that his remaining hours of life were few. He had talked tranquilly of death with his wife and son Hallam. He seemed to be perfectly happy and free from pain. Lady Clark spoke with tears as if of the scene at the bedside.

The hopes of Tennyson's recovery were raised between 11 and 12 o'clock last night. The bulletin at 5 o'clock, last night said no change in the patient's condition was apparent. At 6 o'clock, the gate was came out and fastened with a stout wire rustic gate at the front entrance to the grounds around the house. He expected that Tennyson was very near death, and the family wished to secure perfect privacy by the exclusion of all visitors from the grounds. A basket was left for the inspection of friends or admirers who might come for the last news of the failing condition. At 7 o'clock a bulletin giving the course of the disease during the day was given to the reporters, who waited at the entrance. It stated that Tennyson's condition had shown no marked change since last evening. He was extremely weak. The bulletin was fastened to the gate for the information of persons who might come later. As the morning wore on, many men arrived at Aldworth from London, and joined the watchers. The latter hour passed without news from the sick-chamber, yet the people at the gate waited patiently. At 11 o'clock Sir Andrew Clark and Lady Clark arrived in a carriage from London. He had come for a consultation with Dr. Dobbs, although all knew that his mission must prove futile.

Two o'clock a bulletin posted on the gate announced that Tennyson was near the end and could last but a few hours more. Between 12 and 2 o'clock many persons in the village went, after dropping their cards in the basket. Hundreds of telegrams and messages of inquiry and condolence and sympathy were brought from Haslemoe. They came in scores from all parts of Great Britain and the Continent, and the man-servant kept busy receiving and delivering at the door. At 3:30 o'clock another bulletin told the silent crowd that Tennyson was sinking rapidly and would die before midnight. Towards evening most of the visitors went to Haslemoe or London, leaving only the reporters at the gate. At 8 o'clock, the windows of Aldsworth, which had been dark last evening, were lighted except a large bay window opposite the terrace, which was thrown open. Those outside knew that the poet was dead. This impression was corrected by the bulletin at 9 o'clock. Dr. Dobbs says that Tennyson's acute illness began on September 27. He was taken while driving, and the severe cold he then caught developed rapidly into influenza. Tennyson's illness has produced a remarkable interest in his person among the people of the rural districts where he has lived for 20 years undisturbed by them. Except Prof. Palgrave, who lives at Hyndhead, and a few other poet's wealthier neighbors, the neighbors heretofore paid little attention to his coming and going. The simplest of neighbors have made pilgrimages to Aldworth to gather meagre bits of information of the poet's last hours.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Sir Alfred Tennyson died at 1:35 this morning. He was the eldest son of Rev. G. C. Tennyson, elder brother of the Rt. Hon. C. Tennyson Turner, and was born in 1809, at Somersby, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1840 gained the Chancellor's medal for a poem in blank verse, entitled "Timbuctoo." He did not publish anything till 1830, when poems, chiefly lyrical, appeared, but from 1842 the steady and rapid growth of his fame may be traced. The poems of this period, "Morte d'Arthur," "Locksley Hall," "The May Queen" and "The Two Voices" appeared, it was evident their author was entitled to first rank among English poets. So popular did he become after the publication of "In Memoriam," in 1850, it seemed only a matter of course that on the death of Wordsworth the vacant chair of wearing "the laurel, greener there from the brows of him who uttered nothing base," should be offered to him. The ode on the Death of Wellington" was published the morning of the funeral, and so great was the interest in that event that few events of more than temporary interest in the eyes of Englishmen have taken place without eliciting from the laureate some poem worthy of the occasion. In 1855, the year of the commemoration of 1855, the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary Degree of D. C. L., and the citizens of his own College subscribed to have his bust by Woolner, which they placed in their library, and in 1869 they unanimously elected him an honorary fellow of the College. At this time it is impossible to make but mere reference to the life and work of the deceased. They are familiar to almost every reader, having at his happiest had the knack of striking chords to which the heart of almost every one were responsive.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 3.—Miss Olive O'Dell, aged 22, committed suicide here yesterday at her father's residence by blowing a hole through her body. Disappointment in love is thought to be the cause.

THE SEALING TRADE.

Schooners Offered for Sale and the Reason Why—Good, Bad and Indifferent Catches.

