

Sweet.

Cut Glass

Bowes,

Yates St.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Members

giment.

Evening Stand-

fight is in pro-

Knox and Gen-

er in the south-

Orange River

ture of General

inent.

first dispatch

in his capacity

of the British

ated Bloomfon-

firm the re-

General Pilcher

abled on Nov-

er latest reports

being in touch

ce.

reports that

ing on Novem-

the Villjoen and

d that he drove

the vicinity of

ere heavy. Col-

er officers were

killed and fifty

Canadians.

ing a course of

polis to-day the

Canadian conting-

at the Mansion

or aid corpora-

expressed the

staining a regi-

to the Empress

ay had been

gent's own lips,

ould be bestow-

efully acknowl-

the reception of

in England.

ture.

ruger left the

m. to-day in a

ed by a squad-

guards. The

heered as he

ommittee which

to the station

ch border. The

ruger on board

40 p. m.

The morning pro-

of the Hague

uly 29th, 1899.

significance of

moment. Le

ars to us of

ese conventions

rning of Mr.

fter declaring

rbitration.

Europe to seek

dication a sort

he should not

e raised by the

e." Le Matin

ANENTLY.

and Nine Ago

of Treatment

ows No Sign of

perated on and

back on them

ity; those who

ump drawn out

by a paste, and

e than before;

spent hundreds

medies, seeking

very properly

the constitutional

tumor will cure

permanent one

ere may be no

ed in one new

and Cure," where

any years ago,

ne the disease

ing. One lady

A Signal Victory

By-Law Secures Eighty-Four Per Cent. of the Total Votes Polled.

Great Majority Ruled Up in Its Favor-Rejoicing Over the Result.

Yesterday the electors of Victoria stood in no uncertain tone when they gave their approval to the railway by-law, which was submitted to a popular vote. It is safe to say that the result was a surprise to even the most sanguine supporters of the measure, for it was feared that the "sore throat vote" of the gentlemen expressed in the street, would make itself felt in sufficient force when the question came to the polls, to swamp the measure. This view proved to be erroneous, the vote being as follows:

	Ayes.	Nays.
CENTRE WARD.....	314	69
SOUTH WARD.....	485	104
NORTH WARD.....	929	146

TOTALS..... 1,728 319
MAJORITY FOR THE BY-LAW, 1,413
UNMARKED OR VOID BALLOTS, 5.

TOTAL VOTE CAST, 2,055.
MAJORITY FOR THE BY-LAW IN EXCESS OF THE THREE-FIFTHS VOTE REQUIRED, 495.

It will be seen by the above that the by-law instead of securing only the 30 per cent. required by law for its passage, registered 84.87 per cent. of the total vote polled.

The results were eagerly looked for by excited knots of citizens in front of the newspaper offices, and the bulletin boards on Government street.

The Times had the honor of announcing the final returns several minutes before they were posted on any other board in the city, the result being received by the crowd in the street with cheers. On every hand expressions of the greatest satisfaction were heard, and the belief everywhere voiced that a new era in the history of the city had been inaugurated.

At the Market Hall the results were received with cheers also, a big crowd awaiting with almost feverish anxiety the announcement of the poll. The count was carried on with the dispatch which always marks the operations of the veteran returning officer W. V. Northcott, not a moment being lost in proceeding with the tabulation of the returns. So expeditiously was the count carried on that shortly after 5 o'clock the final results were announced, and the outcome formed the subject for congratulation or regrets, according to the sympathies of the parties, in almost every dinner table in Victoria.

A few minutes after 5 o'clock three gentlemen who took perhaps as lively an interest in the result as the promoter of the by-law himself, walked across from the Driand, read the bulletin in the Times window, announcing the overwhelming majority for the by-law, and then strolled back to the hotel. The trio consisted of Geo. McL. Brown, executive agent of the C. P. R., A. Lind-say, secretary to President Dunsmuir of the E. & N., and Geo. L. Courtney, traffic manager of the same road. They were not alone in their interest from the standpoint of the railway man. F. J. Wheeler, the Great Northern representative, and one of the sponsors of the by-law, also watched the result with the keenest interest, and rejoiced in the signal triumph of the measure. Capt. McKenzie, the Great Northern's Canadian shipping man, was also on the ground.

