

The Weekly Times Victoria, Friday, November 10, 1893.

OLD VOTERS' LISTS.

Elections are supposed to be held for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the people with regard to the government of the country, but this theory has only a slim and unsubstantial foundation in this Canada of ours, since the greatest pains are taken to prevent a free pronouncement of the popular will. Within the last few days three seats in the house of commons have become vacant. Ottawa is left unrepresented by the appointment of Mr. Mackintosh to the governorship of the Northwest, Winnipeg by the retirement of Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, and Southast through the appointment of Mr. Bain to a post office inspectorship. It is fully expected that several other seats will be vacated by members supporting the government, who prefer the substantial comforts of a well paid office to the glorious uncertainties of another election. The situation at once calls to mind the homely old simile of rats deserting a doomed ship. But whether the bye-elections number three or thirty, they will all have to be held on voters' lists that are now over two years old, for the last revision was made in 1891. It will be remembered that in the general elections of 1891 the lists were even more antiquated. There is not an electoral division in Canada where radical changes do not take place in the "de jure" electorate in the course of two years, and no person can say that these changes should not be faithfully reflected in the voters' lists. This result is not attained under the franchise act, because there is no provision for the revision of individual lists, and since a general revision every year would mean an intolerable burden of expense. Winnipeg affords a good illustration of what may occur in any electoral district under the present system. The papers of that city estimate that there are something like 4,000 names of dead men and non-residents on the lists for that city, the actual vote in 1891 having been only 3,747. How great a chance for peroration and other election frauds this state of affairs offers any person can easily see. The government party cannot afford to lose any bye-elections just now, and defeat in Winnipeg would be peculiarly disastrous. There is not one man so ignorant as to believe that the government and its friends will not take advantage of the opportunity thus offered of securing a verdict favorable to themselves. There is very little likelihood of any district giving an unprejudiced verdict under such circumstances as these.

INFORMATION ABROAD.

In a recent issue of the Emigrant, the quarterly journal of the Church Immigration Society, England, appears the following letter from Mr. H. C. Beeton, agent general for this province: Owing to such statements as appeared in the Manchester Sunday Chronicle in May last, very conflicting ideas as to the agricultural capabilities of British Columbia have been promulgated. It may be interesting to your readers to know that within the province there are agricultural and grazing lands sufficient to sustain a population many times greater than it now contains. Not to encroach too much on your space, I will only draw attention to one of the many fertile valleys to be found in British Columbia—viz., that of the Okanagan Valley. The physical aspect of this district may be described as rolling prairie and grass-covered hills, growing various kinds of timber, such as yellow pine, black pine, birch, cottonwood, etc. The Shuswap & Okanagan railway has opened up this portion of the province, which is noted for its excellent high grade four wheel forty bushels per acre being the average yield. The wheat growing industry will, I think, be eclipsed by that of hop and fruit growing. The soil in this neighborhood has been found eminently suited to these branches of agriculture. I see that Mr. Eustace A. Smith, agent for Lord Aberdeen, has stated in his returns for the report compiled by the government department of agriculture, that last year he grew 1,100 pounds of hops per acre, and realized 50 cents per pound for the same. His potato crop averaged 12 tons per acre, and he realized \$20 per ton for the same, and so on. The British Columbia Board of Trade report says that "if the available lands in the district only were brought under cultivation, all the provincial requirements could be supplied, and yet have a surplus for a large export." Although in some parts of British Columbia large cattle and horse ranches can be worked profitably, yet as a matter of fact the province is more suitable for small farm holdings. The government have, I see by a local paper, decided to sell shortly by public auction the reserve lands in this district in blocks of 40 acres each. The Shuswap & Okanagan railway connects with a steamboat service on Okanagan lake, which is some eighty miles long. A good wagon road connects Okanagan with Dog lake, where another steamer runs to the Okanagan falls. At or near Vernon is a large flour mill, a fruit cannery and a brewery. The Shuswap & Okanagan railway is now an extension of the Canadian Pacific railway. Practical farmers in this country who are contemplating a move, and are desirous of obtaining better soil, better prices and a better and more certain climate ought to give this part of British Columbia their serious attention. Viewed in the light of the facts concerning the sale of the Vernon "commemorative," the agent general's statements look a little odd. What real inducement would there have been for any English farmer to bid for the lots offered at this "commemorative" sale? What inducement is there for farmers up there to raise wheat, or hops, or anything else,

when the freight rates on the railway are simply prohibitory? What is the government doing to make good this rose-colored picture drawn by the agent general?

