THE FALL ASSIZES.

Hearing the Charge of Criminal Libel Against W. C. Nichol Adjourned Till February.

Grand Jury Bring in True Bill in Every Case Presented to Them.

The fall assizes opened yesterday, and while, for various reasons, some of the cases were put off for a couple of days, good progress was made and three trials were disposed of. A little argument between counsel over the Nichol criminal libel took up some time in the forenoon.

Mr. Justice Walkem was brief and to the point in his address to the grand jury, when he instructed them as to the various bills presented for their consideration. These were Koshonicam (or Quashilicum), murder; Knowles, exposing obscene pictures; Sleur, theft (two charges); Morell, causing bodily harm by furious riding; Raynes, shooting with intent. The number of cases, the judge remarked, was small, though some were of a very serious character. Incidentally reference was made to the rapid progress made in the Kootenay mining country, and a prediction was made of still larger development in the future.

Mr. F. B. Gregory and Mr. A. L. Belyea appeared for the Crown. The former, however, was for the defence in the Raynes case, and objected to the wife of the accused being sent as a witness before the grand jury. The objection was overruled, however.

The grand jury was composed of the following: Julius Brethour, S. Dean, R. L. Drury, J. G. Elliott, E. J. Eyres, George Gillespie, L. Goodacre, T. Hooper, G. Jaques, A. McKeown, W. Munsie, T. J. Stephens, J. T. Bethune, J. S. Church, J. Dougall, H. R. Ella, R. Swinerton, J. W. Tolmie and R. S. Day (foreman).

When the grand jury had retired, an application in the case of Walter C. Nichol, charged with criminal libel, came up.

Mr. Langley appeared with Mr. Alexis Martin for the defence, and Mr. Charles Wilson, Q. C., and Mr. Robert Cassidy for the prosecution.

The application by Mr. Langley was in effect that Mr. J. H. Turner, a material witness for the defence, was absent from the city, and, therefore, an adjournment was asked.

Mr. Wilson objected that, though Mr. Turner had been bound over for the Crown, he had never been subpoenaed by the defence, although the defence were given ample opportunity to examine Mr. Turner before he left. The last time the defence had asked for an adjournment on totally different grounds—the non-return of a commission to examine witnesses in England. The present application appeared on its face as one simply to give greater delay.

Mr. Cassidy pointed out too that while the defence got their order for a commission in June, they never availed themselves of it till October, nor was it ever intimated to the prosecution that Mr. Turner was a material witness.

Mr. Langley said it would not give his client a fair trial to bring on the proceedings without getting Mr. Turner here.

Mr. Cassidy argued if delay was granted, the defence should pay the costs, as the prosecution was not responsible for the delays.

Mr. Justice Walkem, on the ground that the Chief Justice had made an order that the application could be made to the trial judge for delay, did not see his way to grant costs to the prosecution, and set down the trial for hearing on February 6 at 10 o'clock a.m., and directed that the special jury attend then. The return of the commission was extended till January 10.

The grand jury brought in true bills in all the cases presented to them.

Frank K. Raynes, accused of shooting at Frederick Ford on Salt Spring Island, was brought up for trial first, but Mr. Gregory, who appeared for the defence, moved to quash the indictment because Mrs. Raynes, the wife of the prisoner, had been called as a witness before the grand jury. This, he claimed, the Crown had no right to do.

This objection was overruled by the court, whereupon on the advice of his counsel the prisoner declined to plead.

By direction of the court a plea of not guilty was entered.

Mr. Gregory asked for an adjournment on the ground that no memorandum of the evidence it was proposed to put in had been furnished by the Crown.

Mr. Belyea, for the Crown, stated that owing to the brief time he had himself had on the case he had not been able to furnish the memorandum of all the witnesses.

As it was impossible that one of the witnesses could attend before Thursday, the court adjourned the trial until Friday.

Next the Indian Koshonicam was arraigned, and Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, his counsel, asked for a delay owing to the difficulty experienced until the last moment in getting an interpeter who knew the prisoner's language. A plea of not guilty was put in, and the trial adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Belyea, for the Crown, had a little surprise in store. The day previous Captain Owens, charged with assault causing actual bodily harm to W. W. Thomas, had got free on a writ of habeas corpus because at the preliminary hearing he had not been asked if he wished to call witnesses. Mr. Belyea, however, yesterday produced an indictment in the same case, which he asked, by instruction of the Attorney-General, should go to the grand jury, a section in the code allowing this. Accordingly the indictment was presented to the grand jury, who will consider it this morning.

