Dr. Kendall In England

His Mysterious Dissappearance From Vancouver Four Years Ago Is Cleared Up.

The C. P. N. Offer — Thieves In Vancouver—Lacrosse For Australia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver. Nov. 29.—In 1894 Dr. William Kendall arrived in Vancouver with an invalid aunt. He was reputed to be worth over $1,000,000. He had not been in the city many months before he engaged in business, purchasing the large stone quarry which now supplies stone to Vancouver.

On April 14, 1896, Dr. Kendall suddenly disappeared. So completely did he vanish that the theory was held by many in Vancouver that he had committed suicide or had been done away with.

Dr. Kendall's invalid aunt sent to New York for Pinkerton detectives to unfathom for her the strange mystery surrounding her nephew's disappearance.

To the detectives, the aunt explained that the day before he disappeared Dr. Kendall had made over all his wealth to her, as if in preparation of some desperate act, but as he was known to have had several hundred dollars in his pocket when last seen, it was possible that Kendall had been murdered for purposes of robbery.

The Pinkertons worked six months on the Kendall mystery but failed to find Kendall's dead body or track his supposed murderers. The New York detectives, however, gave it as their opinion that Kendall had been murdered by Chinese and his body cleverly concealed.

Mr. E. J. Clarke, who was formerly associated with Mr. Kendall in business here, was one of those who did not believe this. From thirty to forty working four years on the case, his suspicions have been confirmed.

This week Mr. Clarke received a cable from the chief of police of Worthing, England, announcing that Kendall had been boarding for some time in that town with his invalid aunt. This news is further confirmed by a letter from Mr. Harry Cotton, formerly of Vancouver, who writes that he saw Kendall on the streets of London.

The committee chosen by the Board of Trade to consider the offer of the C.P.N. Company, regarding the establishment of a line of steamers between Vancouver and Skagway, have decided to request the C.P.N. Company to fill in the details lacking in the original proposition; such as the exact amount of interest the city is asked to guarantee, and the cost and plans of the new steamer which it is proposed to build for the route, etc.

A gang of day light robbers, thought to be from Seattle, are successfully operating in the city. Robberies of money, watches and jewellery have been of frequent occurrence, and the crooks are operating with much skill. As usual the police are trying to keep the matter quiet and assuming an air of great mystery, but they have the case in hand and the citizens of Vancouver are hoping and praying that they may round up the dangerous gang. In the meantime householders have not even been warned by the police to keep their doors and windows safely locked and leave some one always at home, for Seattle crooks are very partial to empty houses.

H. H. Allangham, who has interested himself for the past year in endeavoring to arrange for the tour of a Canadian lacrosse team through Australia, although not abandoning the scheme, is rather disappointed at the lack of enthusiasm and the scant encouragement he is receiving in Canada, although by every steamship he receives entreating letters from the different Australian Colonial Lacrosse Associations to hurry matters along. Mr. Allangham has now written to the Montreal and Toronto lacrosse associations placing the whole situation before them at great length, and assuring these associations that unless they help him, it is altogether likely the proposition will fall through, from lack of support and consequently lack of funds. The replies from Montreal and Toronto will decide the question. The Australian colonies guarantee £600 towards the expenses of the Canadian team, which is scarcely one-third of what the actual expenses would be.

An effort is being made here to establish a training ship for boys.

Col. Falkland Warren, in speaking of the proposed new garrison and training school here, stated to-day that this matter had been spoken of so frequently before, without coming to anything, that it was not well to be too confident. There was one sure thing—if the government sent 100 regulars to Vancouver, they would have to build a barracks to put them in, and when operations have been commenced on the barracks we may expect the establishment of the military post.

A number of officers of the Duke of Connaught's Own expressed themselves similarly, and all of them were lukewarm on the question of a small garrison being located here. One officer stated that it the idea was to move the Royal Canadian company from Victoria to this city, they did not want it. No good would obtain, and it was a small affair to make a fuss about.

Mr. T. Cunningham, collector of votes for the province, has handed Vancouver's provincial voters' list to the government printers. It contains 5,719 names, or 77,067 words. These names had to be written six times by the collector's staff.

INDEPENDENT FORESTERS.

New Court Instituted at North Bend Last Week.