It is rather rich to find the Colonist in one column bringing false charges of garbling against the Times and in the next column using the garbling process in the most outrageous manner. It asserts that "the reader who depended on the Times for information on the subject would undoubtedly conclude that the discriminatory rates of duty mentioned were set down in the blue book cited as an authority." Now the reader who depended on the Times for information would not conclude anything of the sort, for he would read the whole of the Times' article and not only the sentence which it suits our dishonest neighbor to separate from the context. Then the Colonist finds that the concluding sentences of the Times' article "are evidently intended to lead the reader to believe that the Tory ministers, and of course the Tory majority in parliament, deliberately imposed high duties on British goods and lower duties on those imported from the United States." This is quite a deliberate lie, for even the Colonist, with all its stupidity, could not misapprehend what the Times said. Let it quote those concluding sentences, and give its readers an opportunity of judging for themselves.

Says the Kootenay Star: "The general opinion of those present at the Revelstoke meeting which has since become famous seems to be that the premier meant the yearly sum, and not the \$600,000, could be charged to the Victoria district. Of course we could not publish the whole of Mr. Davie's speech. Our space is too limited for that. This paper is strictly independent, and it would not be in accordance with our views of fair play to allow the impression that our report was a full one to remain uncontradicted. What we wish to emphasize is that it was accurate." If the Star keeps in mind the fact that the yearly sum mentioned by Mr. Davie at Revelstoke included not only interest but sinking fund, it will see that he meant to charge the whole \$600,000 and interest to "Victoria district." In other places he said the whole province should bear the burden of interest and sinking fund. Mr. Davie should say definitely what he means to do.

The Colonist is about the only paper in the west that approves of the tyranny of the New Brunswick bench in the Ellis case. The Vancouver World speaks out boldly as follows: "We out here in British Columbia are not unacquainted with the peccadilloes of judges, and have had at times to say some very hard things of them, much harder than anything Mr. Ellis' pen has ever written. We believe, too, that the strictures had good effect, and that there will be less friction in future. The press is the sentinel of freedom, and no fears of imprisonment or fine should swerve its members from the clear path of duty. We have as little belief in the divine right of kings as we have in the immunity of any privileged class from attack where it is deserved, and judges, like other people, when they do wrong must expect to be told about it."

The Toronto Empire, following the example of its Montreal Tory colleague, says: "Our British Columbia exchanges are now reflecting a growing opinion among the Victoria seafarers that they have good reason not only to be satisfied, but well pleased, with the new conditions affecting their business." In what exchange did the Empire see this reflection? It was certainly not in any Victoria paper, and Victoria is the seafarers' headquarters. These attempts on the part of the eastern Tory organs, to put the seafarers in a false position are both childish and profligate. They cannot by any possibility do anybody any service.

Winnipeg Free Press: Messrs. Foster and Angers told the British Columbians to go into mixed farming. The advice has a familiar sound here in Manitoba and has some application; but it will do no good to the coast people and will no doubt be recognized with awe. Those who were personally conducting Mr. Foster should have given him a tip to change his stereotyped answer to demands for tariff reductions, so that when the people of British Columbia asked to have the duty taken off mining machinery he might have avoided making himself ridiculous by telling them to go into mixed farming.

NANAIMO, Nov. 3.—S. M. Robins has not yet returned, and already complications are arising. The steamer Romulus arrived here last night and it is a question when she will be loaded; the miners having passed a resolution that work must stop until the wage question is settled. All steamers arriving here for coal have a clause inserted in their charter whereby they can claim demurrage, so that unless she is loaded quickly the company are liable for daily demurrage. C. Spencer, son of D. Spencer, of Victoria, is now out of danger. On Halloween he was enjoying himself at a party, and among the games was one of dipping in a tub of water for a coin; young Spencer, in dipping for it succeeded in getting it between his lips, but in getting up accidentally swallowed the quarter, which stuck in his throat. Drs. Davis and McKechnie operated upon him but failed to recover the coin, and it was feared it would cause his death. Yesterday nature solved the problem, with the assistance of the prescription of the doctors. Savage, a local pugilist, had completed arrangements to fight a sailor of the Lottie Walsh for \$50, when the police stepped into the Provincial hotel and put a stop to it. A concert will be given in the Wall-

ace street Methodist church on Monday evening. Another Rugby football club has been started in the city by Austin Gibbs, and is called "The Boys."