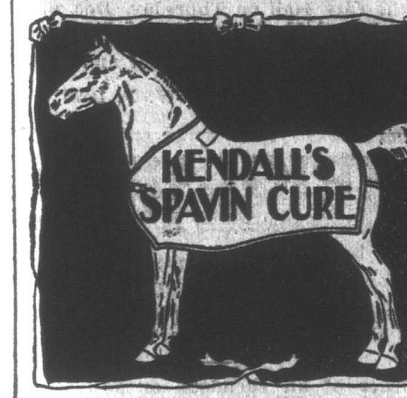
The vote polled was not quite as big as was anticipated, but was nevertheless exceedingly large. No pains were spared by either side to get the fullest possible vote out.

It is anticipated that the measure incorporation the road will meet with opposition when it comes before the house, the C. P. R. not being remarkable for its readiness to give up a fight at the first repulse. The champions of the road, however, express themselves as confident, in view of the big majority the measure received, of carrying it through parliament.

The London Standard's Constantinople correspondent says: "It is probable that the contract for a cruiser to be built in the United States will be cancelled as soon as the Kentucky departs, for it is difficult to see how the money is to be found."

A SPAVIN

Kendall's Spavin Cure will reduce the swelling of any horse's spavin. You might just as well get full value for your horse. Cures him with the least possible expense. Ask a Druggist.



It works thousands of cures annually. Endorsements like the above are a guarantee of merit. Price 25 cents per bottle. Ask your Druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure. Also "A Treatise on the Spavin" the book free, or address DR. B. B. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

GRADUATED TAXATION.

Interesting Lecture By Rev. Dr. Wilson in A. O. U. W. Hall Last Evening.

While the attendance in the A. O. U. W. hall last evening could have been larger, it is certain that if every seat had been occupied there could not have been more interest manifested in Dr. Wilson's splendid lecture on "Graduated Taxation."

Rev. E. S. Rowe was chairman, and in opening the proceedings referred to the advance of the movement toward the adoption of the system of the referendum on questions of popular and vital import, while in this connection he mentioned the necessity of the people being educated to adequately conduct their part. The question of taxation had always been an important one, but it had not been satisfactorily established, as an evidence on questions of popular and vital import, while in this connection he mentioned the necessity of the people being educated to adequately conduct their part. The question of taxation had always been an important one, but it had not been satisfactorily established, as an evidence on questions of popular and vital import, while in this connection he mentioned the necessity of the people being educated to adequately conduct their part.

the evening, Rev. Dr. Wilson, with a happy allusion to the reverend gentleman as one of the reformers who was possessed of a well-founded idea regarding a satisfactory solution of the question.

The general trend of Dr. Wilson's lecture was based on the great inequality in the distribution of wealth. The subject of political economy was no longer confined within the schools and colleges, but the people had commenced its study with a realization of its essentiality in their condition.

On the question of taxation a number of prominent theories had taken root in the mind of the people. Some advocated that such natural resources and institutions as city water, electric light and railroads be owned by the people. Others that every industry be owned by the state, while another class of theorists advocated the adoption of single tax. While giving due consideration for all these, the speaker pointed out that as a basic principle the government

should exist for the welfare of the people, but of course taxation was necessary in order to produce revenue.

