SCHOOL TRUSTEE NOMINATION

Two Candidates in the Field to Fill Mr. Yates' Vacant Chair.

Children's Day Declared a Holiday for the Public Schools by the Board.

The nominations for the position of school trustee made vacant by the retirement from the board of Mr. J. Stuart Yates, were held yesterday by Returning Officer W. K. Bull at room No. 3 in the market hall. They were as follows:

Edward A. Lewis, painter, 29 Pioneer street; proposed by H. F. Heisterman and C. N. Cameron.

James Roderick McKenzie, carriage builder, Front street, proposed by John Braden and William Craft.

When the time for receiving nominations, 2 o'clock, had expired, the returning officer announced that the election would be held at room No. 3, market building, on Monday next, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Mr. Beaumont Boggs, who had announced himself as a candidate, decided to withdraw owing to a technical difficulty standing in the way, his name not being on the last voters' list for mayor, though he is qualified to be placed on the list for next year.

The chairman, Mr. Charles Hayward, and Messrs. Glover, Saunders and Marchant were present at a meeting of the school board held yesterday afternoon in the Secretary's office.

A letter from Richard Hall soliciting fire insurance was referred to the finance committee.

The following tenders were received for supplying the radiators of the North Ward school with automatic air valves: Braden Bros., $1 25 and $1.50 each; John Colbert, a lump sum of $55 50 for 74 valves. The contract was awarded to John Colbert.

Tenders were opened for covering the boiler and steam pipes of the North Ward school with asbestos or mineral covering. They were from J. J. Russell, $200; E. J. White, $240; J. Nott, $425, and J. Colbert, $461. On motion of Trustee Marchant the contract was let to J. J. Russell, the lowest tenderer, subject to a five years' guarantee.

The committee appointed to consider the advisability of changing school district boundaries reported that no change is advisable, but that the application of Mrs. Wolf to be allowed to send her children to the South Park school be granted; that of Mr. Smith being refused. Adopted.

The Secretary was instructed to order a cart load of nut coal from Rattray & Hall, and to send Mr. St. Clair his appointment as gymnastic instructor to the schools.

Friday, October 5, being children's day at the exhibition, it was decided to make it a school holiday.

THE STEEL PLANT.

TO THE EDITOR:—It is said that this plant would cost $2,000,000, would employ 2,000 men and turn out 50,000 tons per annum; further that the guarantee asked by Mr. Witherow on security of the assets of the company and the bounties of the government would amount to only about one-third of the latter. Considering the immense impetus which the establishment of such a concern would give the business of the city, the importance it would confer upon it as the centre of such a large industry, and the undoubted benefits which would accrue to merchants, manufacturers and the working people, one would imagine that our sapient aldermen would pause, or at least submit the proposition to the people before allowing an offer fraught with such importance to our city and its best interests to slip out of their hands; especially so when the aid asked involves little or no risk. But our city Solons treat the whole matter with their usual incapacity and indifference. In the words of a correspondent, the alderman who "fathered the motion" did not bring the matter before the council in a business-like and intelligent manner, and it was disposed of as if the whole thing was a huge joke.

Our precious city council are not destitute of reasons of their own, such as they are, for voting down the motion. One boasts that he will never be a party to granting a bonus to any company; another, that such measures are always for the benefit of some one, and still another, that all the cities on the Coast were canvassed before Victoria was approached. To these wiseacres it might be answered that as a rule no city can secure any great industry without paying for it; that is by giving a bonus, and generally a liberal one; that it is not pretended the promoters in this case should force a favor of this magnitude upon us without securing to themselves some benefits in return, and that if all the cities on the Coast were canvassed, strange to say we never heard of it. Surely the community will never permit any of these puerile excuses to have any weight in a matter which so vitally concerns their best interests.

