rests anywhere e belief that the Stevensons, and done so much t with the concluprotection lead to famine are bles who fear what and thrive communities nventors and e fact (proved r

SOME EARLY HISTORY.

Spaniards at Nootka a Hun-

dred Years Ago.

Men Imprisoned-Vancouv-

the Spaniards on Vancouver Island

prompt and determined proceed-

unjust career, and obliged to with-

Nootka only a few weeks to repair

ships (the Resolution and Discovery).

computed the inhabitants in the vi-

nity at two thousand. Continuing his

by the coast of Asia to the Sand-

ovage northward, he returned south-

wich Islands, where he met his death

in February, 1779. To Captain Cook

nay be ascribed the honor of being the

irst practical discover of the north-

Following up this discovery, and act-

ng on the information contained in

'aptain Cook's reports, that fur in great

ndance could be obtained from the

tives, several expeditions were organ-

lieutenant in the British navy. He

d. in 1786, in connection with certain

Sir John McPherson being governor of

ndia at that time), purchased two ven-

els, the Sea Otter and the Nootka, with

e object of opening a trade in the

orthwest coast of America, for supply-

ing the Chinese market with furs and

ginseng. Those vessels proceeded to

Prince William Sound; the Sea Otter,

off the coast of Kamtschatka; the Noot-

ka, under command of Captain Meares,

remained in Prince William Sound the

whole winter, and having secured a car-

go of furs, returned to China in the

autumn of 1787. Captain Meares, hav-

ing disposed of the Nootka, formed a

ain British merchants, who purchased

wo vessels, named Felice and Iphigenia;

the latter he placed in charge of Cap-

ain William Douglas. He took charge

the Felice himself, and proceeded to

ootka, which he reached in June, 1788.

He was kindly received by the chiefs,

laquilla and Calicum, who had just re-

urned from a visit to Chief Wican-an-

sh, at Clayoquot. They paddled around

To close the bargain a pair of pistols

look after the interests of Captain

eft on shore. On the ground floor there

was ample room for the coopers, sail

nakers and other artizans to work in

ad weather. A large room was set

apart for the stores and provisions. The

rmorer's shop was attached to one end

the building and communicated with

The upper storey was divided into

eating room and chambers for the

arty. A strong breast work was thrown

around the house, enclosing a con-

ne piece of cannon, placed in such a

Friendly Cove) and the village of Noot-

ka, formed a fortification sufficient to

After laying the keel of the proposed

ew vessel of 40 tons burthen, and get-ing the framework unloaded, Captain

leares proceeded southward in the Fel-

and obtained valuable concessions

om Wican-an-ish Tatooche and other

hiefs. He returned in September, when

he new vessel was launched and named

Shortly afterwards, having collected a

orthwest America in Friendly Cove.

ith orders to winter at the Sandwich

int stock company, which then control-

loyal and the Argonaut. The for-

was chartered to load teas for the

ne "Northwest America."

ast had been committed.

cure the party from intrusion.

tion as to command the harbor

stowed away aboard the Felice.

ships in great style, singing and

pany, composed of himself and cer-

command of Capt. Tipping, was lost

nbers of the East India Company

vest coast of America.

er's Mission.

William Wallace society:-

other name for a curse to mantection in reality ar waged by tha Its object and ity (another nam using famine for How true this e number of poor ulation is steadily cted countries, th rapid in the most ies, whilst in fre rest class have de since she aban r fiscal policy. (2) point to the caus ers' distress, par suffered more fre on than under fre rs as a rule ar y have to hire th gentry, 10.207 of all the land (land, combin ngst farmers ng it, tends to ian farmers' t of all farm lar es advanced f (1) to \$14.62 xes in proportio New Doomsday 876, the total ren of England \$496,000,000, and r this rents con