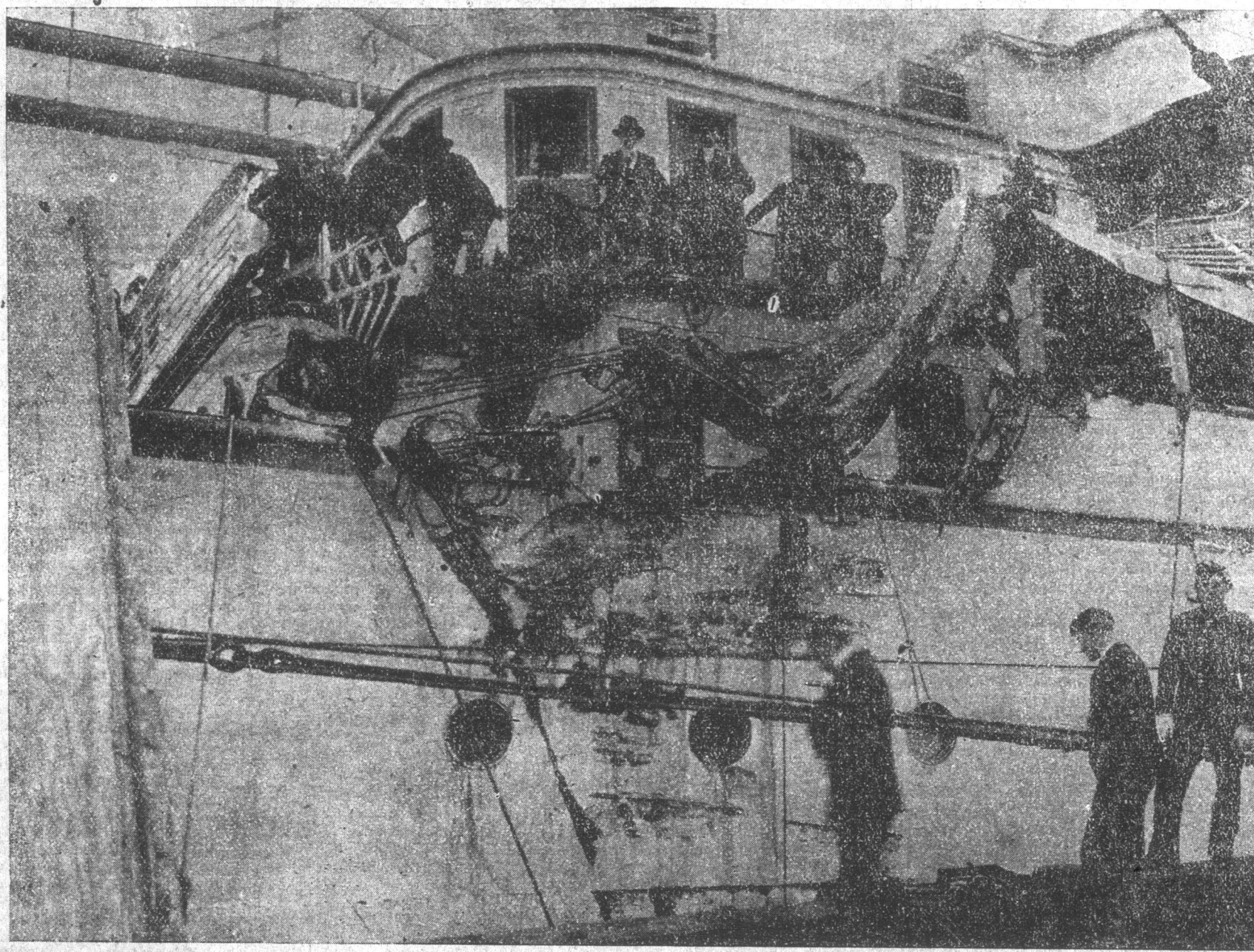
The speaker then went thoroughly into the cause of the present dissatisfaction on the question of taxation. The first thing to do was to ascertain the cause, and then apply the proper remedy. The cause was the great poverty on one hand and riches on the other. In this regard the speaker paid a tribute to the social condition of Victoria, saying that he never knew of a city where there was so little poverty.

There was a danger, a great danger, in the possession of large fortunes, and the reverend lecturer referred along this line to the power for evil possessed by capital if it be used unscrupulously. By means of numerous illustrations the speaker placed this point very plainly before his auditors, and then pointed out that a community was socially better off with 1,000 men possessed of \$1,000 each than one man with \$1,000,000.

The speaker then dealt directly with his plan of taxation, which was on the principle that the rate should be graduated according to the income—that is, as far as the income tax was concerned. The speaker used a blackboard to illustrate his theory, and showed that in proportion the man of affluence would have to pay more in taxation than the poor man. The conditions along the line of wealth regulated the rate. A man worth \$1,000 a year would pay one cent, which was a mere bagatelle. The man worth \$500,000 for instance, however, would pay \$25,000, and the proportion the speaker showed would be just.

Many questions were asked and answered by the lecturer. After the conclusion of the lecture a resolution was carried, pledging the meeting to support the course to be given subsequently. After a vote of thanks to the speaker and chairman, the proceedings terminated. Mr. Macmillan will lecture next Friday on "Human Nature and Economics."

Damages to the Empress of Japan—The C. P. R. Liner at Victoria Wharf.