The public, Mr. Editor, will fully appreciate your efforts if you will use your powerful influence in the interest of Victoria to bring about a reconsideration of this whole subject ere it be too late, and one of our sister cities blessed with men of some public spirit and enterprise at the head of its affairs reaches out its hands and carries away the prize happily not yet beyond the reach of ours. EGO.

MRS. BROWNING.

The life work of Mrs. Browning was the subject selected by Mrs. (Dr.) A. T. Watt for her third lecture, delivered at St. Ann's Academy yesterday afternoon. The poetry and daily living of Mrs. Browning were so closely allied, she said, and the course of her early years so meagre in incident and so commonplace that one has to see her through her poetry to know what so exalted her from the hundreds of those who lived and loved and suffered and died about her. Her girlhood was bright and precocious. The poetry she wrote at ten years of age, and that at sixteen, an "Essay on Mind," is worthy of note since it is remarkable that a girl of sixteen should have anything to say on Mind (with a capital M) or have the mind to say it. The "Prometheus Bound" was criticized as terribly pretty and its crashing last verse quoted showing the volume and force of both Greek and translation.

Miss Mitford's personal recollections of Miss Barrett were given, showing the charm of person and manner of the young poetess. Their delightful friendship will charm down the ages. The girlishness of Miss Barrett when, to please her physician who forbade study, she had her Plato bound as a novel; her satirical descriptions of the aunt in "Aurora Leigh," her play with that much-be-poemized dog Flush, her occasional dainty society verses, are spots in relief on the sombreness of her work. Her work was as serious a thing to her as life, and she offered it to the public as the completest expression of her personal being to which she could attain by purposeful endeavor. Her purpose was a holy one, her aim lofty, her achievement perfect. It was after her marriage with Robert Browning that the maturer work, ripe with the wisdom born of living and loving, and seeing and suffering, came from her pen red-hot with the wrongs of Italy or tenderly redolent of wifely and motherly love. These two sides to Mrs. Browning's character, the fearless advocate of right and liberty, and the kindly, unselfish home spirit, made her life work a prolonged struggle against wrong. There are no set hymns in her poems, no religious outpouring, yet the whole volume is of profound spiritual quality. Although there is nothing trivial, her verse is ever dainty with feminine fripperie; all is sweet and clean and fresh and pure in her writings, as she was in her person. Her translations are marvellous bits of work—faithful and sympathetic. The spirit that dwelt within her made her catch the spirit of those other great ones of earth. The music, slow, sweet sounds of liquid silver, which one hears ringing or stealing or trembling through her lines, made roughness such as one finds in Browning quite impossible. It is she herself wrote after the death of her dear friend Mrs. Hemans,

"Albeit softly in our ears the silver song is ringing,
The footfall of her parting soul is softer than her singing."

The title of the next lecture is "James Russell Lowell, Humorist," on Thursday, October 4, at 3.30 p.m.

FRASER VALLEY.

CLOVERDALE, Sept. 26.—(Special)—The Langley exhibition will be held on October 3 and the Surrey exhibition on the 5 h. Parties desiring to reach Cloverdale can arrive at half past ten in the morning by train from Vancouver and New Westminster and return in the evening by train to the cities named The show ground is as last year near the railway. Hotel accommodation convenient to the grounds, and refreshments on the grounds can be obtained at moderate charges

The public roads in Surrey received considerable attention from the government this season, which has placed them in a much better condition than for some years. Several miles of new road have been opened up in the northern part of Surrey and put in condition for all kinds of traffic, proving a boon to a large number of settlers who were hereto closed in and unable to get out with their products. The work, moreover, is much better done than when formerly undertaken by the municipality. The officers employed by the government in superintending these works have got good value for the public money thus expended, the result having been that the government has gained many friends.

Some land has recently been changing hands, among the most recent transactions being one with Colonel Hornby, a recent arrival from the state of Washington with a large grown up family. His ranch is the one formerly owned by E. Pickard. It has a fair sized hop yard, which is giving a large yield of excellent quality. James Hewitt, of Vancouver, late of Ontario, has purchased a tract near the town and will move upon it later.