The Case of the Rosie Olsen Accepted by the Sealers as a Favorable Decision.

The fact that several sealing schooners are at present on the market for sale, and that the supply appears to be in excess of the demand, caused some inquiries to be made into the matter by a COLONIST reporter, yesterday.

He interviewed many owners and others interested in the sealing business, and ascertained that owing to existing troubles as to the right to hunt in waters heretofore open to all and influenced by none, some who have followed the business for years past are becoming despondent as to its future. The recent seizures in Behring Sea and on the Russian coast, and the loss to ship owners occasioned thereby, have cast quite a gloom over the fraternity; but the ray of hope for which they have for so long been looking, has come in the decision in the case of the Rosie Olsen, which was announced in the special Ottawa correspondence of the COLONIST a couple of days ago.

The Rosie Olsen, now held in Vancouver, has been ordered to be handed over to her rightful owners, Messrs. Spratt & Gray. The schooner was seized outside Behring Sea, and admittedly not within the prescribed limits. This is the contention of the sealers in the other cases—that they were not within the precluded waters, and they contend that the Rosie Olsen case ought to rule the lot. According to subsection 5 of the Seal Fishery (Behring Sea) Act of 1891, cap. 19, "If a British ship is found within Behring Sea . . . it shall lie on the owner or master of such ship to prove that the ship was not used or employed in contravention of this act."

The Merchants' Shipping Act defines the duty after seizure—the vessel is to be brought before "the High Court of Admiralty in England or Ireland or any court having admiralty jurisdiction in Her Majesty's dominions," which, in this case, would be Victoria. This has not been done, and the sealers claim that their case should be promptly decided.

As to vessels seized by another "State" or "nation," the law is equally clear. They are to be "condemned" or returned to their rightful owners.

The fate of the vessels now in possession of the Russians, it is feared, will be that they will be condemned and forfeited. Then comes the international question as to the legality of the seizures, which has yet to be decided.

No doubt there is some cause for complaint on the part of owners. The promptitude with which most of the seizures have been made does not at all bear comparison with the tardiness shown in dealing with the case of those who consider themselves aggrieved. This is the universal opinion of the sealers, and very freely it is expressed.

There is a half expressed opinion that the present system of remunerating the crews of the sealing schooners is not the correct one. Almost every man on board has a financial interest in a big catch. He has a stated rate of wages, with so much added for every skin put under the hatches. In many instances the master of a sealer or his crew having nothing at stake, beyond their wages, while the owners have to run all risk. This state of affairs may, perhaps, be a temptation to some to run the risk of getting inside the line of demarcation, if by so doing they can capture a number of seals, and so add to their claim against the owners.

While many of the schooners have done well this season, others have not paid expenses, and hence the anxiety on the part of a few to get out of the business.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Estimate of American Opinion on the Subject by Chauncey Depew.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Evening Telegram has this: One of the most extraordinary statements by Gladstone in his remarkable Home Rule reply to the Duke of Argyle is his declaration that "a gentleman belonging to the Republican party and in the first rank of public distinction in America told me, before the last presidential election, that 13,000,000 votes would be cast at it, and of that number 12,500,000 would be favorable to the cause of Ireland." The author of the statement, it has been learned, was Chauncey M. Depew. "Yes, I remember making that statement to Mr. Gladstone," said Mr. Depew this morning. "I believed it then; I more firmly believe it now. I was in London at the time, and was invited by Mr. Gladstone to a dinner party given as a compliment to me. I recall that Mr. Gladstone asked me very pointedly just how Americans regarded his Home Rule scheme at that time. I replied that out of 13,000,000 voters at the last presidential election I did not believe there would be 500,000 who were not in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. I will supplement that statement now by saying that if the question comes to a test I do not believe there are 100,000 people in this country who are not in favor of Gladstone's plans for Ireland."

DAN SICKLES' DECLARATION.