J. Knowles, accused of exposing an indecent picture, was tried and found not guilty. The Crown was represented by Mr. Gregory, and the prisoner acted for himself, showing a good deal of shrewdness for a layman in addressing the jury. There was an element of doubt in the case, and the accused got the benefit of it.

Adolph Sleur, accused of stealing a brass rule valued at $17.50, was next tried, and conducted his own defence, but was not so fortunate as Knowles. He was found guilty, but Mr. Gregory, under the somewhat unfortunate circumstances, did not press for a severe sentence, and the jury evidently feeling it was more a case of poverty than criminal feeling, brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Sleur was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. There was a second case of stealing a compas against Sleur, and he pleaded guilty. As the article was stolen at the same time as the ruler, a concurrent sentence of four months was imposed.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

EATEN ON SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Fate of Crew of a German Trader as Told by Two Men Who Escaped.

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—Banking upon the supposed peaceful intentions of Solomon Islanders, Captain Kohlson, a German trader and owner of a cutter called the Sea Ghost, started from Queensland in the early part of September for the island of Buka, in the German Solomon group, with the intention of securing a cargo of copra. The telegraphic despatches stated in brief a few weeks ago that the Sea Ghost's crew had been killed by natives. The mail from Sydney brings the following details:

Capt. Kohlson had been warned that the natives were not as friendly as they had professed. He sailed from the Bismarck archipelago with two white mates and a crew of seven natives. The Sea Ghost arrived at Baku in the night and lay off till morning.

Soon after daylight Kohlson gave the word that a number of boats were putting from shore for the schooner, but the occupants were waving palm branches and giving other signs of peaceful intent. The anchor was dropped inside and the sails lowered. Five or six native boats came alongside and in a few minutes the Bismarck men and the white natives were shouting and making friendly signs to the Solomon people.

Before the vessel's crew could make a move to go below for goods and weapons the islanders drew lances from under their belts and attacked the crew furiously. Capt. Kohlson was overcome and his body run through and through with spears. His corpse was thrown over the side of the schooner. All but three of the crew were killed.

The attacking natives then started ashore with their prisoners, taking with them the bodies of the dead Bismarck men. The prisoners were thrown into a canoe, landed on the beach and left on the sands, while the Solomonites prepared a meal of the bodies of their comrades. When the gruesome feast was being made ready, a number of warriors ran the schooner ashore and succeeded in finding in her cabin a keg of liquor, and in less than an hour the whole lot were stupidly drunk.

Two of the prisoners who managed to escape took a boat and put out to sea. After floating helplessly about for two days, they were picked up by a trader and afterwards transferred to the steamer Noresby and taken to Queensland, where they related their adventures.

STOCKS, METALS AND PRODUCE.

Reaction in New York Depresses Many Securities—Americans Strong in London.

New York, Nov. 15.—The Evening Post's financial cable from London says: "The markets here were irregular to-day and less firm. American's opened below the parity, operators here being timid concerning the outcome of the peace commissioners' discussion on the Philippine question. Later, prices railed considerably but the close was dull again. Except for nervousness over the Philippines the feeling here is very confident in favor of Americans as it is felt that currency legislation is guaranteed by English investors, has been thoroughly laid for a time. Grand Trunk was good to-day on Montreal buying. Spanish fours were bought from Paris. The German demand for gold is strong at 77s 9½d. The lightness of money in Berlin continues and a further rise in the German bank note is quite possible. There was a sharp fall in Spanish exchange to-day."