R. Laidlaw, an old rancher, tried ten acres of potatoes this season, which are showing good indications of a full crop.

Mr. John Barton, late of Vancouver, is making ready for a crop next season.

Mr. Fenwick, formerly of North Dakota, is going into fruit growing, for which his land is well adapted. There are considerable quantities of excellent high and bottom lands in this section which will make convenient homes for those who desire to secure locations.

It is given out that Premier Davie will be present at the Surrey exhibition and that a formal reception will be given him by his numerous friends in this section.

THE A. R. U. TRIALS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—In an intensely eloquent and dramatic speech, which held spell-bound a large crowd in the U. S. court-room this morning, Attorney W. W. Erwin made his closing argument for the defendants in the American Railway Union cases. Mr. Erwin said in part: "My colleague, Mr. Gregory, struck the keynote of this matter when he said that the act of strike was one consistent with civil and religious liberty. I say there was no redress from the Pullman horror, although there are many who say otherwise. What could they do? Declare war? No. Break the public peace? No. Then what might they do? Anything that God given conscience prompted them. That is the liberty of this flag. This case is the beginning of a suit, our friends on the other side tell us, to lose it is the end of defensive suits. We are now on our defense for the last time. To-morrow we shall begin on them. The conscience of this nation will demand that special counsel be appointed to prosecute the general managers. I believe in courts but I also believe in the people, and in conscience. These my clients are charged with setting fire to the cars. We will find out to-morrow who set these fires—these camp fires to turn the temper of the public. This fair city will never pay $3,000,000 for railroads until it finds out who set these fires. I hope the nation will give the managers an opportunity to defend themselves.

"Pullman was guilty of a cause to strike and so the strike came. If members of the American Railway Union had a right to strike against Pullman they had a right to strike against Pullman's contractors, railroads. So far as I am concerned I am willing to leave this case to your own plain decision. I would rather leave it to you to decide than to decide it myself. If you should deem it wise to decide against these men, it would be more like a crucifixion in the cause of labor against capital rather than a punishment of the defendants. Pullman set his foot on the neck of the poor and the general managers allied themselves with him. If the law does not do it God will give these poor people justice; He will punish the general managers."

Edwin L. Walker, in closing the arguments for the government, and the final one in the case, said he would attempt to prove to the court before he finished his argument that the A. R. U. was nothing more than a huge trust organized for that purpose, and it came under the Sherman anti trust act of 1890. In regard to Mr. Erwin's intimation that the cars had been set on fire at the instance of the general managers, Mr. Walker said that the whole matter had been investigated by a grand jury, and witnesses had been brought forward to prove the truth of the charges. The special counsel for the government then went into the law of the case, replying to the argument made for the defendants. Mr. Gregory interrupted him to ask if the President approved these proceedings now being taken at Chicago to make these defendants obey the law. Mr. Walker confined himself to an argument on the evidence and facts rather than a rhetorical demand for the punishment of the defendants.

DAY WORK DISCUSSION

Again Occupies the Attention of the City Council at a Special Meeting.

Auditor Raymur Appointed Water Commissioner—Darcy Island to Be Looked After.

A special meeting of the city council was held in the committee room of the city hall Friday, the Mayor and a full aldermanic board being present. The City Clerk read a memorandum outlining the actions of the council and the various motions in the matter of the Douglas street sewer extension. His Worship ruled everything except the amended report of the sewerage committee made in the first place as being out of order. The whole question of day work v. contract was then opened again and argued at length.

A motion to proceed by day work was amended to read that it should not be done by the day until the commissioners so request. As amended the motion carried.

His Worship stated that he had been informed that the mayor and aldermen of Tacoma were coming over on Tuesday next and thought that some steps should be taken to receive them.

Mr. Brown's request for boat house room in James bay and the refusal was acknowledged by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sanitary Officer Conlin pointed out that the accommodations on Darcy Island are inadequate. There are nine men on the island and houses for only seven. Steps will be taken to remedy the matter.