atil the burden land, hence th. listress among the the agitation for furnished the opre their strongest Throughout th records of the evidences ngst the English es point to the rent to advance recurring periods the agitation for he high duty on ted, but in spite ontrary to expe osed free trade r 30 years (1850. wheat was taken rents could no unless farmers inally the lande too powerful ntal interference ir tenants. Law. reland, the object rb the cupidity result is we h farmers of Ir they are subje as the English long leases ere sure protects them cupidity that with some inseparable from of Canada and the

g few words will ncreases the ten effect is to reduce and increase the tly as the increase igar, or any other are obliged to cxfor must increas ct, and reduce the rofits, and corsehis land, and inthe oil produce fore in so far as combines contro we know they 1 es, protection con eges of ownershi responsibilities e the duties high system they could profits to the English landlords

eyond doubt that

ection in the Unitent. of the furmnts; at the beginent-paying tenants nd odd Canadia:

t to landlords 0 per cent during on. A few mon taxation and the he life out of th enturies past wil without their hav ieve themselve x, for the privi!nufacturers away, landlord-VASHINGTON.

tionary of Statis-Years of Nationa Britannica, Vol. 8

Britannica, Vol. ensus Bulletin No

LING CLAIMS. Governments In Next Week.

2.—The represen-

Canadian and

nents have ar state department a treaty for the s of British vesaling craft were States prior to the Paris arbiat to the modus

other warlike stores.

The High Handed Actions of the olic majesty. The officers and crew of ulture to a son, whom they had murderthat ship were immediately conveyed as ed. The body was soon found and fol-Mr. A. Begg, C. C., read the following prisoners on board the Spanish ship, lowed to its place of interment by the aper at last evening's meeting of the where they were put in irons and other- lamenting widow, attended by all the

wise ill-treated. The following paper is intended to As soon as the Iphigenia was seized, Don Martinez took possession of the lard nt out the first attempt at settlement belonging to Captain Meares, on which 1788, and to show how, that owing his habitation, before mentioned, had testimony of merited affection. been erected; hoisting the standard of From the foregoing it is evident that Spain, declaring at the same time that of the government of Great Britthey were checked in their cruel all the land on the west coast of America, comprised between Cape Horn and entirely from the country. It is belong to His Catholic Majesty. He ter of history that Capt. Cook reachthen proceeded to build batteries, store- the British House of Commons, in a Nootka in March 1778, in his third oyage round the world." He took poson of the country in the name of the Indiana and India King of Great Britain, but remained of the Iphigenia, and many of them who government in relation to the high-handattempted to escape were severely pun- ed and cruel proceedings of the Span-

Whilst the Spaniards held possession of the Iphigenia, "she was stripped of laid before both houses of parliament on all the merchandise which had had been the 25th of May. Next day, "an humprovided for trading; also of her stores, ble address of the Right Honorable the provisions, nautical instruments, charts, Lords Spiritual and Temporal in parilaetc., and in short, every other article ment assembled," was passed approving away (except twelve bars of iron) even of Spain was immediately communica-

Don Martinez, and the restoration of replied, demanding satisfaction for the the Iphigenia, provided he would order insults offered to the British flag and inthe master of the Northwest America demnification to Captain Meares and to deliver up that vessel to him for the those who had been maltreated and devapolit. Amongst others was one under use of His Catholic Majesty. "A letter spoiled of their property. was written by Captain Douglas as requested, but cautiously avoided any directions as to the disposal of the read islands, and after obtaining there such supplies as they were able to procure, with the iron before mentioned, set sail for China, which they reached in Ocro-

On the arrival off Nootka of the Northwest America from the northern trading trip (June 9th), she was boarded by the Spaniards, seized and towel into port, and anchored close to the Spanish ships of war. The officers and men, 215 sea otter skins, her stores, tackle and furniture, articles of trade, etc., were removed on board the Spanish frigate. Several of the men were placed in irons. The Princess Royal arriving a few days after the seizure of the North and allowed to proceed to sea (July 2),

houting, in 12 war canoes, containing and allowed to proceed to sea (July 2), ach about 18 persons. No time was Within a day of continuing her trade. had brought with him, to put together that his vessel (the Argonaut) Next day, however, Don Martinez. sent ere presented to Chief Maquilla, and the lieutenant of the Princessa, with a Argonaut, which was seized in the name of His Catholic Majesty. The British Meares' people. In the course of ten flag was hauled down and the Spinish days a house was built of sufficient size flag hoisted in its stead. The officers and men were made prisoners, and Mr. Colnett was threatened to be hanged at the yard-arm in case of his refusing oliance with any directions which might be given him.