New York, Nov. 15.—The premonitory symptoms of reaction which were noted yesterday in the stock market, and even more prominently in the bond market, found their justification to-day. There were periods of resistance to the decline, and individual stocks in which the resistance was successful, but the pressure continued in force as the day progressed and the closing was decidedly heavy in tone and at the low point, net declines being the rule and reaching as much as a point in a few stocks.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Nov. 14.	Nov. 15
Amn. Cotton Oil	33⅝	33⅝
Amn. Tob	138½	140½
Amn. Tob. pfd	128	
Amn. Sugar	122⅝	121⅝
Amn. Sugar pfd	111⅝	111¼
Amn. Spirits	12½	12¼
Amn. Spirits pfd	35½	
Atchison, all paid	15⅞	16
Atchison pfd	42½	42⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	49	49
Bay State Gas	4	4⅝
Ches. & Ohio	23¼	23¼
Can. Pac.	84	
Chicago, B. & O.	115¼	118⅛
Chicago Gas	106½	105⅛
Chicago & N. W.	134⅝	135½
C. R. I. & Pac	107⅛	107⅝
C. M. & St. P.	112⅝	112⅝
Cons. Gas, N. Y.	185	184
C. C. C. & St. L.	42	42⅝
Del. & Hudson	99¼	99⅞
Denver & Rio G. pfd	55⅝	59
Duluth, S. S. & A.	3	
Duluth, S. S. & A. pfd	7½	
Gen. Elec	82⅝	83
Jersey Central	98½	
Lake Erie & Western	13	13½
Lake Erie & Western pfd	61⅝	63
Louisville & Nashville	61⅛	60⅝
Man. Elev	95⅝	94½
Mo. Pac.	36⅞	37⅛
Nat. Lead	35⅝	35⅞
Nat. Lead pfd	113½	
North. Amer. Co.	7⅝	7⅝
Nor. Pac. com. new	41⅝	41⅝
Nor. Pac. pfd	76½	76
N. Y. C. & H.	117¼	117
N. Y. L. E. & W.	13¼	13⅝
N. Y. L. E. & W. pfd	35	
N. Y. Ont. & W.	15⅛	15½
Omaha com.	84½	
Pac. Mail	37½	37¼
Phila. & Reading, all paid	16⅞	17
Pullman	138⅞	139½
Son. Ry. com.	9¼	9½
Southern Ry pfd	38¼	37⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	31⅞	40⅝
Texas Pacific	15⅝	15¼
U. S. Leather	9¼	
U. S. Leather pfd	61½	68
U. S. Rubber com	43¼	42⅞
U. S. Rubber pfd	105	104⅝
U. P. receipts	35	34½
Union Pacific pfd	68⅝	34½
Wabash	7⅝	
Wabash pfd	21⅝	21⅞
Western Union	93⅞	93⅝
Met. St. Railway	168⅞	171½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	68⅝	68¼
Com'cial Cable in Montreal	186	186
C. P. R. in London	85⅝	86¼

New York, Nov. 15.—Copper, dull; brokers, $12; exchange, $12.80 to $12.87½.

Lead, very quiet; brokers, $3.50; exchange, $3.70 to $3.75.

Tin, easier, straights, $17.75; plates quiet.

Spelter quiet; domestic $5.15 to $5.25.

Rosin, dull. Turpentine, quiet.

Pig Iron quiet; Southern, $9.75 to $11.25; Northern, $10.90 to $11.75.

MONEY BEFORE POLITICS.

Brazil's New President Says Finance Is the Chief Consideration of the Country.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 14.—Dr. Campos Salles, President-elect of Brazil, will be installed in the presidential chair to-morrow. In his inaugural address he will eulogize his predecessor and declare that the republic is now firmly established: the time has arrived to "initiate a national liberal policy of tolerance, harmonizing the different elements of the country."

The bulk of the address will be devoted to finance, which the new executive will describe as the "chief consideration of the country."

OLD WORLD COMMENT.

Rich Province to Which France Is Making Her Way in the Soudan.

The Emperor Making Christianity Supreme by Alliance With Its Arch Enemy.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

SWOOPING ON SAMOA.—What portends this miniature mobilization of war vessels in the South Pacific, announced, with significant absence of explanation, by several of the service journals of the Fatherland? Hitherto, a cruiser stationed at Apia and a gunboat cruising in and about the neighborhood have been deemed ample force to safeguard German interests in the Southern Seas. The ministry of marine, however, appears to have suddenly awakened to a contrary opinion, and orders have gone forth to immediately increase this power to the dimensions of a squadron. Early in October the cruiser Falke, with a full complement of men and quick-firing guns, left Sydney, en route for Samoa, not, as first appeared probable, to relieve the vessel there, but to act conjointly with her. The Samoan nation is just now simmering in the throes of a disputed succession, and seething with innumerable possibilities of civil and political disorder. Consequently, in view of Germany's large interests in the islands, no exception could fairly be taken either by Great Britain or the United States to the presence of a second vessel flying the imperial flag. It appears, however, that this is not the only move arranged for in Berlin—the protected cruiser Geier has been ordered to the same waters, while the gunboat Moewe, now cruising near at hand, is to be placed in close communication with the senior officer of the squadron. The Samoan question is admittedly complicated and difficult of settlement, but surely it does not call for such a demonstration of naval strength on the part of Germany. The latter is only one of three powers interests in the islands, no exception could information goes, neither of the two others has thought it fit to take corresponding action. Nor does the situation appear sufficiently threatening to justify much less demand, extraordinary precautions—always assuming, of course, that the powers signatory to the pact of Berlin are "playing fair" and are stimulated by mutual confidence and regard for interests common to all. Unfortunately, this is a presumption most difficult to accept. The past history of the question fails to inspire any confidence in international rectitude, while circumstances attend the present crisis which elevate suspicion almost to the dignity of a duty.