Secretary Renouf tendered a formal invitation to the Mayor and council to be present at the opening of the B.C. Agricultural Association Exhibition. Accepted.

Belyea & Gregory, for A. G. Lyndall, asked $150 for damages received through a loose plank on Pembroke street. Referred to the finance committee.

Sundry bills presented by the finance committee were ordered paid.

The committee will look after the application of Mr. Barry, who wishes admittance to the Old Men's Home.

The sewerage committee recommended that the Harrison & Walkley claim for $177 50 be paid. Adopted.

The streets committee stated that Pierce & Turner would move their fence back ten feet on Cadboro bay road. Accepted.

The electric light committee reported that Coughlin & Mayo were the lowest tenderers on post holes, but no deposit had been sent in, so they had made no award.

The committee was ordered to award the contract to the lowest tenderer complying with all the requirements. Time was extended to Oct. 20, and Mr. Nelson was awarded the contract.

Water works matters were taken up. Ald. Munn's motion to reinstate Mr. Wilmot was lost.

Mr. Raymur was then named for water commissioner at a total salary of $130, Mr. Wilmot to be known as city and water works engineer. The motion was carried.

The council then resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider health matters.

It was resolved to destroy the buildings at the Ross Bay suspect station.

The attention of the council was called to the need of a short road into some new grounds at Ross Bay cemetery, and the meeting adjourned.

THE PEARY PARTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The interview with Mrs. Peary sent out from Washington, in which she expressed surprise that any member of the expedition to Greenland under her husband's leadership should have found fault with the quantity or quality of the food, has excited the ire of the dissatisfied members of the party and they vented their feelings somewhat freely this morning. At first Messrs. Eutriken, Astrupp, Clark, Davidson and Swain were in favor of drawing up a statement to the public giving an account of the expedition's winter in Greenland and the causes for dissatisfaction. They considered themselves released from their pledge of silence to Peary by Mrs. Peary giving an interview. However, after some further talk among themselves they decided to await any further disclosures by Mrs. Peary before they laid their case before the public. Despite the decision not to make a joint statement, in conversation some of the members of the party could not prevent their feeling of bitterness towards Peary from giving itself utterance. One member of the party said: "The members of the main expedition went with Peary with the understanding that they were to remain two years. Their experience of his methods for a single year sufficed them, and that experience accounts for their coming back on the Falcon. They found that everything was 'red tape, and that as regards glory their commander wanted 'to hog it all.' The Lieutenant and his wife had their own quarters and every comfort obtainable, while the others had to forage for themselves."

W. T. Swain, who went out as Peary's private secretary, said, "as regards our food, here is the bill of fare;

Breakfast—Cornmeal mush, sprinkled by Peary with sugar, and a sparing hand, bacon with all the fat fried out of it, an occasional spoonfull of Boston beans out of a can, coffee.

Lunch—Boiled seal meat, tasting like stale mutton, flavored with coal oil; corn bread and tea.

Dinner—Reindeer meat, when we could get it, seal meat when we could not; beans occasionally, and—don't omit this—one half slice white bread; coffee

On Sunday evening, as a special treat, we had for dessert one can of tomatoes among the party. What Peary and his wife had, we don't know. They lived apart, and no one of us was ever during the whole time invited to their quarters. Peary would order some of us to go on a seventy-five mile sledge journey to procure food for his dogs, and only give us an hour's warning, when half a day could have been accorded. The hour did not suffice to dry our fur stockings, and we were in risk of frozen feet. My toe, which lames me, was frozen in just that way, and one thing I can add—no Arctic expedition can ever succeed which takes a woman along to hamper it.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Mrs. Peary, wife of the Arctic explorer, denies the stories of some of the members of her husband's party as to their alleged treatment. These charges in brief are that Lt. Peary's autocratic methods were offensive to his associates, that he was inconsiderate of their comfort and ungentlemanly in his treatment of them, that they were nearly starved to death, and that they would have fared better had Mrs. Peary not been a member of the party. Mrs. Peary said that her husband was unusually considerate of his men. "As to the menu," she said "he gave them the best that it was possible to obtain. No partiality was shown. Lieut. Peary, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, sat at the table with his men and shared their hardships in every way. I could not go to the public table on account of my baby. Some of the table delicacies given me by my friends were used by me, but my husband declined to share them with me, saying that he preferred to have only what was given to the rest of the party."