The above cut, from a photo by Fleming Bros., shows injuries to R.M.S. Empress of Japan, which put back to Victoria on the evening of Nov. 3, after colliding with the American bark Abby Palmer off the entrance to the Straits while

on her way to the Orient from this port. The temporary repairs to the ship were executed at the outer wharf with remarkable dispatch by a force of mechanics from the Abbot Iron Works, and on Saturday, November 10th, the

vessel was able to proceed on her voyage eastward. A claim for heavy damages has been filed against the Empress by the owners of the Abby Palmer, and the case will shortly, it is understood, come before the courts for adjudication.

The damages to the ship were, as will be observed, right abaft the forward hatch, where her promenade deck, as also her chart house, was smashed into, and the railing and a number of plates badly twisted.

Committed For Trial

Eugene Brooks and Willie Maltby Had Their Preliminary Hearing This Morning.

Must Appear Before Higher Court—No Witnesses Called for Defence.

The police court room this morning was crowded, the piece de resistance being the preliminary hearing of the case of Eugene Brooks, Zionite elder in the city, and Willie W. Maltby, charged with causing the death of the six-year-old child of the latter.

A large number of the members of the Christian Catholic church, mostly ladies, were in attendance and occupied the benches within the railing. The witnesses examined were Dr. Ernest Hall, Dr. Fagan, Sanitary Inspector J. Wilson, Miss Hatt, and Mrs. Maltby.

The case for the crown was in the hands of Deputy Attorney-General Maclean, while the accused were attended by their counsel, Geo. E. Powell and James S. Yates.

Louis Seymour, acting court stenographer, was duly sworn, and the proceedings in the case commenced.

The first witness examined was Dr. Ernest Hall. His evidence was substantially the same as that given by him at the coroner's inquest. After relating the circumstances which led to his visit to the Maltby house, in reply to the Deputy Attorney-General, witness stated that he could conceive of no other reason why he was called there to give a certificate of the cause of death.

The parents had told him that they did not think the child sufficiently ill to justify them in calling in a physician. The doctor then gave a description of the symptoms in diphtheria, and stated that from what the parents told him of those evinced by their child the case was a typical one of diphtheria.

Q.—What is membranous croup. A.—Practically the same as diphtheria. There is no difference in the treatment of this and laryngeal diphtheria.

Continuing, witness stated that one means of cure was by opening an avenue in the windpipe below the seat of obstruction and inserting a tube. This would allow the child to breathe.

Q.—How long before death could the child's life be saved through the insertion of the tube? A.—Two or three minutes. In fact, I have known cases in which life has been saved after the child was black in the face.

Q.—How many cases in the immediate

neighborhood have you recently attended. A.—Five cases.

Q.—With what success? A.—Recovery, in each case.

Continuing, witness said that another method of treatment was the injection of anti-toxine, which antagonized the poison caused by the diphtheria microbe. This was effective only slightly, unless used in the beginning.

Q.—Up to what stage in the sickness of this child could it have had a chance of recovering? A.—Up to three minutes prior to its death—judging from what the parents told me.

Continuing, the witness said that he had had considerable experience in diphtheria cases.

Q.—What percentage of recovery is there under the present system of treatment? A.—Eighty-five per cent. In this particular form the percentage would probably exceed that figure.

Q.—Suppose this child died of diphtheria, what chance of recovery would it have had with proper medical attendance? A.—Judging from what the Maltbys told me regarding its condition, I would say about 90 per cent.

Sanitary Inspector Wilson being sworn, in reply to the Deputy Attorney-General, said that he had placed a placard on the Maltby house on Wednesday, 21st. He had quarantined another house—the second one from Maltby's, on Pembroke street, November 15th, there being diphtheria there. He put the placard of diphtheria on the door. This card was still up. He quarantined no other house on the street for diphtheria except Maltby's. In the neighborhood, however, on November 17th, he quarantined his own house. Before November 21st he quarantined another house on Sayward avenue, five or six blocks away. When he went to the Maltby house on November 15th he told Mrs. Maltby that he heard there was sickness, in her house, and advised her to get a doctor. He thought that Mr. Maltby was in fairly good circumstances and well able to look after his interests.

On November 21st, on receipt of certain information, he went to Maltby's house and told her he believed there was diphtheria in the house, and warned her to allow no one to leave it. He then went to Dr. Fraser for instructions, and came back and posted up the placard. Just after he had done so, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, Dr. Ernest Hall came.