A court of the Independent Order of Foresters was instituted at North Bend on Tuesday evening, the 27th instant, by W. E. Gillespie, D. S. C. R., of Toronto, with a large charter list. This court started off with the following officers duly installed: Court Deputy, James Tyrer; C. R., W. R. Hunt; S. C. R., George D. Stoddard; V. C. R., Charles E. King; Rec. Sec., John Turner; Fin. Sec., James Halliday; Treas., John Copeland; Orator, John T. Kelly; Organist, Hugh Fossett; S. W., Thomas McMillin; J. W., George M. Thom; S. B., Andrew J. Rear; J. B., P. Ward; trustees, H. H. Gilstead, P. F. Crick, A. Phinnester and Charles Mickelson.

ITCHING PILES.

Mr. O. P. St. John, Dominion Inspector of Steamboats, 246 Shaw street, Toronto, writes: "I suffered for nine years with itching piles. After trying many remedies in vain, I began using Dr. Chase's Ointment and it has entirely cured me." More people have been cured of piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment than by all other remedies combined. It never fails to cure piles.

WESTERN LOAN CO.

Action Is to Be Taken Against the Directors—Biscuit Tins.

Montreal, Nov. 29.—(Special)—Action is shortly to be taken against the directors of the Western Loan Company by the liquidators of the National Trust Company. A great deal has already been done by the National Trust Company towards ascertaining the exact amount of the assets of the Western Loan, but after months of investigation, it cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy. The fact that the Western Loan invested to an astonishing degree in mining stocks renders the difficulties all the more frequent. The value of these holdings at $1 per share, par value, will aggregate close upon $400,000. A motion has already been made in court to enable the National Trust to accept options upon these, but when sold they will not realize anything like their face value. The claims of shareholders amount to $568,000, only $55,000 of which are included in preferred claims.

The United States biscuit manufacturers are trying to include Canadian manufacturers, but have met with a peculiar difficulty in connection with the firm of Viau Bros., one of the largest in the Dominion. At the time of the death of the late Mr. Viau, six months ago, the business passed to his sons, who have since conducted it. One clause in his will provides, however, that the name shall not be changed as long as one of the Viau family retains an interest in the company. After several conferences between the promoters of the trust and the Viau company, the former, as a compromise, made a proposition that for a year after the trust is formed, the Montreal firm would be allowed to retain its distinctive name, instead of being known only as a branch of the new institution. The proposition is now under consideration.

U. S. S. YOSEMITE.

Particulars of the Loss of the Cruiser—Five of Crew Drowned.

Manila, Nov. 29.—Rear Admiral Remey has as yet received no official report of the loss of the United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, which parted her cables and struck a reef off the harbor of San Louis Dapra, island of Guam, during the typhoon of November 13. According to advices received here from unofficial sources, the wind was blowing at the rate of 100 miles an hour. The Yosemite had her anchors down, but both dragged across the harbor entrance. At 11 a.m. she struck the reef and stove in forward. She drifted for an hour, and at noon struck the rocks, carrying away her rudder and damaging her propeller. A launch had been sent to find shelter, but it capsized and the occupants were drowned. They were: Coxswain Swanson, Seaman Geo. Aubel, Engineer Malancy, Fireman Davis and Jos. Anderson. Finally 138 of the Yosemite's crew, 26 marines and 9 officers, were transferred to the United States colliery Justin, together with $48,000 Mexican money.

The Yosemite soon plunged head-foremost and sank. The members of the crew were provided with temporary quarters in Agana, which suffered badly from the hurricane. The typhoon was of unprecedented violence. Many are reported to have been killed or injured. In Agana three were killed and one died of exposure.

FRENCH SYMPATHY.

Chamber of Deputies Give Mild Expression of Feeling For Kruger.

Paris, Nov. 29.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, M. Cochery, acting president of that body, announced that M. Deny Cochin, Conservative, had presented an interpellation as to the intentions of the government regarding arbitration in favor of the Boers.

The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, replied that there was no use opening a debate on this subject, as in foreign policy especially, such discussions are useless and often dangerous.

At M. Cochery's request, M. Deny Cochin withdrew his interpellation, and proposed the following motion: "The chamber of deputies, on the occasion of the arrival of the president of the Transvaal in France, is happy to address to him a sincere expression of its respectful sympathy." M. Cochery then announced that he had received another motion from M. Mournier, representing the Aisne divisions, couched in the following terms: "The chamber of deputies, while expressing sympathy of the English democracy—(here the reading of the motion was interrupted by loud protests, but M. Cochery concluded)—"sends its greeting to President Kruger."