INTERSTATE FAIR.

TACOMA, Sept. 27.—At the Interstate fair on October 6, five big special days are combined in one. They are the Portland day, Athletic clubs' day, the A. O. U. W. day, B. P. O. Elks' day, and the Mystic Shriners' day. Each one in itself would be a notable one. Combined they are likely to make the biggest day of the fair. The Shriners of the city are preparing to entertain their brethren on a grand scale. In the Shriners' parade the camels and donkeys from the Turkish village will be ridden by prominent Northwestern members of the order. The Elks are to have a unique and a large parade also, led by the big Clallam county elk at the fair. In recent years the Ancient Order of United Workmen has secured an enormous strength in the Pacific Northwest, and in consequence it is expected that there will be a magnificent turnout of that order on the day. The A.O.U.W. will, like the other orders, have a parade of its own. A number of handsome floats are being built for that event. Many professional athletes are to take part in the athletic day exercises. In the amateur sports a team from G company of this city is to pull a tug-of-war with a team from the first regiment of the Oregon National Guard. A number of other sports and games for amateurs have also been arranged. Young Men's Institute day at the fair has been set for October 25.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A Chinese Journalist's Opinion of European Officers With His Reasons Therefor.

Chinese and Japanese From British Columbia Will Not Seek Service.

Reports have been in circulation for the past few days that a number of Chinese from this city and Puget Sound were settling up their affairs in order to return to China and take up arms in defence of their native land. Inquiries among well informed Chinamen prove that there is absolutely no foundation for the story, and several prominent merchants of Cormorant and Fisgard streets laugh at the idea of any Chinese allowing their patriotism to override their prudence.

As an additional argument against any Victoria Chinaman taking such a course, must be cited the fact that with the exception of a few merchants, every native of the Flowery Kingdom in British Columbia is a member of the powerful secret society known as the Chee-Kung-Tung, whose object is to overthrow the Manchu dynasty or Men Chewan root, to which belongs the present reigning family and the greater portion of the dominant class in China. The Chinese government is well aware of the fact that this society, which is very strong in the northern provinces, has numerous adherents on this side of the Pacific, and any Chinaman who should voluntarily return to offer his services would be regarded with a suspicion that would probably prevent his employment in any capacity.

Not only so, but members of the Chee-Kung-Tung do not look upon the recent Japanese victories as an unmitigated evil, and were it not that there is still left in their breasts a very feeble spark of patriotism, they would regard the defeat of their countrymen as an undisguised blessing, hoping that their Manchurian conquerors and rulers would fall beneath the general odium which must follow a national disaster. All the Chinese merchants receive with distrust the reports of the war which reach us by cable, and they much prefer to accept the rose-colored accounts which they find in the native Chinese journals. Some of these are extremely amusing, and to show how ill success has weakened Li Hung-Chang's authority, a quotation from an editorial in the Chung-Hsi-Yet-Pao (China-European Daily) of the 31st August, a native paper published in Canton, is instructive. It says:

"Li Hung-Chang is very strongly of the opinion that it would be advisable for the Chinese troops to be led into action by European officers, as the latter, owing to their barbarity and savage dispositions, and from the fact that their nations live by war, are better fitted for the battle field than a more civilized race. In pursuance of his opinion, Li Hung Chang has deputed a high command to a German named von Hanneken, but we cannot agree with him.