He Is Indifferent to Political Parties and Partisan Contentions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A morning paper says: Gen. Daniel Sickles will not go on the stump for Harrison in the present campaign. He made this declaration last night and shattered the hopes of many Republicans based on the published reports of Gen. Sickles' speech to his boys of the Third army corps at the recent reunion in Washington City. "There was nothing of a political character in that speech," said the general. "My reference to Gen. Harrison was not as the candidate of the Republican party, but as a soldier and president of the United States. Neither candidate nor party was mentioned, and political significance was given to the speech only by its adaptation to them

The general added: "For the first time I find myself a sort of Mugwump, with indifference as to political parties and partisan contention. I shall not go on the stump for either candidate. I did so with Governor Hill, for Cleveland in 1888, and our reward was to be accused of knifing the ticket. I went through the state with Governor Hill in 1888 at Cleveland's request. He had found some trouble to handle the old soldiers, and he thought I could assist in keeping them in line. I found them glad enough to see me wherever I went, but they could not be shaken from their determination to vote for Harrison. They said: 'We are glad to see you, general, but you must not ask us to vote for Cleveland.'"

FATAL INFLUENZA.

Peru Heavily Afflicted With the Dread Disease.

PANAMA, Oct. 4.—Peruvian advices say the influenza is making fearful ravages in Lima. On some days the deaths reach 30. The streets are almost deserted, and funeral processions are seen nearly every hour during the day. It is estimated that up to the present over 30,000 persons have been attacked with the disease in Lima. The disease has spread with alarming rapidity at the port of Eurin. According to the reports the number of persons attacked with the disease is very large in proportion to the population, and deaths are counted by the dozens daily. The epidemic also prevails in Pachacamo, Sienquilla, Huaycam and the Manchay valleys. The residents of these places are excited, being completely without medical men and medicines indispensable for the combatting of the disease. In some districts and on the Haciendas many poor people have been attacked by influenza, who have not the slightest means of support, much less medicines with which to baffle the disease. The attention of the authorities has been called to their sad state.

ANOTHER EVICTION.

Mr. Morley Denounced for Trying to Please Both Landlords and Home Rulers.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Parnellites are loud in their denunciation of the Government for allowing a strong force of police to be used as an escort to the posse of bailiffs who evicted a number of defaulting tenants on an estate near Abbey-Feale, to-day. There was a report early in the day that the police had used their batons freely on the unfortunate evictees. This roused the Parnellites to a high degree of indignation, and gave them an opportunity to denounce the Morley regime as being equal to that of Balfour in brutality, but late accounts of the affair show that the first reports were greatly overdrawn. The evictions were carried out with a minimum police activity, though it is true that a large number of constables were on hand to render such aid to the bailiffs as would be required. The Parnellites say that even the presence of such a formidable body of officers is enough to indicate that Mr. Morley is fully committed to the policy of supporting the landlords in their oppressive treatment of the tenants, and they declare that in time for the Irish people to show their teeth and make an effective protest against any further steps in this direction by the Liberal Government.

THE CHILEAN INDEMNITY.

Minister Egan the Bearer of the Amount Paid Over to the Baltimore's Men.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—In conversation with a United Press reporter, U. S. Minister Egan said he was charged by President Montt of Chili to convey to President Harrison a cordial message, couched in very complimentary language. He had with him also, he said, letters of credit for $73,000 gold on Paris, from the Chilean Government, to be distributed between the families of Riggin and Turnbull, the men of the Baltimore, who were killed and injured during the recent troubles, and among those that were injured. The amount of indemnity, he said, was satisfactory to both Governments. The offer of this sum, he said, was made after some negotiations. He further stated that the numerous claims for damages on the part of American citizens, dating back from the Peruvian wars of 1889, 1872, and others, from the Monts revolution of 1858-9, and still further back, would be submitted to the commission to be appointed under the treaty he was carrying to Washington for ratification. These claims, he said, amounted to several millions. Mr. Egan added that when the treaty and the Baltimore case came before the Chilean Congress, in secret, the Minister of Foreign Affairs remarked on the exceedingly friendly spirit in which these negotiations had been carried on.

THE JESUIT GENERAL.