Continuing, M. Cochery begged the chamber to refrain from demonstrations, which, he said, could be badly interpreted. He also asked for a vote on the motion without any discussion. The motion of M. Deny Cochin was then adopted unanimously, and the 559 voters cheered when the result was announced.

M. Fournier, after declaring that the democracies of all countries were animated by the same pacific sentiments, withdrew his own motion.

WANT TO VOTE.

Application by Japanese to Be Placed on the Lists.

Vancouver, Nov. 29.—(Special)—It will be known on Monday next whether, according to the ruling of Mr. Justice McColl, a Japanese British subject may vote in Dominion elections. It will be remembered that during the collection of votes by the provincial collector, T. Cunningham, a Japanese British subject named Tommy Homma, applied to have his name placed on the provincial list, which is also used for Dominion purposes. Mr. Cunningham refused the application, and yesterday Tommy Homma appealed from the action of the collector of votes. Mr. Harris, of Harris & Bull, represented Tommy Homma, and Chas. Wilson, Q.C., represented Collector Cunningham.

Mr. Harris cited a large number of authorities bearing upon the matter, and claimed that the Dominion government by its last election act, eliminated all restriction as to race or class found in the former act. He contended that there was now nothing to prevent any naturalized British subject exercising his election rights, whether he be of Japanese extraction or not. Mr. Wilson also quoted profusely from authorities as far back as confederation.

Mr. Wilson argued that the power of the provincial acts was supreme in this province, provided it did not conflict with the constitutional acts of the Dominion. The utmost the Dominion could do was to give a naturalized British subject the same privileges as any other British subject, but there their power ceased, and the provincial government had a right to disqualify any class of voters they saw fit. The provincial act disqualified the Chinese and Japanese race from voting, and if the legislature desired it, could disqualify Englishmen and Australians. The province had a right to disqualify whom they liked.

Justice McColl took careful note of the numerous authorities quoted, and promised his decision on Monday.

Civic Row In Nelson

Mayor Houston Discharges the Fire Chief Against the Council's Wishes.

And There Is Trouble In Consequence of the Strained Situation.

They have been engaged in a somewhat heated civic trouble in Nelson, over the volunteer fire brigade, according to the Nelson Miner, which tells the following story:

The trouble which developed at the city council Monday evening between Mayor Houston and the members of the Nelson volunteer fire brigade culminated this morning in the dismissal of Chief Thompson and the appointment of George Bigelow in his place.

It was the fulfilment of a threat made by the Mayor at the meeting of the council last night, and would have resulted, had it not been for the loyalty to the city of the members of the brigade, in leaving Nelson with no fire department beyond George Bigelow as chief and one member of the department who chooses to stand with the Mayor.

The story of the trouble dates back to October 2. On that day Mayor Houson informed Chief Thompson that thereafter he would send in all practice alarms. From that until the present time the Mayor sent in but one alarm. This the men objected to. On November 15, when Chief Thompson was out of the city, the members of the brigade met and appointed a committee to wait upon the mayor and city council. This committee, composed of Messrs. George W. Steele, F. J. Bradley and C. I. Archibald, attended the council meeting last night and handed to the city clerk the following:

"To the Mayor and City Council:—On the 2nd of October last Chief Thompson notified the members of the Nelson volunteer fire brigade that thereafter all practices would be at the call of the Mayor. At a regular meeting of the Nelson volunteer fire brigade, the undersigned were appointed a committee to interview the mayor and city council, and place before them this petition: That the Nelson volunteer fire brigade be granted their regular weekly practice at $2.50 per man per week, and also $2.50 per man for each alarm."

The petition was handed by the clerk to the mayor, who read it, then laid it aside and proceeded with the other business. Mr. Bradley, of the delegation, asked if the delegation could be heard. Mayor Houston took the matter in his own hands again, and refused the delegation a hearing.

Ald. Arthur moved, seconded by Ald. Morrison, that the delegation be heard, but Mayor Houston refused to put the motion. Ald. Arthur then moved an appeal from the ruling of the chair, and the chair was not sustained. Mr. Steele then addressed the council. The fire brigade simply wanted the city to keep its promise with them. When the brigade was formed the men were granted one practice a week at $2.50 each a call, and $2.50 per man for every other call.