"At the battle of Ashan, in Korea, in which our troops were eminently successful, none but native Chinese officers were at the head of our braves, who numbered but 3,500 to 12,000 of the enemy. During the first two days' fighting the Japanese were repeatedly repulsed, our loss in killed alone being about 600, and had it not been that the Japanese early on the morning of the third day surprised the remainder of our forces in their tents we would undoubtedly have gained a decisive victory.

"As it was, the Japanese were afraid to pursue the remnant of the Chinese army, but satisfied with capturing their artillery, baggage and provisions, retreated to their transports. If our troops, who at that time did not know that war was declared, can fight so bravely under Chinese officers, why should they be asked to suffer Europeans to lead them?"

The eminent editor states further on that no prisoners were taken by the Japanese, but that up to date nothing had been heard of any survivors of the Chinese column. China had issued no call to her absent sons for assistance; not so Japan. It is said here that the Mikado's government has offered free transportation home for all Japanese desirous of returning to take up arms, the absentees who do not burn with military ardor being requested each to contribute $30 to the national war fund. The Japanese consul at Vancouver denies this latter report.

HALIBUT FISHING.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 27.—(Special.)—Deep sea fishing is booming. Inspired by the Boston Halibut Co., who chartered the Capilano to fish at the halibut banks near Nawhittle, a local company have embarked in the enterprise on a similar large scale and have chartered the Coquitlam, the only remaining steamer of the Union fleet lying idle, for purposes of transportation. Markets have been established in the East and the business promises to be a paying one besides bringing money into the country.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

SHADES FOR CANDLES

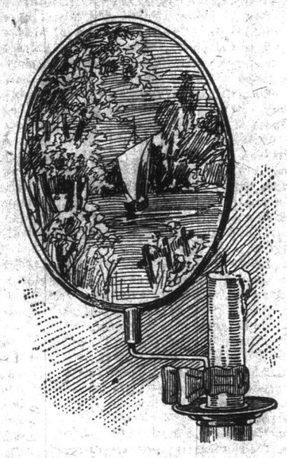
THE REVIVAL OF CANDLES FOR ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.

Silver, Brass and China Candlesticks Are In Demand—Decorative Shades Are Required to Complete the Outfit—How Those Shades Can Be Made at Home.

Candles are being used more and more for lighting drawing rooms, dining rooms, boudoirs and bedrooms, being especially popular for the last named purpose. With the increased employment of candles have come in a number of new designs in candlesticks. Fortunate, however, is the woman who has inherited her grandmother's silver or brass candlesticks. They are far prettier than any of the modern ones.

China painters can now procure several different patterns in white china candlesticks for decoration, and these are much used, especially as ornaments for the side brackets on one's dressing table, and they are always decorated in colors to harmonize with the other furnishings of the room. Modern Priscilla, excellent authority in such matters, says:

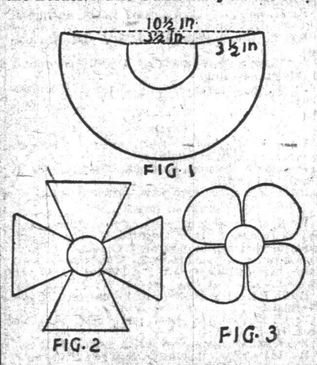
Candle shades are trifles which are easily made at home at the cost of a few cents each and add much to the effect. The holder for the shade it is necessary



A PRETTY LITTLE SHADE.

to buy, cost 10 cents, and it would better be bought before the shade is begun, so that they may fit each other perfectly. To begin, cut from white paper—stiff enough to hold its shape—a piece the shape and size indicated at Fig. 1. Lap the two straight edges enough to make the top fit exactly over the holder. This foundation cover with crape tissue paper of any shade desired. Cut a piece a trifle wider than will reach from top to bottom of the foundation and long enough to reach around without stretching at the largest part of the shade, fasten this to the white paper foundation with a few stitches or a very little paste at each edge. Pull out the lower edge of the tissue paper, where it projects over the edge of the white paper, into a ruffle by passing it between the thumb and finger. This makes a pretty and very simple shade. If it is wanted a little more fanciful, a row of small artificial flowers may be added at the top and bottom.