The captain of the Princess Royal anxious to obtain instructions as to future proceedings from the company's coast manager, Mr. Colnett, who he knew had sailed by the Argonaut, returned to the offing off Nootka Sound iderable area of ground, which, with his boat was seized and made prisoner (July 13th), and approaching the port in by Don Martinez. Under threats of teing hanged at the yard-arm, he was forced to send orders to his officers to deliver up the Princess Royal without centest. A Spanish officer was accordingly dispatched to the offing with those orders, and the vessel brought into port, when she was seized and her officers and crew made prisoners. Her cargo consisting of 680 skins, was captured. Mr. Colnett, from the circumstances of his capture and loss of the ships and their cargues. became so deranged that he attempted

to destroy himself. Don Martinez's next move was to transargo of furs, he departed in the Felice fer the Northwest America's late crew or China, leaving the Iphigenia and the to the United States, ship Columbia, which was about to sail for China. The consort ship, Washington, was permitted Islands and return to Nootka in the to remain trading on the coast, and was Spring. Captain Meares reached China supplied with provisions from the Colarly in December. The ship Felice was umbia, which previously had been oband Captain Meares enlarged the tained from the Argonaut and the Princess Royal. The Columbia, after calling he ship Prince of Wales, the Princ- southwards at Port Cex, and getting all available skins aboard, set sail for China, where she arrived Nov. 2nd, India Company, and soon after- landed the crew of the Northwest Am-Card set sail for England. The Princess erica. They reported they saw the Aroyal and the Argonaut received orders gonaut proceed as a prize to San Blas, sail for Nootka, under command of with her officers and men aboard as ames Colnett, to whom the charge of prisoners, and that the Princess Royal officer shall unfurl the British flag over the concerns of the company on the was shortly to follow with her cr-w

also in the same manner. According to instructions the Iphigenia | The record of the infamous conduct Northwest America wintered at the of Don Martinez at Nootka, during the andwich Islands, and returned to Noot- summer of 1789, would be incomplete in April, 1879. After arrival the without mention of the tragic end of vessel, under command of Cap- Chief Callicum, who had shown so ain Douglass, remained in port; the lat- much kindness to Capt. Meares and his went northward to trade and ex- men. That sad event occurred in the The two United States vessels, month of June. The particulars of the hich had wintered at Nootka, remain- tragedy were received from the master tragedy were received from the master northward along the east coast of "the of the Northwest America, who is stated large island." On proceeding westward On the 6th of May, a Spanish ship of to have been "a young gentleman of the he rounded the northwest point of the disturbance two officers were injured.

sailed from San Blas, Mexico. ar- "Callicum, his wife and child, came in at Noctka, and was joined by a a small boat alongside the Princessa. nish "snow," named Don Carlos, the Commodore's ship, with some fish. 16 guns, which vessel had also saii- which being taken from him in a rough rom San Blas, loaded with cannon and unwelcome manner, before he could present it to the commodore, the chief A snow is a vessel equipped with two was so incensed at the behaviour that resembling the main and fore- he immediately left the ship, exclaiming ts of a ship, and a third small must as he departed, 'peshae,' the the mainmast, carrying a try- the meaning of which is 'bad, bad!' This conduct was considered so offensive that From the time of the arrival of the he was immediately shot through the essa, until the 14th of May, mu heart by a ball from the quarter-deck. civilities passed between Captain The body on receiving the ball, sprung ouglas and the Spanish officers; and over the side of the canoe, and immed-