After the delegation had been heard, Ald. Hall moved, seconded by Ald. Arthur, that a committee consisting of Ald. Hall, Arthur and Irvine, be appointed to inquire into the matter, with instructions to report at the next council meeting. The motion prevailed.

Mayor Houston then remarked that there would probably be a cleaning out of the department the next day. Some of the men would remain, and the city would get along with them.

George Steele ventured the remark that if the Mayor started that, there would be but one man left in the department.

"Well, we'll get along with that one," exclaimed the Mayor.

Then the delegation left.

At 11:30 this morning, when the majority of the members of the brigade were at the fire hall, Mayor Houston appeared, accompanied by George Bigelow. His Worship called Chief Thompson aside and notified him of his suspension, and told the members of the brigade that Mr. Bigelow would hereafter be their chief.

That the members of the brigade are very much wrought up over the action of the Mayor is putting it mildly. They did not, however, leave the fire hall. They met informally and decided to retain their places in the department, and in case of an alarm to follow the instructions of Chief Thompson and no one else.

"Bigelow can go to the fires if he likes," said one of them, "but we will not recognize him as our chief."

The aldermen to a man are very much opposed to the action of the mayor, and at the next meeting of the council they will reinstate Chief Thompson. Ald. Irvine is particularly outspoken in his disapproval of the mayor's action. The other aldermen feel just exactly as does Ald. Irvine.

Brownlie-Moore.—Mr. Hinkson Siddall's residence, on upper Pandora street, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Tuesday evening, Rev. E. S. Rowe, of the Metropolitan Methodist church, uniting in marriage William Brownlie, of Victoria, and Miss Annie Moore, of Ontario. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the intimate friends of the contracting parties. Mr. Siddall gave the bride away, Miss Rose Matthews was bridesmaid, and A. S. Huxtable acted as best man. The bride carried a pretty bouquet of white carnations and roses, and the bridesmaid pink carnations and roses. The room in which the ceremony took place was very nicely decorated for the occasion. A dainty supper was served after the ceremony. A large number of presents were received, some coming all the way from Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Brownlie have taken up their residence on Bodwell street.

Mrs. McConnan Dead.—The death occurred at St. Joseph's hospital Thursday, of Mrs. McConnan, relict of the late Thomas McConnan. The deceased was a native of St. John's, Newfoundland, aged 67 years, and resided in her native city until 1887, when she came to Victoria with her family. Three sons survive her, viz., D. B., of the Dominion government Savings Bank; E. M., with Simon Leiser, and Walter K., formerly of the Colonist business office. Mrs. McConnan had been ill for about eight weeks. An operation was performed, in the hope of saving her life, but this proved unsuccessful. The funeral will take place on Saturday at 2:30, from the family residence, 39 Simcoe street, and at 3 at St. James church, James Bay.

A sudden chill often means sudden illness. Pain-Killer is all that is needed to ward it off. Unequalled for cramps and diarrhoea. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

TALES OF TRANSPORTS.

Biscuits Dated 1870 and Meat Twenty seven Years Old—Men Overcrowded.

From the London Times.

The siege train ordered from South Africa to China arrived in Capetown on July 16, embarked on board the hired transport Antilean of Liverpool on the 18th, and we were employed night and day loading the stores and heavy ammunition until July 21; waited another day for some men coming down country to work the Vicker-Maxims. We eventually left Capetown for China on the morning of July 23, arrived in Singapore on August 14, coaled there, and left on the 16th for Hongkong, in which harbor we arrived on the morning of August 22, unloaded some ammunition, and took on provisions. Left the latter place on the 26th and arrived at Wei-hai-wei on August 30.

The food given us was bad and insufficient. We had bread and biscuits every alternate day—these were issued in the morning and were used for breakfast and tea, (or supper)—dry bread, and tea without milk as usual. The bread was black, sour and heavy, the biscuits naturally hard and very oily. The biscuits bore date of 1870, consequently they were thirty years old, and some of them bore even an earlier date. Well, for dinner we had a few changes of meat, nearly twice each week we had fresh meat. Our fare on other days was either salt pork, tinned meat, or salt beef. The latter was simply abominable. It is kept in rough-looking tubs and was dated 1873. This then was twenty-seven years old. Perhaps three or four times per week we would have a tablespoonful of rice to dinner, or the same quantity of preserved potatoes, and a very few times during the voyage we had only ordinary potatoes. Twice per week we had a sort of plum pudding. This though heavy was eatable. There were some days each week on which we had nothing for dinner except the meat itself. The biscuits were always thrown overboard. The same fate invariably befell the salt junk, which we could not possibly eat.