Reminiscences of Him and His Family.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Father John Scully, of Old St. John's church of this city, and one of the best known members of the Jesuit order in Philadelphia, to-day said that Father Martin, who has been elected General of the Society of Jesus by the convocation at Azepetia, Spain, is the youngest member ever chosen to the office with the exception of one of the earlier Generals, who succeeded to the office when but 35 years old. Father Martin is 44 years of age. Father Scully said: "Father Jordon thinks he is a descendant of a family, all of whom were well known members of this parish a century ago. They removed to France, and a subsequent generation settled in Spain. If Father Martin has been officially chosen he will be the first Spanish General we have had since the final restoration of the Jesuits by Pope Pius VII, in 1814. In his special brief four years ago Father Martin has been distinguished among us, and at the preparatory seminaries in Spain he attracted general excellence in his studies. Not long after his ordination his name became well known all over Europe through his poetry, written in the Spanish and Latin languages. In natural sciences he has particularly excelled, and his treaties have been the authority of standard works in their respective departments. The last General before him was a Swiss. Father Beck was a Belgian, Father Rootham a Dutchman. Father Villiger, of Philadelphia, may be chosen on the staff of sides of the new General to represent the English speaking branch. The election of an American General of the order is not at all unlikely in due time."

Odd Fellowship.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Every State and territory of the United States and Canada was represented at the meeting of the moveable Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which began its session here this morning.

Edison's Monopoly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The U.S. Court of Appeals yesterday gave a decision, sustaining the opinion of Judge Wallace, of the Circuit Court proper, awarding priority of invention to Thomas A. Edison for the incandescent electric lights at present manufactured. This patent is now the property of the general electric company, and has a little over three years to run. It is very far reaching in effect and affects about $150,000 now invested in electrical plants.

FESTIVAL OF THE HARVEST.

Thanksgiving Services for the Many Mercies Vouchsafed During the Past Year.

Rev. Canon Beanlands Addresses His Congregation on the Attribute of Gratitude.

Harvest Home services were held, last evening, in Christ Church Cathedral, there being a very large congregation present, and a number of clergymen, including His Lordship Bishop Hills, Ven Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. Canon Beanlands, Revs. E. P. Lipscombe, S. C. Scholefield, W. D. Barker, J. G. Miller and J. B. Hewetson.

The Cathedral was very tastily decorated, more especial attention having been given to the beautifying of the chancel, which was very pretty indeed. The services throughout were most appropriate. Rev. Canon Beanlands preached the thanksgiving sermon, an exhortation to all to bear in mind the attribute of gratitude.

After the sermon the following special thanksgiving hymn was sung by the choir. The words are by Rev. J. S. B. Monsell, and the music by Sir Joseph Barnaby:

CHORUS.—
Sing to the Lord of Harvest,
Sing songs of love and praise,
With joyful hearts and voices
Your hallelujahs raise.
By Him the rolling seasons
In fruitful order move,
Sing to the Lord of Harvest,
A song of happy love.

BOYS.—
By Him the clouds drop fatness,
The deserts bloom and spring,
The hills leap up in gladness
The valleys laugh and sing;
He filleth with His fulness,
All things with large increase,
He crowns the year with goodness
With plenty and with peace.

MEN.—
Heap on His sacred altar
The gifts His goodness gave,
The golden sheaves of harvest,
The souls He died to save.
Your hearts lay down before Him,
When at His feet ye fall,
And with your lives adore Him,
Who gave His life for all.

CHORUS.—
To God the gracious Father
Who made us "very good,"
To Christ who when we wand'red
Restored us with His blood;
And to the Holy Spirit
Who doth upon us pour,
His blessed dews and sunshine,
Be praise for evermore.

IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

The ladies of St. John's, always to the fore on such occasions, were last night, and will be early this morning, busily engaged in preparing "their church" for the festival of the harvest to-night. Of course, they miss the helping hand and valuable suggestions which Mrs. Jenns has given whenever such work was to be done in past years, but still the willing volunteers are working a transformation scene which will be admitted by all to be creditable even to St. John's—and when St. John's is dressed with flowers, fruits and foliage, the picture is always a harmonious one.