Martinez for the use of the ship; but on stupefaction, was taken, with her chid, that day Captain Douglas was invited to the shore by some of her friends, who and Vancouver. Quadra and his DR. PARKER AND THE POPE in the manufacture of explosives to the Armstrong Gun Company, of England. on board the Princessa, and to his great were witnesses of this inhuman catus- fleet left Nootka, September 22, surprise was informed by Don Martin- trophe. Shortly afterwards the father for his Mexican headquarters at Sau ez that he had the orders of the King of Callicum ventured on board the SpanBlas. He died in March, 1793, and was
The Famous, but Eccentric Preachgun, known as the miltrailleuse, of an of Spain to seize all ships and vessels ish ship to beg permission to creep for succeeded by General Jose Manuel de he might find upon the coast; and that, for the body beneath the water. This Alva, who was appointed commander he, the commander of the Iphigenia was sad request of parental sorrow was re- of the San Blas establishment and comthen his prisoner. Don Martinez, thereupon instructed his officers to take possession of the Inhigenia, which they upon the prisoner of the San Blas establishment and commissioner at Nootka. Vancouver left
Nootka soon after the departure of session of the Iphigenia, which they ac- among his neighbors to purchase of Quadra, and wintered at the Sandwich Germany's Danger, From Russian of machinery, but the trouble is with the cordingly did in the name of his Cath- Chrisians the privilege of giving sep- islands. On his return voyage in 1793, Vancou-

> the keenest sorrow for a chief whom they had loved, and to whose virtues it becomes our duty to give the grateful Spanish rule at Nootka was not relished either by the natives or by British subjects who had followed up Captain Cook's discoveries. Captain Meares, of necessity brought his grievances before ka. Finding no dispatches there, he houses, etc., in the execution of which memorial dated 30th of April, 1790. the Sandwich islands, where he again iards. A message from His Majesty Kirg George III. on the subject, was which they could conveniently carry of His Majesty's message. The court to the master's watch and articles of ted with, which elicited a lengthy, elabcrate answer from the Spanish mini-At length, on the 1st of June, Captain ster at Madrid, Count Florida Blanca. Douglas was promised his liberty by To this the British minister in Madrid