FASHODA.—It is amusing to hear such a great palaver about Fashoda. Surely no one in his senses can imagine for one moment that the French wish, or ever did wish, to retain this fever-stricken hole. This is not the prize that M. Marchand and his gallant colleagues have struggled for. What the French want is Bahr-el-Ghazal, the largest and richest province in the Soudan, the garden of Central Africa. Fashoda is good enough, or rather bad enough, to offer John Bull in exchange. The province of Bahr-el-Ghazal has every feature to make the possession of it alone worth our last thirteen years' work on the Nile. It has vast naturally irrigated districts suitable for cotton growing; it is very rich in ivory, rubber and gum; immense forests of good timber, and is probably the finest sporting country in the world. And, further, the natives will now be demanding manufactured goods, and the population is large enough to materially add to the business of Manchester.

The late governor, Lupton Bey, on his arrival here in 1881, found the country in revolt. Yet, after a year spent in securing order, the year's administration actually produced, without any help from the Egyptian government—which the governor likened in those days to "a great crocodile which swallows all and gives nothing"—a surplus of £60,000, while his reports show that, given better facilities of transit, this amount would have been greatly exceeded. This territory was never derelict. If Gen. Gordon had orders to reffre the garrisons those orders were never sent to the Bahr-el-Ghazal, or the governor could easily have abandoned his province and joined Emin Bey, and thus have saved himself those years of unspeakable suffering in Omdurman.

The French are perfectly aware of the value of this province, and while we are congratulating ourselves on a clear water way to the equatorial lakes—which is, after all, largely a matter of sentiment—they will smile with cynical satisfaction at having secured the only thing of real value. This time they will have heckled England to some purpose. If, however, the effect of smashing Mahdism is to be to give France undisputed possession of Egypt's fairest province, we had better, except for the humanity of it, have left the Khalifa alone.

FRENCH ARISTOCRACY.—M. le Vicomte A. de Royer, the well known French authority on heraldry, does not possess a simple faith in Norman blood; nor, alas! in the sang d'azur of France generally. The revelations which the Viscount has lately made in his article, "Have We a French Aristocracy?" are rather curious reading, as far as figures go. He estimates that of 45,000 so-called noble families in France, some 25,000 have not the least claim to bear the title, and of the 20,000, having such a claim there are only some 450 existing houses hewn out of the ancient rock. The republic, of course, confers no titles of nobility. A certain number of changes of names—forty on an average—are licensed yearly, and the rule democratic does not trouble itself about the fact that these names soar from the lower to the higher, and generally affect the De and the Saint. Above and beyond these there are, of course, permutations of which nothing is said—silent accretions and mute vowel changes unknown to the philologist and Grimm's law. These the state does not touch, and the title Count, Baron or Prince may be purchased from papal sources for a few thousand francs. Sixty such titles, as the writer estimates, are conferred year by year. And he tells the story of a wealthy Parisian dry-salter and sausage-seller who went to bed one night plain M. Leon, and rose up M. le Comte de St. Leon next day. From the sausage to the saint—this may be called progressio per salt 'um.

From the London Saturday Review.

KAISER AND SULTAN.—Our most Christian Kaiser, who holds that no one can be a good soldier or a good subject, a good statesman or a good ruler, unless first of all he is "ein guter Christ," has gone to Constantinople to offer payment in meal or in salt for the alliance of the Sultan against his fellow-Christians in Europe, to guarantee material and moral help to the Turk in his work of exterminating Christianity in the East, on condition that Sultan and Kaiser stand together, sworn brothers in arms, in helping Christian Germany to maintain its ascendency in Europe. Now we may freely admit that—Christianity apart—the national security is the supreme law of monarchs, and that in the case of a frank old pagan like Frederick the Great, whose semi-bankrupt kingdom was menaced with destruction from half a dozen sides at once, an alliance with "Turk, Jew or atheist" would have been most natural and proper. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, formed up in line as a solid bulwark against Russian aggression, possesses qualities which appeal to the imagination. Conceived and carried out by a Napoleon or a Frederick, it might constitute a turning point of history, it might roll back the tide of Slavonic obscurantism and reaction that threatens to overwhelm Europe. But what is to be said for a monarch who tries to blow hot and cold with the same breath, who dreams of making Lutheranism supreme among Christians and Christianity supreme throughout the world, and who at the same time abjectly kow-tows to the Sultan, knowing that the populace of Constantinople regard his visit as the submission of a vassal to his suzerain?