The services are to commence at 8 o'clock, Rev. Canon Paddon and Rev. Canon Beanlands taking part, and Ven. Archdeacon Scriven preaching the sermon. The choir will be directed by the leader, Mr. J. Sterling Floyd, while Mr. Bridgman will be at the organ. The order of service is appended:

Voluntary Toccata.....Th. Dubois
Pro. Hymn—"Come, Ye Thankful People, Come".....382
Responses.....Festal.....Tallis
Psalms.....No. 24..Chant, Barnaby in E
.....No. 65..Chant, Garrett in G
1st Lesson.....Deuteronomy 26
Magnificat.....Garrett in F
2nd Lesson.....Matt 13 to v. 31
Nunc Dimittis.....Garrett in F
Anthem—"O Lord, How Manifold Are Thy Works".....J. Barnaby
Hymn—"We Plow the Fields and Scatter"..383
Sermon
Offertory hymn—"O Lord of Heaven and Earth and Sea".....365
Amen.....Sir J. Stainer
Rec. Hymn—"Rejoice, Ye Pure in Heart"..393
Voluntary—Offertory (St. Cecile) in F minor.....E. Batiste
Hallelujah chorus.....Handel

ST. MARK'S FIRST FESTIVAL.

The first harvest festival to be held in the new church of St. Mark's, takes place this evening at 8 o'clock. This will also be the first time the interior of the building has been decorated, and the ladies of the congregation have been putting forth their best efforts all this week to make everything beautiful. Mr. Higgins has arranged to run the cars passing the post office at 7 o'clock and 7:30, to the terminus of the Douglas street line, which is within five minutes walk of the church, to accommodate friends in the city who desire to attend the festival. There will also be two cars waiting to convey the visitors home after the service. The programme is appended:

March from Tannhauser.....Wagner
Hymn.....381
Glorias to Psalms.....Lord Mornington
Magnificat.....E. Bunnett
Nunc Dimittis.....E. Bunnett
Responses.....Tallis
Anthem.....Oh, Lord, How Manifold are Thy Works".....Barnaby
Hymn.....382
Sermon.....Rev. W. D. Barber
Hymn.....365
March Festival.....Dr. Chas. Frost
Anglaise.....Scotsan Clark

TRADE WITH SAN DOMINGO.

Complications Arising Out of Commercial Relations With the Republic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A story has been circulated that Great Britain, Germany and Italy are jealous of the advantages Americans are reaping from reciprocity with San Domingo, and have undertaken to overthrow it. The action of Great Britain and Italy is not defined, but it is said that Germany offers Ulysses Heureux, President of San Domingo, an income for life of £50,000 if he would declare the treaty abrogated. Heureux considered the offer and sent a confidential messenger to Washington City, where he visited Secretary John W. Foster and intimated the proposition of President Heureux, to the effect that if the United States would give $75,000 a year he would stick to the United States. The offer was refused. The San Domingo consul here admitted that Great Britain, Germany and Italy had made a demand on San Domingo, claiming that under a clause of former treaties they were entitled to the most favored nation treatment. This has alarmed San Domingo. The attitude of Germany is especially dangerous to San Domingo's tobacco trade with Hamburg. If the demand was acceded to all Dominican sugar would have to be sent to London, in which case the United States would re-impose the sugar duties. Accordingly, the consul says, he was dispatched to talk the matter over with Secretary Foster. He added that the American minister to Hayti and the German minister had both gone to San Domingo and are there in consultation with the president.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

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Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

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FOR SALE.

SHEEP FARM,

2,000 acres, more or less 30 acres; 1,000 acres grazing, 3 houses, barns, Orchard of 350 trees, pigsties, poultry houses, 2 horses, 2 oxen, 1 cow, 30 pigs, 250 sheep (about), wagon, cart and farm mplements, £1 2. 0. per acre, including everything; over 3-5 of purchase money can be left on the property for 4 years at 7 per cent per annum. 135-1

AN IMPROVED ESTATE—480 acres more or less; 250 acres cleared; 250 acres alluvial deposit, with clay subsoil; 80 acres alder, maple, cedar and balsam, vegetable deposit, clay subsoil; 150 acres lever park-like land, some pine woods, etc.; water power Sawmil. in full running order; Houses, Barns, Blacksmith's shop, Poultry Houses, Orchards, etc. 0-3

Corner lot on Tramway line, Victoria West, $1,200. 133-1

151 acres, Alberni, sawmill and water power, dwelling, stables, 20 acres plowed, opposite Anderson & Co's townsite, a fine speculation, $6,500. 130-4

98 acres, 30 cropped, 25 chopped, log house, 2 barns, stable and outbuildings; half mile from school, near railway, $3,500. 128-4

House and 2 lots, Pembroke st., easy terms, $1,000. 110-1

5 room house, 2 lots, stables, woodshed and improvements, $2,000. 128-3

324 acres farm land, about 70 acres in clover and timothy, small house, well, good spring, etc., 0-