rections as to the disposal of the vessel, port her ally, Spain against Great Brimarines, on behalf of Britain. Lieut. and availing himself of Don Martinez / tain. A dispatch was sent from Paris Pierce, in reporting to his superior of ignorance of the English language, into the court at London, from the section of the English language, into the court at London, from the section of the foreign department of the sections. I proceeded from Monterey to though in a very unfit condition to pro-though in a very unfit condition to pro-France, on June 16th notifying the gov-Nootka in company with Brigadier-Genceed on such a voyage. The two United ernment of Great Britain of the support eral Alva, the officer appointed by States vessels remained behind at an of his government to the claim of Spain | Spain for finally terminating the negotichor. They had been suffered to con- to all the west coast of America, as ations relating to that port; where havtinue there unmolested by the Spaniards far as the 61st degree of north latitude ing satisfied myself respecting the state from the time of their first arrival. The in Prince William sound. A decree was of the country at the time of the arrival presed on August 1st in the National of the Spaniards, preparations were im-Assembly of France, on behalf of the mediately made for dismantling the fort family compact which then existed be which the Spaniards had erected on an tween France and Spain, to renew island that guarded the mouth of the former treatics, offensive and defensive harbor and embarking the ordnance. By with Spain; giving orders that the the morning of the 28th (March, 1795), French marine should be increased to all the artillery were embarked; part on States minister, Hon. A. W. Terrell, tion at Breslau has been followed by forty-five ships of the line, with a pro- board of His Catholic Majesty's ship has telegraphed to his government for a the general public with a great deal portionate number of frigates and other Activa, and part on board of the Don vessels. After several propositions be Carlos guardship. Brigadier-General tween the courts of Britain and Spain, Alva and myself then met, agreeable to the matter was submitted to a conventhe matter was submitted to a convention, and after discussion and modification, and after discussion and modification and tion before a junta of high Spanish we signed and exchanged the declaraofficials, a treaty was agreed upon on tion and counter-declaration for restor- States, issued by Lord Sackville: "The Herron Vollmar and Grillien, were ab-October 28th, and signed by both plenipotentiaries. "This saved Spain from agreed between the two courts; after earance of the Sackville pamphlet is one strength. The Liebknecht wing of the America, was also seized, but released, plunging into a war, which she had which ceremony I ordered the British neither credit nor money to carry on.' flag to be hoisted in token of possession, The first article of the treaty stipu- and the general gave orders for the lost in attending to business. Arrange-lost in the offing, and was land, situate on the northwest coast of Before next year, Maquinna and his Within a day or two afterwards the lated that "the buildings and tracts of troops to embark." ments were soon made with the chiefs to purchase land from them on which to erect buildings for trade, and to accommander, Mr. Colnett, every assistant arrived in the oning, and was boarded by Don Martinez, who with exercise to purchase land from them on which to erect buildings for trade, and to accommander, Mr. Colnett, every assistant arrived in the oning, and was boarded by Don Martinez, who with exercise to of the continent of America of which the subjects of His Britannic Majesty were disposessed about the month of April The village of Nootka Spanish officer, should be reported their village to the site of the abandoned Spanish officer, should be reported their village to the site of the abandoned Spanish officer, should be reported their village to the site of the abandoned Spanish officer, should be reported their village to the site of the abandoned Spanish officer, should be reported their village to the site of the abandoned Spanish officer, should be reported their village to the site of the abandoned Spanish officer, should be reported their village to the site of the abandoned Spanish officer, should be reported their village to the site of the abandoned Spanish officer, should be reported their village to the site of the abandoned Spanish officer, should be reported their village to the site of the abandoned Spanish officer, should be reported their village to the site of the abandoned Spanish officer, should be reported their village to the site of the abandoned Spanish officer, should be reported their village to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty were disposessed about the month of April The village of Nootka Spanish officer, should be reported their village to the subjects of the continent of the continent of the continent of the continent of the subjects of the continent of the continent of the continent of the continent of the subjects of the sub stored to the said British subjects. Sec- scendant of the former chief who saw main unmolested, and being in want of oud-That in case any of the said subjects, shall have since April, 1789, been the country just one hundred years agofercibly dispossessed of their lands, The native inhabitants, who were estisuitable presents to Chief Callicum, who military force, to take possession of the property whatever, on the said continbuildings, vessels, merchandise or other mated at two thousand by Capt. Cook preperty whatever, on the said contin-ent, they shall be re-established in the Indian department in 1894, number less persession thereof, or a just compensatior shall be made to them for the loss- 1795 taken up land at Nootka, the only es they have sustained on parts of the white man there being a storekeeper said coast already occupied by Spain." Den Martinez was recalled in 1791. He was succeeded by Commander Elisa, who had the fortifications strengthened. When Captain Kendrick returned from his trip to China, he landed in the north

> obeyed, and left next morning by the northern passage, not wishing to risk his ship before the Spanish guns. A statement referred to by Captain Meares, in his memorial places the actual losses sustained at \$153,433, and probable losses at \$500,000. To detersubjects for losses caused by the seiz- and gazetted to-day. ure of their vessels, etc., a commission la Heras, on behalf of Spain and Ru- power. dolph Woodford on behalf of Great Britain. They met at Whitehall, London February 12th, 1793, and agreed that 'two hundred and ten thousand dollars in coin," should be paid by Spain in full

the natives. He repulsed them; killed a

furs. Coming south to Nootka he seems

to have fallen into disrepute with the

new commander, as he was ordered not

to anchor or trade in Spanish forts. He

of all claims. Before the Nootka difficulty was finally settled, it was found necessary to hold another convention at Madrid, in January, 1794, when it was agreed that commissioners should meet as soon as possible, on or near the spot where stood the buildings formerly occupied by British subjects, and there to exchange declaration and counter-declaration. The convention provided that preliminaries having been complied with, the "British the land thus restored as a sign of possession,, and after these formalities the officers of the two crowns shall retire respectively to their people from the

said port of Nootka." Captain George Vancouver, who was appointed by the British Admiralty in 1790, to look after British interests at Nootka, arrived there in 1792. After surveying Puget Sound, he surveyed The police attempted to disperse the erly, he reached Nootka, where he headquarters and stormed that building whom he was cordially received.