THE CRETAN AFFAIR.—The powers have at last succeeded in bringing the Sultan to his senses. But none of the governments can claim much credit for their conduct in the Cretan affair—the British government least of all. What has been accomplished now should have been done long ago. The long deferred interference on the part of the allied powers undoubtedly encouraged the Turkish officials to stir up the Mohammedan population to commit those outrages on the Christian community, which have been the means of at least bringing matters to a solution. But it is small satisfaction to those whom we pretend to take under our protection that we allowed numbers of them to perish at the hands of their oppressors before we moved hand or foot in their defence. To hang the seven culprits who murdered a couple of English soldiers may seem highly satisfactory to patriots at home; but the prompt avenging of wrongs done to ourselves, while the murderers of a thousand innocent victims are allowed to go free, is not calculated to impress our Cretan proteges with a sense of our impartiality and justice. The Sultan has now learned that when he orders a wholesale butchery of his Christian subjects we confine ourselves to talking; and that we are only roused to active measures if a finger is laid on an Englishman.

THE TENNIS CHAMPION.—A fine exhibition of tennis playing was given at Brighton on Wednesday, when Peter Latham won a stake of £2,000, and reaffirmed his title to the championship of the world. In judging of his complete victory over his American opponent, it should be borne in mind that, by conceding to his adversary the use of the French ball, he was practically playing the match under a handicap. Although the Boston player, Pettitt, made a very plucky fight, he was absolutely no match for his antagonist, who won set after set, and displayed marvellous resources and activity. In the end Peter Latham won the match by seven sets to love, securing, out of an aggregate of fifty-eight games, no less than forty-two. The championship, therefore, remains in the hands of its former holder, who is acknowledged to be the finest tennis player of recent years.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The Archbishop of Canterbury is singular among the roll of English primates for his hatred of pomp when the guest of a decoration. Once, country clergyman, he was much annoyed by the display of silver candlesticks in his room. After His Lordship's departure these silver candlesticks were nowhere to be seen. The distressed clergyman at once wrote to the Bishop, as he then was, telling him of his loss, and adding: "Can you tell us what has happened?" The reply came by wire: "Poor, but honest; look in the chest of drawers." This is not the only silver adventure in which Archbishop Temple has been concerned. On another occasion he was put up by a clergyman during the absence of that clergyman's wife. On leaving the host politely expressed the hope that when next His Lordship visited the house Mrs. Temple would accompany him. "No, thanks," the Archbishop laconically replied; "Mrs. Temple doesn't like roughing it." The clergyman's feelings were deeply hurt, for the visit had caused some expense and much anxiety to him. He unburdened his soul to his wife on her return. "Why, my dear," she exclaimed, "you didn't surely put the Bishop in the pink bedroom, did you?" He did. "Oh, then, that's it. I put all the plate in the bed."

How many young men and young women are cut off just as the future seems brightest and fullest of promise! They are taken away by the disease which causes over one-sixth of all the deaths in the world—the disease which doctors call consumption. There is absolutely no reason why, given better facilities of transit, this amount would have been greatly exceeded. This territory was never derelict. If Gen. Gordon had orders to reffre the garrisons those orders were never sent to the Bahr-el-Ghazal, or the governor could easily have abandoned his province and joined Emin Bey, and thus have saved himself those years of unspeakable suffering in Omdurman.

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Left Prostrate

Weak and Run Down, With Heart and Kidneys in Bad Condition—Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was very much run down, having been sick for several months. I had been trying different remedies which did me no good. I would have severe spells of coughing that would leave me prostrate. I was told that my lungs were affected, and my heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. In fact, it seemed as though every organ was out of order. I felt that something must be done and my brother advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured a bottle and began taking it. Before it was half gone I felt that it was helping me. I continued its use and it has made me a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly." MRS. SUMMERVILLE, 217 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. Get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c.