4 building lots, Cedar Hill Road, near the gold mines, $1,500. 135-2

7-room house, conservatory, out-houses, modern conveniences, etc., ¼ acre of land; facing the sea; beautiful view of Straits and Olympians, $6,000—terms. 137-1

6-room house, bath, etc.; corner lot, Henry and Turner streets, $3,500. 136-4

9 lots—to close a deal—for sale; a bargain; close to residences of Messrs. H. Saunders and W. Dalby; $5,250 for the whole; assessed for a Larger amount. 136-3

5,900 acres timber land—22 GRANTS—Estimate, 30 M per acre, principally cedar, with hemlock, spruce and balsam. 144-4

320 acres, Alberni; 100 cleared; house, barn, ditching, etc. Cheap, $6,500, on terms. 144-3

Building lot, Victoria West, 50x90, $500. 142-2

97 acres, South Saanich; dwelling, barns, stable, out-houses, etc. $4,200. 142-3

40 acres, South Saanich. $1,400. 142-4

Building lot, 60 feet by 132 feet, Chatham street, near Blanchard. $1,650. 141-2

10 acres; house, stables, sheds, etc.; all fenced; near the junction; good orchard land. $3,000. 140-2

7-Room House and double lot; a bargain. $1,400. 139-1

237 acres, Somenos Lake. 138-5

6-Room House and lot, Spring Ridge.—1,250. 133-3

3-Story House, 12 Rooms, bath room, hot and cold water; all modern improvements, beautifully finished; lot 177 x 102 ft. 8 in.; unsurpassed view of the straits and beautiful scenery; 20 minutes' walk from post office; cars pass the property. 148-1

80 acres, Alberni, 2½ miles from the townsite. $20 per acre. 147-1

80 acres, Alberni, 2½ miles from the townsite. $15 per acre. 147-2

4-Room House, and lot, Front street, Victoria West. $1,250. 146-2

40 acres, Lake District. $10 per acre. 145-1

3 Building Lots, Sylvia street, each $1,050. 145-2

20 acres, Alberni; 2-room house, 24 x 16; frame barn and lean-to; 4 acres ploughed and fenced; 15 acres chopped; crop, timothy and clover. $600. 145-3

Building Lot, Avalon street, close to the Park. $1,500. 145-4

2 Building Lots, Rithet street, each $1000. 149-1

Building Lot, Beacon Hill, 50x150, $1000. 149-2

156 acres, Comox, convenient to steamer, post office, church, school, sawmill, Union Mines, etc., good hunting and fishing, 70 acres cleared and fenced, orchard, well, springs, $9000 with coal right. 150

6-Room House and Lot, 44x120, more or less, on Pandora street, $4,500. 151-2

6-Room House, 1½ story, bath room, etc., junction Yates and Fort street, opposite Dunsmuir's castle. 151-3

Large Building lot, 90x112, corner Niagara and South Turner streets. 151-4

120 acres Farming Land, Alberni, within 2 miles steamboat landing, about 6 acres cleared and fenced, log cabin, sheep pen and shed, water power from creek, first class fruit ranch, $1,200. 152-1

86 acres first class Farming Land, close to steamboat landing, main road to Nanaimo runs through the property. Good water power, $1,200. 153-1

280 acres Okanagan District, can be ploughed in an unbroken body, foundation of a fine house, large log house, 18x24, and other buildings, 1 mile from Larkin, S. & O., $15 an acre. 155

3 Houses, Second street, Work Estate.

1 2-Story House, 7 rooms, bathroom and pantry.

1 Cottage, 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, pantry and closets.

1 Cottage, 6 rooms, including kitchen, pantry, etc., $4,500. 156-1

3388 acres, Sheep Ranch, $2.25 per acre. 151-1

TO LET.