ation. tracts of land, of which British subjects ed for the time being, but further disorhad been dispossessed in 1789. It was der is apprehended. agreed between them that as Quadra had not received special instructions on the subject from his government, the matabeyance, until further instructions Ayer's. should be received; and that, in the cognized at the World's Fair at Chicago, meantime the large island, which Van- 1893, it being the only blood-purifier ad-

ver called at Nootka; but having no dispatches proceeded north to survey the mainland coast and island north of his inhabitants of the sound, who expressed surveys of 1792. His work during the summer of 1793, extended as far north as Portland canal. He also explored the large island of Revilla Gigedo and named the surrounding waters north and east, Behm canal. He traced the coast as far as the mouth of Stickeen river, and returned south by the west side of Queen Charlotte islands to Nootproceeded via Monterey, in October, to wintered. Next spring (1794) he sailed direct for the Alaska coast and completed his surveys from Prince William Sound via Cross sound to Lynn canal, and south, calling at Nootka in September. Not finding any dispatches there he proceeded to Monterey, and not Horn to England. He reached his destination in October, 1795, his mission the satisfaction of reporting that during is that Prince Bismarck has set up months, the Discovery, his flagship had only lost one man by disease, out of the compliment of 100 men; and that the

than 300. No white settlers have since with a small stock of goods to supply the natives with such as they may re-

IT WAS NOT A SUCCESS. at Barrel island, Queen Charlotte is- Fruit Shipped to England Did not Paylands. There he had a skirmish with Capital Notes. a large number and carried away their

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—Shipments of Canadian fruit by cold storage to British rorts have been abandoned for this year, as this trial has been almost a be made next season.

Savage, of Rat Portage, visited the with securing licenses for a new fishing to operate on Lake of the Woods. The proclamation declaring the French mine the amount to be paid to British treaty in force from Monday is signed A strong company if being formed to was appointed, having Don Martinez de utilize the Lachine Rapids for motive

> THEIR RELATIONS CORDIAL. Spain and the United States Are on Friendly Terms.

Sargossa, Spain, Oct. 14.—Senor Castello, the Spanish minister of the colonies, in an interview to-day said that the relations between Spain and the United States were cordial and that he had received a letter from Secretary Olney denying the rumors that the United States had recognized the insurgents as

belligerents. Ferrol, Spain. Oct. 14 .- A number of dock yard workmen to-day made a demonstration to show their sympathy with the newspaper men who were attacked yesterday by naval officers. The newspaper men have recently been publishing articles reflecting upon the navy and this aroused the anger of the naval gathering of workmen but were greeted found Senor Quadra in command, by with stones, smashing all the windows.

-Confusion as to the choice of a blood-purifier is unnecessary. There is supplies were obtained from Lon lately sank. The wife, in a state of couver had just circumnavigated should mitted to be placed on exhibition.

er Writes a Letter to the Pontiff.

Spectactles - Socialists May be Prosecuted.