"As an instance of our treatment I will quote an incident. As a rule an orderly comes around each day to ask if there are any complaints. On the day in question the salt junk was simply putrid. The officer came around as usual and asked if there were any complaints about food. The messes all made complaints. I took notice of one mess in particular where the following dialogue took place:

"Officer—Any complaints.

"N. C. O.—Yes, sir.

"Officer—What's the matter?

"N. C. O.—This meat is in a state of decomposition.

"Officer (sniffing it)—It's good enough.

"N. C. O.—Why, the smell of it is enough for any one without ever attempting to eat it.

"Officer (sulkily)—It strikes me you know nothing about it.

"The steward, purser, doctor, and captain of the day were then brought down to examine it. The steward sniffed it and pronounced it good, as did also the purser. Then the doctor, after some hesitation, suggested cutting parts of it off, and said it would then be eatable. One gunner, a mess orderly, replies: 'You say it's good. Well, I have been on the march in South Africa on a biscuit a day, and even at the worst if I was starving I would have lain down in a ditch and died rather than attempt to eat it if you had offered it me.' However, it was thrown overboard, and we did not receive anything in lieu thereof.

"It is possible, if the meat had been at all edible, that the men would have thrown it overboard, and preferred going without any when the rations allowed them were so meagre? The fact of an orderly coming round asking if there were any complaints became daily a process of mmeaning ordinary formality, from which we could obtain no redress for our grievances. Just fancy receiving such treatment after being seven months on the veldt in South Africa. We did not grumble at our short rations in the field when we knew the transport was difficult, but on board a ship, and going on another expedition, when we knew it was possible, we expected better.

"Some may ask what we did on the days when we threw the salt junk away. Simply this. On the days on which we were supplied with tinned meat, we used only one-third our allowance, retaining the remaining two-thirds in our possession for the days on which we knew the bad stuff was coming. Afterwards, when an officer came round we told him we would make no complaints, but that we would not eat the meat. This was when the bad stuff was given us.

"At Hongkong we were not allowed ashore after being nearly six weeks on board with insufficient exercise, and, as it to crown all, our comrades belonging to the companies stationed in Hongkong prepared a good supper for us, obtained permission from the general commanding the station that we could land and partake of it. Imagine our disappointment when we found that privilege annuled by the officer commanding the siege train in the Antillean, ordering that we should not be allowed to leave the ship to enjoy the supper with our friends. But our comrades on shore, not to be outdone, prepared the supper, carried it from barracks down to the water, engaged a sampan, (small boat), conveyed it to our ship, and a few of them carried it on board to us. We consumed it on the forecastle, the men declaring it to be the best meal they had had for nine months—viz., since leaving England.

"The accommodation was also limited; two-thirds of the ship was reserved for the officers and sergeants, who numbered in all about fifty, roughly, and one-third for the rank and file, numbering about 500, and who have the fore part of the ship allotted them, with nowhere to sit or lie down during the day except on the dirty and rusty iron deck. We are also prevented from purchasing fruit from the small boats that come alongside; the latter are ordered away. Sentries are also placed on duty for the express purpose of preventing us looking over the side of the ship. In fact, the men are being treated as if they were little better than dogs instead of human beings, and this by their officers. And this is a unit of that 'British Army' they are so fond of holding up to the remainder of the world as a model. It will only be just to say that since arrival in Hongkong Harbor, and thence during the voyage to Wei-hai-wei our food has been better in quantity and quality."

CIVIL WAR IN NEW HEBRIDES

Christians and Heathens of Eromonga Battle With Each Other.