BOERS GIVE BATTLE.

Native Slayers of Missionaries Attacked and Routed in Their Mountain Stronghold.

Pretoria, Nov. 16.—The Boer forces, after a heavy musketry and artillery bombardment, have stormed and captured the mountain stronghold of Chief Opefu of the Magatos tribe, in Scoutansberg district.

Opefu recently massacred a missionary and his family and the Transvaal government sent an expedition to punish the natives. The latter attacked the Boers but were driven into the mountains. Two Boers were killed during the storming of the mountain.

NEWS OF THE YUKON.

The Hospital Returns Show the Prevalence of Typhoid—The Winter's Food Supply.

Gold Mining on the Hootalinqua—Stewart River Prospects—General Notes.

Late issues of the Yukon Midnight Sun are at hand and contain a number of interesting items of news.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

There are 137 patients at St. Mary's hospital. Some few cases of scurvy and rheumatism are treated, but the majority are typhoid. They come in at the rate of three to six daily, and are cured in proportionately the same ratio. On the 26th instant seven patients were brought there, and on the 28th six. On the 25th instant four patients left cured; on the 26th, six; 27th, five; and 28th, five. There were 14 deaths last month.

At the Red Cross hospital, Mrs. Egerton, matron, eight cases of typhoid fever have been successfully treated, and one case of pneumonia with delirium tremens. This is a private hospital, and has been established but six weeks.

At the Good Samaritan hospital 32 cases are reported—all, in fact, that they have accommodations for. The building is still in an unfinished state, but is rapidly approaching completion. Dr. Grant presides over the destinies of the patients, while Mr. D. W. McKay is steward in charge.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

There is still a crowd daily in front of the post office, but things are getting into shape and becoming systematized. Chief Clerk John McEwen, with a force of six clerks, is wrestling with the problem of assorting a huge mailed for mail. Lock boxes have been put in, and are now on sale at $10 per annum for ordinary boxes; $25 per year for lock-boxes; and $75 for larger ones for packages.

A CARGO OF SHEEP.

Jackson & Cunningham arrived Sunday on a raft, having come by way of Lake Teslin and the Hootalinqua from Dawson. They were three months on the passage, and started with a cargo of 500 head of sheep. All went well until within about 90 miles of Dawson, when the raft grounded hard on a sand-bar. The sheep were safely landed, and after much trouble the raft was gotten off and arrived here without further accident. The steamer Tyrrell was sent up for the sheep, but she is now on a bar 70 miles up the river.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

It will be interesting to the public at large to know that in Dawson to-day there are nearly 22,000 tons of general merchandise, consisting chiefly of provisions. Granted a population of 20,000, it would supply every individual with at least a ton of provisions.

GOLD IN THE HOOTALINQUA.

About 30 miles of the Hootalinqua have been thoroughly prospected, and many bars yield from $3 to $5 per day per man. One of the captains has in his possession a vial containing 4½ pennyweights of gold which were extracted from these bars by two men in four hours' work.

In the early spring a steam dredger will be put to work, and $200 to $300 per day is expected from this machine. Several miners will winter at Crawfordsville, and agriculture will play an important part next season.

SUICIDE FROM DESPAIR.

After nearly a year of hard work spent in packing his effects over the Skagway trail, Mr. Frank Arnold, of Dubuque, Iowa, committed suicide on the shores of Thirty-Mile. The loss of his entire outfit was the cause of the action. The deceased arrived in Skagway early in August of last year with three tons of provisions, a grub-stake furnished him by friends at home.

STEWART RIVER ITEMS.

It is stated positively by miners returned from that section that only two white men will winter on the Stewart above the McQuesten river. So the upper Stewart will remain a sealed book for another year, and its riches or barrenness be left for a future contingent of adventurers to demonstrate.

On the McQuesten, the first large tributary of the Stewart, prospects are a little better, and upon its numerous tributaries a hopeful 150 will spend the winter, probing the earth for larger deposits of the metal, which they have already found in sufficient quantities to induce them to risk a season there.

Robert Henderson, an old-timer in these parts, has received a grant of 40 acres of land on the Stewart river opposite the mouth of the McQuesten. Mr. Henderson staked this land in July, 1897, and acquired legal possession the 20th of this month.

Mr. Henderson states that Messrs. Healy and Galvin have already established stores at this point.

A WINDOW GLASS STORY.