London, Oct. 12.-Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, has written a letter to the Pope in answer to the pastoral letters advocating a re-union of Chistendom, in which he says: "Were this a personal matter I could easily forgive myself for seeking to approach a presence so august and so venerable, but inasmuch as America has War Ships on the Scene you have appealed to all sections upon the question which affect the standing of the soul before God. I have emboldened myself to bear witness to the headship of the blessed Christ, and to decline communion with any man or church that would officially or prescriptively come between me and my Sav-

iour. The Paris correspondent of the Times receiving any orders, returned via Cape with Prince Lobanoff, the Russian in Corea. The Yorktown has already gone "The thing which directly troubles Ger- will have two ships near the scene of having been highly successful. He had many and which concerns all Europe, versal suffrage. By this action he has permitted the entrance of the Social-Democrats in to parliament, and they Chatham, the consort vessel, had not are now justly the source of anxiety to lost one man either by disease or ac- Emperor William. It is difficult to foresee how he will succeed in warding off To close the Nootka affair according this peril. I can understand this being that the steamers Diago, Mazatlan and Emperor William's chief anxiety, and another small gulf coaster have been

A. Colquhoun addressed the Liverpool right in the path of the hurricane, and chamber of commerce to-day on the po- nothing has been heard of them, though sition and prospect of the Nicaragua one was due at Guaymas yesterday, canal. In the course of his remarks he and the other, Mazatlan, some days ago. said that he regarded it as indisputably A number of miners, American and the best of the inter-oceanic canal pro- Mexican, took passage on the steamer, jects, and he estimated that about 1905, and if it is true that the vessels went assuming that the canal should be com- down, a hundred lives have probably menced in 1896, seven million tons of been lost. There is great difficulty in goods would pass through. This would communicating with the districts visbring Japan, China and Australia near ited by the gale. er to the Atlantic cities of the United States than they are now to England. The benefit of the canal to America would be infinitely more than it would On the Increase In Germany-The Stern be to Europe.

The Constantinople correspondent of

matic circles.'

Monday. Herr Liebknecht remarked on that occasion that no matter how many bayonets were at the disposal of those who wished a trial of strength with the Socialists, if the people wanted a fight, the Social-Democrat was their man. He went on then with a direct defiance to the Emperor.

Cologne, Oct. 12.-The Volks Zeitung says that fourteen dead bodies are still buried in the debris and ruins of the spinning factory at Bocholt, forty miles from Munster, Westphalia, which collapsed yesterday and buried forty workmen in the ruins. The first report of the disaster placed the number of killed at ten, but the search of the ruins and the number of those known to have been in the factory who are missing shows that there are 14 more dead to be taken out. Oatania, Sicily, Oct. 12.-A woman, known as Gaetana Stomoli, has been arrested for the wholesale poisoning of children with phosphorus. She admintotal failure. Another experiment will istered the poison by mixing it with wine and prevailing upon the children to drink the mixture. Her victims already numfisheries department to-day in connection ber 23. It is stated that they all died company which he is about to organize fessed to having committed the deed, in fearful agony. The woman has conand offered an explanation that she wanted revenge for the death of two of her own children, who had been bewitched. A crowd of people attempted to lynch the unnatural wretch, and were prevented with great difficulty.

DEATH DEALING INVENTIONS. Turpin, the Frenchman, Said to be Engaged by Turkey.

Paris, Oct. 14.-The Figaro to-day announces that Turpin, the inventor of melinite. and whose recent claim that he has invented a number of deadly instruments of war, which caused for a time quite a sensation in military circles, has been summoned to Constantinople on behalf of the Turkish government, which proposes to utilize certain of his inventions for the defence of the Bosphorous and Dardanelles. Turpin has been much ridiculed on account of his recent eccentric behaviour