News was brought by the Warrimoo of a strange inter-tribal fight progressing on Eromanga, an island of the New Hebrides group, where the Christian natives are leagued against the heathen. Rev. H. C. Robertson, of the Canadian Mission Society, who arrived at Sydney before the liner sailed, says that when he visited Eromanga, just before leaving the islands, he found the island in a state of siege. Barricades and stockades of huge pieces of timber and logs were erected for safety by the Christian against the onslaught of the heathens. The heathens burnt down several houses in a village and destroyed several plantations. Following the bush, armed with spears, clubs, battleaxes, and guns, the heathen party attacked three boys and hacked them to pieces. The massacre of these defenceless children enraged the Christians. A large number of the Christian party gathered together, and traversed the whole of the west and south sides of the island, but were unsuccessful in their search for the instigators of the depredations and murders. They destroyed the buildings and plantations of the Chief Lovo, who was one of the Christians' greatest enemies, and who, with 50 others, men and women, had returned to heathenism. Then, during a fight, one of the heathen party was shot dead by the chief Nalial, and in another part of the island the heathens shot a Christian. In short, the heathens killed one man and three boys, while the Christian party killed one man and wounded two.

It is the opinion of the missionary that it will be fully three years before peace will be fully restored on the island.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

Mr. J. Wright, of 126 McPherson avenue, Toronto, says: "I am always glad to say a good word for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It has been in use in our family for two years, and we never found it fail to cure coughs, colds and chest troubles. It is our regular stand-by." Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is a family necessity in the houses of Canada and the United States. 25 cents a bottle. Family size, 60 cents.

VAN HORNE IN CUBA.

The Canadian Railway Magnate Tells What His Syndicate Intends to Do.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 28.—The Cosmopolitan Club entertained Sir William Van Horne last evening at dinner, the function being the most brilliant that Santiago has known since the United States occupation began. All the prominent Americans and foreigners, with the consuls and principal Cuban officials, were present.

Col. Whiteside introduced the guest of the occasion, who talked long and seriously in explaining the purposes of the company of which he is the president. In the course of his speech he said:

"The company's purpose is to develop the resources of the eastern portion of Cuba. After my first visit to the island, during which I saw the possibilities for the investment of capital that would yield enormous profits, I returned to New York and had no difficulty in organizing a company in two days. We expect in the course of the next eighteen months to complete the projected railway from San Luis to Santa Clara, thus connecting Santiago and Havana by rail.

"Our idea is then to be liberal in the matter of local rates, because in this way we can the more rapidly develop the resources of the interior of the provinces. It is our intention to encourage the immigration of Spanish and other white laborers, and we will give land along the railroad to such immigrants, expecting in this way to promote the development of the interior.

"We have no intention whatever of disregarding the Foraker law, but are willing to take our chances as to future legislation or whatever form of government is established in Cuba.

"Our company is now operating without a franchise, but we are only building a railroad on our own lands, which would be within the right of any one."

Civil Governor Castillo, in welcoming Sir William Van Horne, said: "You will find that Cuban land-owners are willing to meet the company more than opment of the provinces and success for the company."

Several prominent Americans, Cubans and Spanish merchants, representing large financial interests, gave Sir William assurances of systematic support in the undertaking. The projects of the Cuban Company in the matter of railway construction are approved by every reputable business house in the province.

A Washington despatch says that the report of the Isthmian canal commissioners, which was originally strongly in favor of the Nicaraguan route, has been strongly modified in favor of the Panama waterway.

LEVEL-HEADED GERMANS.

Do Not Get Excited Like Frenchmen Over Kruger.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The semi-official statement that Mr. Kruger is coming here is discussed cautiously. It is regarded as premature to predict that Emperor William will receive him. There is no appreciable sign of a public demonstration, and some of the papers warn the public to beware of a policy of sentiment, pointing out that Germany is not in a position to change the fate of the Transvaal, and deprecating manifestations which are likely to clash with the government's policy.

Paris, Nov. 30.—Mr. Kruger late this afternoon visited M. Deschanel, president of the chamber of deputies, remaining with him ten minutes. M. Deschanel returned the call. The clergy of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Montmatre will toll, to-morrow at the moment of Mr. Kruger's departure, the famous Savoyard, the second largest bell in the world, in memory of the Frenchmen who died in the Transvaal.

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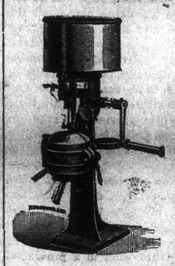

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SOMENOS LAKE—2½ miles from Duncan's. 250 acres, modern 11 roomed house, cottage, barns, orchards, etc.; or will subdivide to suit purchaser. Full particulars at 40 Government street.