5-Room House, fully Furnished, Piano, etc., James Bay. 1

4-Room House, Cook street, Bath, etc., $12 per month. 4

8-Room House, fully furnished, bath, piano, etc., Scoresby street, $40 per month. 5

5-Room House, Jackson street, $15 per month. 6

4-Room House, David street, $14 per month. 7

5-Room House, Erie street, partly finished, $25 per month. 9

7-Room House, Humboldt street, $20 per month. 10

7-Room House, Humboldt street, $20 per month. 11

5-Room House, Fowl Bay, $20 per month. 12

2 Rooms, Government street—Offices—$20 per month. 13

5-Room House, Kane street, $10 per month. 18

1 Room, Government street, office, $7.50 per month. 19

3 Rooms for Housekeeping, Superior street. 20

4-Room House, Johnson street, near Douglas, $15 per month. 21

6 Cottages, Spring Ridge, $10 and $12 per month

5-Room House, Pandora street (corner) $16 per month. 36

Post Office Box 188. - Telephone No. 74.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

A Rich Harvest Secures an Abundant Supply of Farming Produce in the Province.

Fruits Abundant—A General Fall in Prices and Prospects of a Further Decline.

There is a general improvement in the tone of the local market, and as money is not nearly so tight as a few weeks ago, a better all round trade is being done and an easier feeling prevails. The harvest weather has been as good as if supplied to order, and as there is a ready market for farm products money is more freely circulated. The yield, this year, has been particularly good in almost every respect. There is also more activity in the local market building, which is every day being more liberally patronized. The weekly sales conducted there by Messrs. Cuthbert & Co. are doing much to hasten this desirable object.

FLOUR ranges from $5.20 to $5.50 per barrel; but a few of the well known brands are not now on the market, particularly those of the Enderby Mills—the Premier, the Three Star, etc. The wholesale prices are given below, and it is expected that, when all the mills are in full swing, there will be a general decline to be quoted. Wheat this season is very good, and far above the average in yield.

OATS are also a good crop, but have not been grown very extensively, the low rates at which the surplus output of the Northwest Territories are selling having deterred many farmers from extensive sowing.

BARLEY has fallen $5 per ton as compared with last week, and a like decrease is noticeable in bran and ground feed.

POTATOES are difficult to quote owing to the great variety of quality. Ruling prices range at from $14 to $18 per ton. They can be bought on this scale in small quantities.

HAY AND STRAW are equal to the demand at prices quoted.

BUTTER, creamery, sells freely at $1 for three pound rolls. Good imported goes at 50c per roll. Firkin butter can be bought up very cheap.

EGGS, fresh, are getting scarce, and cased are, in consequence, in greater demand.

MEATS maintain standard prices, although the supply of live stock is unlimited. Veal has fallen a couple of cents per pound, which is about the only change to note.

FISH is scarce at quoted prices.

FRUITS are plentiful. Local growers supply the market with prime apples, pears, etc.

Below are given the prevailing retail prices:

FLOUR—Portland roller per brl	$ 5.20
Salem	6.00
Hungarian	5.55
Victoria	6.00@6.50
Lion	5.75@6.00
Lake of the Woods	6.50
Wheat, per ton	30.00@40.00
Oats, per ton	23.50 @ 25.00
Barley, per ton	30.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00@32.50
Bran, per ton	25.00
Ground Feed, per ton	27.00@30.50
Corn, whole	37.50
" cracked	45.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.75@3.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6c
Potatoes, per ton	14.00@18.00
Hay, baled, per ton	18@21.00
Straw, per bale	1@1.25
Beets, per lb	3
Carrots, "	3
Turnips, "	2
Cauliflower, per doz	1.00
Onions, new,	20
" Silver, per lb	5
Tomatoes, per lb	8
Cucumbers, per doz	30
Eggs, Island, per dozen	40@45
" Portland	30
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	35 @ 50
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1.00
" California, per roll	50
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	20
Hams, American "	18@20
Bacon, American, per lb	18 @ 20
" Rolled "	14@16
Shoulders, per lb	12@13
Lard "	15@20
Meats—Beef "	10@18
Sides "	9
Mutton, per lb	12@18
Pork, fresh "	12@15
Veal, dressed, per lb	10@16
Chickens, per pair	.75@1.50
Beef cattle	4@0
Sheep	5@0
Hogs	6@8
Calves	5@7
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	8@10
(Smoked), "	12
Cod, per lb	6
" (N'fld.), per lb	12
Halibut, per lb	7
Small fish	6
Sturgeon	6

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 4.—The war department has been requested to send a detachment of troops to the Turtle mountain Indian reservation in North Dakota, to assist the Government commission to carry out their instructions. It is reported that the Canadian mixed Bloods who were stricken from the agency rolls because they were foreigners, make open threats that they will prevent any course of action that does not include them in the deliberations.