Witness moved the body of the child from the Maltby house to the morgue the following day. He was there for a while during the post mortem examination by Drs. Fagan and Jones. Were Mr. Maltby in indigent circumstances he believed Dr. Fraser would have attended to the case. He had never known the doctor to refuse medical attendance.

Dr. Fagan was next called and his evidence was the same as that given by him at the inquest the other day.

The next witness was Amanda Hatt.

Witness resided with the Maltby family since October 1st. She knew Rev. Mr. Brooks, pastor of the Christian Catholic church, the adherents of which were sometimes called "Zionites" by people. Dr. Dowie was head of the church. She was a member, having joined a year ago June 4th. The order preached three times on each Sunday and witness attended regularly. In regard to the healing of the sick, Mr. Brooks preached that God was the healer, and there was no use for drugs. If God can't heal, drugs can't. In a case of illness, God's assistance was worked through prayer.

The doctrine of divine healing was given a special prominence in the teaching of the Zionite church. It was, in fact, the distinctive doctrine of the church. If she was ill she would not call in a physician.

Q.—Suppose you were a mother with a sick child, following out the doctrine of your church, would you call in a doctor? A.—I could not suppose anything like that at all.

Q.—Would you summon a physician for your child? A.—No, I would not call in a physician myself. That would be doubting God.

Q.—Is that the way good members of the Zionite church would act? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were Mr. and Mrs. Maltby earnest believers in the teaching of the church? A.—Yes.

Continuing, the witness said she was in the house on Wednesday, 21st, the day on which the child died. She was also in the house the evening before the child died. Prior to that she had been away on a visit. Chaud Maltby was a bright, healthy little child. When she returned to the house the child was playing around the room. The mother told her he was not well, and had not been so for some time. On Wednesday morning she saw the child, about 9 o'clock. He was lying on the lounge. He had a slight hoarseness and experienced some difficulty in breathing. Elder Brooks arrived at the house between 10 and 11 o'clock, and was there when the child died. He went away, however, between the time when he came and when the child died. She could not say exactly when he came back. She did not go into the room until she heard one of the children saying they thought "Glenn" was dying. Mrs. Maltby and Elder Brooks were in the room. Mr. Maltby having just come out. She had been in the room about five minutes when the child expired. She could not say what was the matter—in fact "death" came so easily, just like falling to sleep.

Q.—How was it that the children understood the child to be dying? A.—Because he had no color, and appeared white in the face.

When witness went into the room the mother had the child in her arms. Nothing was said about calling in a physician. She could not say that the death of the child was the will of God. It would be the devil's work. She had attended church with Mr. and Mrs.

Maltby when Mr. Brooks preached. The deputy attorney-general announced, pending the arrival of Mrs. Maltby, the next witness, he desired to put in some depositions made at the coroner's inquest. The depositions of Mr. Maltby and Eugene Brooks were then put in.

Mrs. Jessie Maltby then arrived, and was sworn in the manner in which the other members of the Zionite church who gave evidence took the oath. Her evidence was on the whole along the lines of that given by her at the inquest.

In response to the deputy attorney-general, she said that if she knew the nature of the child's condition she would not have called in a doctor. She remembered the visit of Sanitary Inspector Wilson on November 15th. She knew what diphtheria was, having buried a child from this disease under the care of the doctors a few years ago. Witness examined the child's throat, and there was no white substance in it or other indication of diphtheria. There was no suggestion on Wednesday morning on the part of Mr. Brooks or any other that a physician be summoned.

Assistant Assessor W. Scowcroft was next examined. He stated that Mr. Maltby possessed property valued at \$800, and had paid his taxes on same.

In reply to the magistrate, neither the prisoners expressed a desire to say anything, and did not wish to call any witnesses.

The counsel on both sides agreed that it was unnecessary to open up a discussion regarding the technical points involved in the case, it being left to the discretion of the magistrate.

Magistrate Hall then committed both accused for trial, and the court adjourned.

BODY-RESTORER

Food is the body-restorer. In health, you want nothing but food; and your baby wants nothing but food. But, when not quite well, you want to get back to where food is enough.

One of the most delicate foods, in the world, is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. When usual food is a burden, it feeds you enough to restore your stomach; baby the same.

The body-builder is food; the body-restorer is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We'll send you a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Great Loss Of Life

A Typhoon's Work of Destruction in the Far East—Terrible Explosion.