JAMES ISLAND—Off Saanich, 1 mile; 200 acres; 35 under cultivation; 100 acres cleared, balance good land; lots of good water; five roomed house, barns, etc.; can also arrange to buy live stock, steam launch, boats, etc.; plenty of fruit trees of all descriptions; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

VICTORIA ARM—5 acres, all under cultivation, and good building site. Apply 40 Government street.

LAKE DISTRICT—16 acres, all under cultivation; seven roomed modern house, good barns, etc.; orchard. (Will exchange for one acre and good house near town.) Apply 40 Government street.

STRAWBERRY VALE PARK—3¼ miles from city; in blocks of five acres each; cheap and very easy terms; from $40 to $100 per acre. Apply 40 Government street.

YATES STREET—Near corner of Douglas; good full sized lot, $4,600. Apply 40 Government street.

TO LET—Handsome residence, nine rooms; modern in every respect; about one acre of ground, orchard, conservatory, lawn, etc., $30 per month, including water. Apply 40 Government street.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice; call and see our list. 40 Government street.

LAKE DISTRICT—10 acres, all fenced; 7½ cleared; good barns, etc.; 3¼ miles from city; $3,000. One-third cash, balance at 5 per cent. Apply 40 Government street.

YOUNG STREET—(James Bay.)—Eight room modern house, lot 54x159, stable etc., $2,800; easy terms can be arranged. Apply 40 Government street.

CADBORO BAY ROAD—Six roomed house, with bathroom, etc; lot 50x120; $1,700. Apply 40 Government street.

VACANT LOTS—A number of good building lots in all parts of the town; call and see our list. 40 Government street.

WITHEY STREET—Good five roomed cottage, bath, hot and cold water; well drained; lot 180 feet deep; $1,400; very easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—9 roomed house, modern in every respect; 1 acre of land; outbuildings, etc., etc., $5,600.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Two good lots off Esquimalt road; cleared, good building site; $200 each; a bargain. 40 Government street.

COOK STREET (cor. of Chatham street)—Fine two-story dwelling; one acre of ground; conservatory; $6,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality, $1,800. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE FARMS on the Mainland, and especially in Fraser Valley. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

DENMAN ISLAND—160 acres, giving evidence of coal, $750; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood Estate; just above Cook street; fine building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE — Fine two-story residence; one acre land; grand view; $6,500; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7 roomed cottage, $2,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HARRISON STREET—Lot and nice cottage, $1,750; $250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS.—One acre, $3,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. YATES AND COOK STREETS—Two story dwelling, $3,500, $500 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET (near Cook Street)—Lot 60x120; cottage six rooms, $1,100; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HOTELS FOR SALE—Call and see our list. 40 Government street.

JOHNSON STREET (above Douglas)—Lot, 60x120; 3 story brick and basement, 60x120; well located for factory of any kind; only $10,000; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA WEST (cor. of Mary and Frederick streets)—Two lots for $800; handsome building site; fine view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SECOND STREET—Good 2 story house and full sized lot, $2,100. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—Two story building, containing two stores leased to responsible tenant, only $2,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—1¼ lots and 2 story dwelling, $1,500; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BATTERY STREET, Beacon Hill—Full sized lot and good 2 story dwelling, $2,100. This is cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOURTH STREET—2½ acres; has been under cultivation; price $1,750; $250 down, balance on time with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—3¼ acres, cleared; very pretty site; cheap; $1,000; $200 cash, balance on time. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms. Call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD ROAD—11 acres, all cleared and fenced; barn; ready for cultivation; $1,800. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

THE ARM—1¼ acres, cleared; waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.; $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed; adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms for sale in this district; building on each; from $1,000 to $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—An exceptionally fine farm of over 300 acres; about 100 acres under cultivation, which yields very heavy crops; orchard, etc.; good buildings, $15,000; can arrange to purchase live stock, implements, etc. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

TWO LOTS—Off Oak Bay avenue; good building site; $500. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Corner lots, all cleared and fenced; nice building site. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES BAY—Two five roomed houses, $850 each; will be sold on very easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

MOUNT TOLMIE ROAD—Opposite Jubilee Hospital; 8 acres; all cleared; will sell in single acreage; extremely cheap; good building site.