COMPLICATIONS THICKEN

About the Captain of the Bankburn—The Crew's Complaint to be Heard.

Restrictions on Steerage Passengers Removed—The Quadra on Another Cruise.

The conviction of thirteen sailors of the crew of the ship Bankburn, for mutiny, has been reported in the COLONIST, but yesterday quite a different complexion was put on the case. As will be remembered, the men were sent to jail for a term of six weeks on the evidence of the officers of the ship, who charged them with refusing to work. The conviction was made by Mr. E. Baynes Reed, J. P., at Esquimalt, and it is now about to be appealed against. The crew, it appears, had a grievance. They allege that they were half starved during the entire trip from Australia, and that their complaint was frequently laid before Captain Davies, but without the desired effect. On entering the Royal Roads, they demanded to be put ashore for the purpose of procuring provisions. The captain assented, but no sooner were the men landed than he charged them with mutiny, and on his evidence they were convicted, although they asked for an adjournment of their case, in order to procure legal advice and assistance. They claim that they did their duty up to the time that anchor was dropped in the Roads, and consider that they have been very harshly treated. Mr. J. P. Walls has their case in hand, and he yesterday called upon Collector Milne to get that gentleman to use his influence on behalf of the imprisoned men, none of whom can speak English well; they are Swedes. The men say that the pay due them from the ship will total up a couple of thousand dollars, and yet they are cast into jail, in a strange country, without a cent to their credit when liberated. Collector Milne states that Captain Davies called upon him, asking whether it was necessary that he should enter and clear at this port. The Collector explained that, as he only came ashore to post his mail, if this were all there would be no necessity to enter in the customs, but pointed out that it would be illegal to take on or discharge men or cargo without entering and clearing in the usual way. There can be no doubt that the captain did put ashore 13 of his men, and that as soon as he had them disposed of he cleared out of port without paying his dues. Collector Milne says the case will not end here, as he will follow the vessel and see that she is detained at whatever port she next enters, until the irregularities be satisfactorily settled.

R. P. Rithet & Co., the Victoria agents for the Pacific Coast line of steamships, yesterday received received a telegram from Goodall, Perkins & Co.'s office in San Francisco, stating that there would be no longer any restrictions in taking steerage passengers from British Columbia to San Francisco. This telegram was in connection with one sent on September 3, which read as follows: "Until the proclamation of the President of the United States, relating to the quarantine on account of cholera, has been passed upon by authorities, sell no steerage tickets from British Columbia."

Steamship City of Puebla, which sailed for San Francisco, yesterday morning, had as cabin passengers from Victoria: E. W. Hind, James McMillan, H. V. McKiel, Capt. W. D. Byers, Mrs. Leong Lee, C. Wallace, J. B. White, Chas. Brown, D. A. McMillan, J. S. Dallion, L. A. Le Sueur, M. Melaz, T. Harper, Mrs. Cook, W. L. Pullock, A. Cook, G. W. Young and wife, Mrs. T. Macomber and Mrs. E. Burnard.

The Dominion Government steamer Quadra, Capt. Walbran, will leave port today, taking with her supplies for all the lighthouses situated in the Gulf of Georgia. She will be gone about one week, and on her return will call at Nanaimo and there fill her bunkers with coal.

The S.S. Loo Sok, of the N. P. R. line, due to-day from the Orient, has a large cargo on board. Her freight for Victoria will, at usual, be discharged at the outer wharf.

The schooner Carmolite was made prisoner not by the Zabiaka or the Kotick, but by the Russian revenue cutter Vitias, a new figure in affairs.

All Quiet in Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Admiral Walker cables the Navy Department here that all is quiet in Venezuela at present.

Chili's Navy.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 4.—Should Admiral Gherardi invite Chili to participate in the naval demonstration in New York next spring, the Capt. Pratt will be ordered to attend. The Armstrongs are building for Chili a 4,000-ton cruiser of the general type of the Baltimore except that she will have less freeboard amidships. Her armament will consist of rapid-fire guns of the heaviest calibre and broadside batteries of smaller rapid-firing guns.