Another pretty shade is made by using stiff milliner's net for the foundation and covering it with a gathered cover of chiffon that is embroidered at the lower edge with a scallop and simple pattern. The upper edge can be finished with a row of flowers or a very narrow folded ruffle of the chiffon, which will stand up around the brass edge of the holder. The ruffle may be held in



PATTERNS FOR SHADES.

place by a band of baby ribbon, with a bow and ends at one side. Thin india or china silk covered with fine lace will make pretty shades, but of course is more expensive than the paper.

If a square shade is wanted, it will be found necessary to cut the paper or net foundation like Fig. 2 to make a flaring shade, or if for one flat on top with a drooping ruffle a frame must be made of wire like Fig. 3. Have the inner circle just fit over the holder and make the rest large enough to be in right proportion to the height of the candlestick. This wire frame can be covered with tissue paper or silk. First put a ruffle around the outer edge, catching it to the frame with a few stitches. This ruffle will hang straight down, and the top of the shade can be covered with a straight piece gathered very full at the inner edge and full enough to lay out over the lower ruffle, or the frame may be covered flat on top and a lace cover put on. The lace must be wide enough to reach from the middle circle to the lower edge of the ruffle and full enough not to cup.

There are many other ways of making these pretty shades, and the foregoing are only intended as suggestions which may be varied to any extent.

Peach Meringue.

Slice ripe peaches into long, high glasses. Fill up with boiled soft custard and finish by heaping meringue on top. Place in a refrigerator and serve when ice cold.

DECREASED RAILWAY EARNINGS.

SEATTLE, Sept. 27.—The decreases in the earnings of 120 roads in the United States and Canada for the first eight months up to July 31, as compared with the same period last year, reached $49,566,654. The larger losses have been the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, $6,908,000; Northern Pacific, $4,284,000; Canadian Pacific, $1,931,000; Great Northern, $1 687,000; Milwaukee & St. Paul, $3,260,000. In the month of August the scene changed, as 132 roads showed a total increase of $337 248, as compared with the same month in 1893 Deduct this amount from the decrease and the losses still exceed over $49,000,000.

THE SALMON FLEET.

Departure of the First Vessel of the Year With Large and Valuable Cargo.

The "Sadie Turpel" Home—The Northern Indian Case Not a Murder.

To-day or Monday the first of the British Columbia salmon fleet of 1894 will sail for Liverpool. She is the British ship City of Glasgow, Captain R. Morrison, of 1,698 tons burden. Her cargo was all loaded at the outer wharf, where three of the other five vessels will receive their consignments. There are but six vessels chartered so far to convey the salmon output of the province to England this year, and it is probable that these will represent the whole fleet, just four fewer than in last year's fleet. In tonnage, however, the contrast is not nearly so great, the difference being as between 7,150 and 9 563. The vessels comprising this year's fleet are: The Gr. bk. Senta, 1,037 tons; Br. sp. City of Glasgow, 1,168; Br. bk. Corryveachan, 1,299; Br. sp. Clan Robertson, 1,540; Br. sch. Rimas, 885; and Br. bk. Northernhay. It was on October 9 when the first of last year's fleet started, but by that time this year two of the fleet will probably be under sail, if not three. The Northernhay has already a good portion of her cargo aboard, as has also the Clan Robertson, loading on the Fraser river. The City of Glasgow's salmon cargo is all consigned to order, and is being shipped by Turner, Beeton & Co. Following is her manifest complete:

SHIPPED BY TURNER, BEETON AND CO.