Dawson is short of window glass. Funny incidents arise from this shortcoming. Here's a good one:

Charlie, a well-known sport, went to the Seattle-Yukon Transportation company to purchase a mirror. He was shown several of different sizes and makes. One took his fancy. 'Twas plain and about 12x14 inches in size. He inquired the price. The clerk did not know, as it was not marked. Mr. High Roller, the manager, entered about this time, and, being asked the price, hesitated, sized Charlie up from head to foot, and the following conversation took place:

"You want this mirror for yourself?"

"Yes," said Charlie, somewhat astonished.

"Where are you located?"

"At the Monte Carlo."

"Now, look here, what are you going to do with this mirror?"

"Why, use it, of course."

"For a mirror?"

"Why, of course," and Charlie was getting pretty hot.

"Well," said Mr. High Roller, "it will cost you $1.50; but if I thought you'd take off that frame, scrape the back and use it for a window pane, I'd charge you $5."

BELGIANS ON THE NILE.

London, Nov. 15.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says: "We are reliably informed from the Congo Free State that the Belgians have captured Bohr, a dervish post 90 miles north of Rejaf, on the White Nile."

London, Nov. 14.—The Royal Geographical Society offers £5,000 to head an expedition for outfitting an Antarctic expedition.

POISONOUS COSMETICS

Used to Hide Disease.

Women Who Use Them Run Terrible Risks

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND QUICKLY REMOVES THE TROUBLES AND DISEASES THAT WOMEN NOW TRY TO HIDE.

It Gives New Health and Good Looks.

Kate Field, a prominent and honored American lady and a writer of note, declares that after a most complete investigation she finds that $62,000,000 worth of poisonous cosmetics are sold annually in the United States. It is difficult to give with any degree of accuracy the amount of money spent yearly in Canada for cosmetics, but the figures must be large.

It is well understood that the people who purchase cosmetics use them with a view of deceiving those with whom they come in contact.

Cosmetics cover a multitude of sins and evils. They are employed to cover up facial blotches, eruptions and skin troubles that always result from impure blood. They are also used as a covering for wrinkles and crew's feet, brought on by fast living, late hours and imperfect digestion. Thousands of women from day to day cover up and disguise traces of disease and early decay, instead of wisely and boldly attacking the cause.

An old and well known druggist asserts that the introduction and popular use of Paine's Celery Compound has of late years greatly lessened the sale of all cosmetics. Wise and prudent women well know that Paine's Celery Compound, when used, goes directly to the root of the disease, quickly removing all poisons and impurities from the blood, giving the nervous system full tone and vigor, and giving that regular and perfect digestion that maintains health and physical strength.

By the use of nature's remedy all facial blotches, pimples and wrinkles are soon banished, the flesh is clean, the skin soft and clear and the eyes sparkle with brightness. This is the true work of Paine's Celery Compound, as thousands have declared who have tested the great medicine.

To users of cosmetics we say, cast aside at once the health destroying agents that you are now using and try what the wonderful Paine's Celery Compound can do for you. Cosmetics mean continued deception and increased misery; the use of Paine's Celery Compound guarantees a speedy banishment of your troubles, a return of new and fresh health and good looks.

DEADLY CATARRH

has fastened its relentless grip upon some member of nearly every family in the land. Competent authorities estimate that from eighty to ninety per cent. of the entire population of this continent suffer from some form of this repulsive and dangerous malady. If you or any of your family suffer either from recognized catarrh or from the lingering colds which mark its early stages—don't trifle with it. It is the precursor of consumption and death.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

never fails. It is the remedy of all remedies, endorsed by the most experienced and eminent nose and throat specialists of the day, and having a record of a multitude of radical, permanent cures of chronic cases which had been declared incurable. It also cures cold in the head, influenza, hay fever, loss of smell, deafness, sore throat, tonsilitis, asthma and all similar diseases. It is delightful to use.

"I have had chronic catarrh ever since the war," says J. C. Taylor, of 210 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton, N. J. "I had despaired of ever being cured. I used three bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and my catarrh has entirely left me." Rev. C. E. Whitcombe, rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Hamilton, Ont., was a great sufferer. He used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and now proclaims it a safe, simple and certain cure. The Lord Bishop of Toronto, Can., recommends the remedy over his own signature. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart relieves heart disease in 30 minutes. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills—20c. for 40 doses—are the best. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in a day eczema, tetter and all skin diseases. Cures piles in a to 5 nights. 35c. 2

SOLD BY DEAN & HISCOCKS AND HALL & CO.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

A "Saw-Off" Arranged in Thirty of the Provincial Election Contests.