Daring Attempt at Piracy on a Steam Launch Running Out of Hongkong.

On or about the date the steamship Idzuma Maru, which reached here from the Orient at noon yesterday, left Hongkong, the steamer Progress arrived reporting that a typhoon at Tournay, in the early part of October, lasting forty-eight hours, destroying villages, ricefields, and buildings, and laying the harbor bare. It is estimated that 1,500 to 1,600 persons perished, and the remaining population, 4,850 in number, were without provisions.

At Quinhon on the 16th of October there was another typhoon doing enormous damage, which lasted three days. Tongking sent supplies immediately. The desolation extends for miles, the tea and coffee plantations being wrecked.

Telegrams to Japanese papers announced a great explosion in Nanking, several lives being lost and great damage done. A gun powder magazine, containing 500,000 cabbies, situated near a temple called Ku Ling Ang was exploded by a stroke of lightning, during a severe thunderstorm, which was raging at the time. The report was almost simultaneous with a loud peal of thunder, and was a most terrific noise. It must have been heard for 20 miles. Scarcely a whole pane of glass is left in any foreign house within a radius of over four miles. Thirty persons are known to have been killed outright, and as many injured. Four were killed by a falling building over a mile away. In some cases windows were blown out of their frames wholesale. Doors and French windows were wrenched from the hinges and hurled into the room. Iron bolts and fastenings were torn out bodily. The valley in which the event occurred was ploughed and torn up for over a thousand yards, giving the appearance of the crater of a miniature extinct volcano. Not a vestige of the buildings and wall enclosing it remained.

A dispatch from Aokio says: It is reported that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, supreme commander of the allies, will shortly return home. The chief reasons given for this are that the general, who expected that the supreme command of the allies would be entrusted to him on arrival in China, was deeply disappointed at the outset by the American attitude. The Americans held that it was no longer necessary to put their force under the command of the generalissimo as the chief object of the allies, viz., the relief of Peking, had been achieved. The French troops ignored orders on the occasion of the occupation of Pootungfu by pushing on alone, and the Russian troops seized the railway at Shanhaikwan without orders, thereby arousing the indignation of the officers of other powers. Seeing that his authority was ignored in many respects he determined to leave for home. Such are understood to be the chief reasons.

The steam launch Perseverance had an adventurous trip while on her last trip from Hongkong to Canton. She carried about sixty passengers, all Chinese. The launch arrived at Macao shortly after 11 o'clock, nothing unusual having transpired during the run. After a two hours' stay there she left for Canton. When about a couple of hours out, and when off Chung Chen, in Chinese waters, about twenty passengers who had been lounging about on the upper deck rushed with daggers at the coxswain and the man at the wheel. The latter immediately took to his heels, but the coxswain pluckily confronted the pirates. He was thrown down, beaten severely, and, together with the remainder of the passengers, bundled below. The pirates then diverted the launch's course, taking her from the Chung Chen islands to Boca Tigris, up the Canton river, and beaching her. They collected together all the property of the passengers and everything about the launch of a portable form, and placing the booty in the vessel's boats, pulled ashore. The imprisoned passengers quickly effected their release and made their way to Canton, where a number of them took passage to Hongkong in the steamer Powan. While on board they identified amongst the passengers four of their late assailants. They told their story to the captain, who immediately had the suspected men placed in irons and, on the arrival of the steamer at the wharf they were handed over to the police.

The Japanese government has warned the Japanese war vessels at Amoy to be ready for any emergency, as it is probable that the disturbances at Welchow, Kwantung, may spread into Fukien. The government does not, however, propose to dispatch more warships to Amoy. The Japanese warships in Shanghai will be ordered there if necessary.

A Meeting in the Interests of the GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION

Will be held at Victoria Board of Trade Rooms, December 8th, at 8 o'clock.

WANTED—We will pay \$12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as McClure's or the Cosmopolitan. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the great Central West. A handsome premium given to each subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis.

FOR SALE—"Oak Farm," Lake District 6 miles from Victoria, on West Saanich road, comprising 51 acres, nearly all cultivated, and good buildings. For further particulars apply to John Black on premises.

WANTED—To buy, 1,000 lbs. good feathers. Sanitary Steam Feather Renovator, corner Fort and Blanchard streets.