ST. LOUIS STREET—2 cottages and one 2 story dwelling; will be sold as a great bargain; either singly or together. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

Many other farms in all parts of the province too extensive for publication. Call and get particulars. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

crease Garrisons

ary Posts In South Africa ing Strengthened Against Possible Attacks.

al Kitchener Now Has nmand and Has Been Promoted.

st Say, s Negotiations With e Begun With Botha and Dewet.

lon, Dec. 1.—(4.20 a. m.)—There is lly no fresh news from South , but the retirement of Lord Roberts, ley, the return of Lord Kitchener he appointment of Lord Kitchener e supreme command, occasioning as lo so simultaneously, are discussed. te some misgivings, but Lord's ap- l is given of Lord Kitchener can ment. It is felt that if anyone is up matters in South Africa, he is an; and it is readily admitted that ask before him, though of a different is almost as difficult as that which l Lord Roberts ten months ago, and lculated to give the fullest scope to f Kitchener's talents as an organ-

e Morning Post hints broadly that recent demand of Lord Roberts for forcements has not been complied , and insists that Lord Kitchener's ds must not be tied by any lack of or horses. It says:

f reinforcements are withheld or denied, Lord Kitchener may be paralyzed, what consequences to the Empire one can foresee. From thirty to thousand men are required."

l editorials dwell with considerable tion on the nation's debt of gratitude Lord Roberts, who has "successfully ted us through one of the darkest rs of our history."

rom Capetown come indications of asiness felt. All military posts ughout Cape Colony are being engthened. Bloemfontein is now pre- ed for any possible attack; extra nts are out, and guards watch the sets in the night time. Mines have n laid along the railway. The garri- ns on the Orange river drifts are being reased.

t the same time, measures are being ken to assist in the restoration of order d prosperity. The Pretoria corre- ndent of the Mail announces that the itish are distributing oats and seed tatoes among surrendered Boer farm- s at nominal prices, without which rms would go untilled for another ar.

London, Nov. 30.—The war office announces this evening that Lord Roberts nded over the command of the British oops in Africa yesterday to Kitchener. is announced that the Queen approves Kitchener's promotion to lieuten- nt-general, with the rank of general hile in command in Africa.

To-morrow the Statist will report that e government will begin negotiations ith Commandant-General Botha and eneral Dewet to bring the war to a ose. As the Boer leaders might misderstand the motive of the over- re of the military authorities, the tatist will suggest that the high- t civil authorities in South frica should begin the negotiations—if ot Sir Alfred Milner, then the Chief ustice of Cape Colony, or even Mr. J. I. Hofmeyer.

The great financial journal will lead up o its proposal by an analysis of the situ- tion in South Africa, and will say: We are losing in every way—losing in restige and losing in trade. We are eeing our South African possessions lunged into greater and greater dis- ress, and the opinion is gaining ground broad that we are incapable of bring- g the struggle to a satisfactory ter- mination."

Military incompetency will be alleged, nd the Statist will aver that military arshness should be avoided and the Boers be conciliated.

"If men like Botha and Dewet volun- arily surrender and bind themselves not o act against us in the future," says he Statist, "is there any good reason hy the promise should not be given not o send them out of the country? Mr. . B. Robinson's suggestion is worthy of pproval. The Boers should not be ex- luded, even from the beginning, from nything which can safely be given hem."

Gibson—Why is he considered such a orking good fellow?

Willets—Because he is such an uncorking ood fellow.—New York Press.

"Well, what's this?" inquired Mamie, as he resurrected her last season's winter oat.

"It looks to me," replied her sister Maud, ike an eaten jacket."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Bobbs—Nobbs is always running down his eighbors.

Dobbs—Yes? Stranze he doesn't practice omewhere else with that automobile.—Baltimore American.

123,000

people are killed every year in this country by CONSUMPTION. The fault is theirs. No one need have consumption. It is not hereditary. It is brought on by neglect. You do nothing to get rid of it.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

will cure a cough or cold in one night

Miss Boyle, a young lady of Simcoe, a school teacher and prominent socially, went rapidly into a decline from a cough. Was not expected to live. Shiloh completely cured her. People in that vicinity are well acquainted with the facts in her case.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at