Marks.	Cases Salmon.	Value.
Thomas Jeffries, 1 c. horns		$ 50 00
Rev. G. H. Tovey, 4 c. effects		400 00
C. J. Paget, 1 c. horns		50 00
"Gold Ring" (5 lots)	5,500	24,710 00
"P"	1,025	4,612 50
"D" (6 lots)	5,500	24 750 00
"Emblem"	2 000	9,000 00
"L" (5 lots)	5,095	22,927 50
"Empress"	1,105	4,962 50
"Globe Brand"	5,399	24,295 50
"F" (6 lots)	5,825	26 212 50
"Inverness" (2 lots)	2,016	9,072 00
"I" (3 lots	2,347	10 561 50
"Inverness S"	437	1,966 50
"Balmoral" (3 lots)	3,673	16,528 50
"B" (2 lots)	2,060	9 270 00
"Balmoral S"	858	3,861 00
"F"	1,000	4,500 00
BY R. P. RITCHIE AND CO., LTD.		
"P. S. & Co.—H" (2 lots)	2,000	8,000 00
"P. S.—M" (2 lots)	2,000	8,000 00
"P. S.—W" (2 lots)	2,000	8,000 00
BY FINDLEY, DURHAM AND BRODIE.		
"Fisherman's Brand" (2 lots)	2,000	10,000 00
Totalling 51,830 cases of a value of		$231,740 00

BACK FROM THE NORTH.

The Boscowitz returned from the North Friday, loaded down with freight and passengers. On her deck was stored a big shipment of salted salmon in barrels, while beneath all available space was filled with canned salmon. As passengers the steamer brought Mr. and Mrs. W. Williscroft, Mrs. Carthew, G. Williscroft, P. Hickey, J. Wilson, J. T. Mennie, D. Kean, A. Watson, J. Smith, J. Homans, W. F. Price, T. Olsen, G. E. Williamson, E. Isaacs, J. Welsh, E. Barnard, E. Lester, W. May, W. Kelly, W. Gallagher, C. McK. Smith, R. Esplin, Mrs. A. Smith, B. Mess, also J. Dick and party from Port McNeill (who have been boring for coal and who were landed at Nanaimo) besides 70 Chinamen and Indians, returning from the salmon canneries. The engineer of the Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer Caledonia arrived on the Boscowitz. During the season his vessel made three successful trips up to the Forks of the Skeena, but she is now laid up for the winter. The provincial police officers who made a trip up the Skeena a few weeks ago in search of some Indians suspected of murdering a siwash found dead in an Indian village in the vicinity of Port Essington last winter, have returned. There were no signs of violence in the case, and the suspicions regarding his death proved groundless when investigated. The officers are now satisfied that death was caused through frost—the first theory formed.

FROM THE RUSSIAN COAST.

Not an accident, nor even a bad storm, on the entire voyage is the good report of the sealing schooner Sadie Turpel, Captain Le Blanc, which returned to port yesterday. Together with this rare streak of luck, the schooner secured a catch of 2,000 odd skins, half of which arrived in advance of the schooner. After cruising along the Japanese coast, the schooner spent the last part of the season off the Copper Islands, doing very well. She was three days in the Straits when the tug Mary Hare gave her a tow, and no doubt was mistaken, for the Mary Ellen by those reporting the latter as being there.

THE "MAUDE" RETURNS.

Five of the staple industries of the west coast were represented in the cargo of the Maude, which returned from Barclay Sound and other points in that direction yesterday, the consignments on the homeward trip including gold quartz, paper from the new Alberni mills, marble from Nootka Sound, dogfish oil and salted salmon. The Maude had a rough but uneventful trip, and plenty of business both going and coming.

We Take Hood's

Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, and we cannot praise them too highly. First, Hood's Sarsaparilla cured a swelling or bunch on my right breast, which was called a cancerous tumor. This winter we all had The Grip, but resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and were soon well again. We all take Hood's Sarsaparilla when we feel bad or our blood is poor and it always makes us well. MRS. J. FALLOWFIELD, Brampton, Ontario.

Mrs. J. Fallowfield

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Take Hood's Pills for Sick Headache.