and extravagant claims made for inventions. Early in 1890 he caused a re port to be circulated that he had invented some extraordinary death-dealing machine, and he allowed the impression officers. The conflict between the to prevail that he had sold this most knights of the pen and those of the deadly secret to the German governsword followed. The public generally is ment. Then the repert came out that in sympathy with the newspaper men, he had sold this important secret to the British government, and it was finally intimated that the Belgian government had purchased it. In any case, Turpin with showers of stones. During the is said to have been visited at Brussels On the 6th of May, a Spanish sinp of the large been a young general of the record of the Princessa, commanded by Don most correct veracity, and who was witisland and changing his course south. The crowd then marched to the navai General Mercier, then minister of war. in the chamber of deputies denounced Turpin as a traitor, scoundrel and swind-Finally, as the rioters threatened to ler, who was trying to entrap capitalists They together fully discussed the situ- wreck the naval headquarters the mar- by false pretenses. More than one dep-Vancouver had his instructions ines were ordered to fire over the heads uty cried that the inventor deserved to in accordance with the convention, to of the mob. In order to disperse the be killed as the enemy of his country. receive from Quadra the buildings, and gathering this was done and rioting ceas- But some of the Parisian newspapers took the part of Turpin, claiming he had been badly treated by the war department; that the latter was to blame if he sold his inventions to foreign counter relative to both should remain in but one best Sarsaparilla, and that is named Tripone, had previously served a This important fact was re- term in prison, as the result of what. were known in 1892 and 1893 as the "melinite scandals," they having sold. it

was alleged, certain important secrets

Turpin's latest invention is said to be

absolutly automatic loading apparatus. He was quoted as saying: ner is done away with and liquified gas or other explosive is at once my motor supplies. To take my weapon into action I want an immense quantity of ammunition, that is why I need a steamer or train to carry it all at once." Another invention attributed to Turnin a shell which, after exploding in the ranks of the enemy, would give forth such a horrible smell and smoke that

confusion was sure to follow. THE CONFLICT IN COREA.

of Trouble.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.—Admiral Carpenter, in command of the Asiatic squadron, cabled the navy department to-day that he had dispatched the gunboat Petrel from Che Foo to Chemuloo the sea port nearest Seoul, the capital of Corea. The admiral sent also a cipher cable which has not been transtelegraphs as follows: "In the course lated, but is expected to throw light on of an interview upon European affairs, the reported serious condition of affairs minister of foreign affairs, he said. to Chemulpo, so that the United States the reported conflicts.

> MANY LIVES SUPPOSED LOST. Through the Great Hurricane Along the

> Pacific Coast. San Francisco, Oct. 14.-Private advices from Guaymas to-day estimate lost with all on board. The crafts were

THE SOCIALISTS' POWER.

warship to be sent to Mersina for the more interest than was the convention of protection of American interests in that 1894 at Frankfort. The warring element within the Socialist party have sharply subject of the pamphlet history of his er, more practical and moderate of the diplomatic experiences in the United party, though two of its ablest leaders, of unqualified regret. This finds its party, however, is still dominant and strongest expression, perhaps, in diplo- the small farmer and farm hands throughout the country will, therefore. Breslau, Oct. 12.-It is reported that not yet be welcomed within the ranks of pecially the Austrian delegate, Mr. El lenburgen, were expelled by the police on the ground that they were obnoxious foreigners. A sensational feature of the convention was the presence of Duchess Pauline Mathilda, of Wurtemburg, now the wife of a wealthy physicain of Breslau, named Millim. This lady, who is decidedly eccentric, was attired in a flaming red blouse, and manifested her intense socialism by frequently applauding the most exciting utterances of the speakers. In fact, it appeared as if she wished to demonstrate that she was in sympathy with the most radical remarks and propositions made.

The decision of Mr. Louis Stern, New York, to forefeit his bail of 80.-000 marks in preference to undergoing the two weeks' imprisonment to which he had been condemned, in addition to being fined 600 marks, for insulting Baron von Thuengen, the deputy commissioner at Kissen, was a surprise to people generally, as, on the advice of his friends, he had admitted his intention to submit to his sentence and serve the two weeks in prison when called upon to do so. Incidentally it may be added an article published in the Cologne Gazette strongly protests against American diplomatic and newspaper interference in the Stern act, and says: We are very sensitive to such forcing attempts to German courts. And more especially so in the Stern case, because an attempt was made to influence a ruler exercising the pardoning prerog ative. The relation of Mr. Stern had nothing whatever to do with the case. We trust German Americans will appreciate the features of the affair.

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