The Preliminary Objections in the Prentice Case Will Be Argued To-Day.

A whole batch of election petitions were swept away yesterday by consent on both sides, no fewer than 26 cases affecting 30 members of the provincial legislature being disposed of. This is the result of negotiations for a "saw off" that have been in progress for some time back, and now there are only three cases left to fight. Yesterday was set for the trial of the petitions and Mr. Justice Martin presided, quite a number of lawyers representing the various litigants being in attendance.

The result, the following petitions were dismissed, each side paying its own costs and the security being ordered returned, less any claims made against it:

Sere v. Eberts—South Victoria.
Argyle v. Pooley—Esquimalt.
Cregg v. Helmcken—Victoria City.
Cregg v. Turner—Victoria City.
Cregg v. Hall—Victoria City.
Cregg v. McPhillips—Victoria City.
Tolmie v. Neill—Alberni.
Herd v. Robertson—Cowichan.
Grant v. Dunsmuir—Comox.
Morgan v. Bryden—North Nanaimo.
Rees v. Smith—South Nanaimo.
Wilson v. McKechnie—Nanaimo City.
Munn v. Henderson — Westminster City.
Chambers v. Martin—Vancouver.
Chambers v. Tisdale—Vancouver.
Chambers v. McPherson—Vancouver.
Chambers v. Cotton—Vancouver.
Gilchrist v. McBride—Dewdney.
Paisley v. Munro—Chilliwack.
McCaskill v. Forster—Delta.
McKinlay v. Kidd—Richmond.
Brown v. Kellie—Revelstoke.
Marymont v. J. M. Martin—Rossland.
McCandless v. Hume—Nelson.
Crecelman v. Semlin—West Yale.
Fletcher v. Ellison—East Yale.
Knight v. Helgesen—Cariboo.
Knight v. Kinchant—Cariboo.
Aylmer v. Neilson—North East Kootenay.
Baillie v. Baker—South East Kootenay.

This leaves only three petitions to be disposed of—that of Mr. Booth in North Victoria, the one against Mr. Prentice in East Lillooet, and the one against Mr. Deane in North Yale.

There were only four members out of the whole 38 elected who escaped having petitions filed against them—Mr. A. W. Smith, of West Lillooet; Mr. R. F. Green, of Slocan, and Messrs. Irving and Clifford, of Cassiar.

The fight in Stoddart v. Prentice begins to-day as argument on the preliminary objections to Mr. Stoddart's petition is set down for hearing at 10:30 this morning.

SPRING ASSIZES.

Morell Found Guilty of Furious Riding True Bill Against Captain Owens.

The sitting of the assize court yesterday was chiefly taken up with the trial of J. J. Morell, accused of furious riding which caused actual bodily harm to Mrs. Kirby last September. Mrs. Kirby and her little boy were alighting from a street car when Morell, who was riding a bicycle, came into collision with them, and the lady was knocked unconscious. In his defence yesterday Morell claimed that he was not going at an undue pace, but the jury thought otherwise and brought in a verdict of guilty with a strong recommendation to mercy. Mr. Justice Walkem deferred sentence and in the meantime admitted Morell to bail in the sum of $100. Mr. Gregory appeared for the crown; Mr. Belyea for the defence.

The grand jury brought in a true bill against Capt. Owens, charged with an assault causing actual bodily harm. The trial, however, is not at all likely to come up this assize, as Capt. Owens is at present out of town and consequently has not been served with any warrant.

This morning at 10 o'clock the Indian murder trial will come on for hearing.

For a Worthy Cause.—Wednesday evening next will see the A. O. U. W. hall in possession of the sturdy tars of H. M. S. Leander and Icarus, whose companies have during several days past been arranging the details of a monster benefit entertainment for which this date has finally been selected. The object is to secure a substantial purse to be sent to England to the sorrowing parents of the two lads from the Icarus crew who were killed in the accident at Rat Portage while they were en route west over the C. P. R. These poor fellows were the sole support of their families, who are left but ill-provided for by their demise. A splendid programme of music and naval exercises interspersed has been prepared, and men from the ships will offer tickets for sale among the citizens of Victoria prior to the concert date.

Cigarmakers' Dance.—The Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 211, of Victoria, have decided to give a dance at the K. of P. hall on the 30th, the intention being to make this an annual affair.