NANAIMO, Nov. 4.—Mrs. W. D. Robertson, deputy chief of the Pythian Sisters, instituted a temple of the order last night in Nanaimo. A. Dick, inspector of mines, says a young miner named Robert Gibson, was killed in Union mines on Monday by a fall of top coal. The steamer Romulus took the rest of the coal on hand at the new Vancouver Coal Company's wharves yesterday, having to go to the Northfield wharf to finish. No one seems to know when Mr. Robins will return. The Nanaimo Rangers Association football club at their meeting appointed the following officers for the season: President, J. Harley; Vice-President, W. O'ride; Secretary, A. Thompson; Treasurer, W. Gray; Captain, P. English; Vice-Captain, J. Gould. The club is now ready to accept a challenge from any association football team in the province. The tug Daisy arrived here yesterday forenoon, the captain reported having lost a ton of logs which he was taking to Victoria, off the lower end of Gabriola Island. The fear that there will be a strike among the miners here is growing stronger. A small party of miners, owing to the absence of the superintendent.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 3.—The Pioneer Society of residents who were living here previous to the great fire of 1886, formed last night, and M. A. McLean, Vancouver's first mayor, was elected president; F. X. Martin and D. McRae, vice-presidents; John Rankin, secretary; Thomas McKinnon, treasurer. A constitution similar to that of the Victoria Pioneer Society was adopted.

Vancouver and Westminster Rugby clubs will play here tomorrow. Yesterday afternoon the factory of the British Columbia Tub and Co. was burned. The blaze started among some shavings in the boiler room. Workmen saw the fire and thought they had extinguished it, but the flames burst forth again. The factory was a large, two-story frame building, and was filled with barrels, box shooks, and other inflammable material. It was soon seen that the building was doomed and efforts were made to save the shingle mill alongside and also the Cambie street bridge. The firemen succeeded in doing this. Insurance on factory, \$27,000. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

The case against Moser, of the Victoria shirt factory, was tried at New Westminster, was further adjourned. The action for trading without a license will be brought to a conclusion with the present case.

A fire occurred at the home of the Rev. Mr. Kelly last night. The Rugby football match between Vancouver and New Westminster was abandoned on account of unfavorable weather.

G. S. McConnell received word yesterday of the death of his father at Lac-des-Quatre, Quebec.

Mrs. Webster, wife of Alexander C. Webster, died yesterday.

Wills, a mining expert, who has been examining copper mines on Texada island for Victoria capitalists, returned yesterday with a quantity of ore. Governor Moresby of Westminster has just returned from a lengthy trip to Port Douglas, hunting up Indian witnesses for the assizes.

The change of venue in the case of the lacrosse player, was granted because of a verdict of acquittal was shown at Westminster.

The schooner Salvator had to unload a portion of her cargo, as she was below the Plimsoll mark.

Nearly all the druggists in the city have been summoned to give evidence against McLean, Mellor and Schofield, charged with employing unregistered clerks. The case of Dr. McAlpine was heard this morning and decision reserved. It is understood that similar charges will be brought against Victoria and New Westminster druggists.

Vancouver, Nov. 6.—A party of police left Westminster on Sunday evening on the steamer Blonde for Savary Island. The funeral of the victims took place this morning.

The schooner Louis sails this evening for Iquique with lumber from the Hastings mill.

The case against Dr. Rolfe came up this morning. A witness swore he had purchased poison at both the defendants' stores from an apprentice without signing the register. The apprentice refused to swear that he sold witness the poison, though admitting the packages looked like those sent out from the store. These charges against J. A. McAlpine are being heard this afternoon.

Sunday's Atlantic express ran into a rock at 7 o'clock last night near Seabird bluff, half a mile from the scene of the wreck. The train was carrying 377 passengers over the bank into the Fraser, taking the express car with it. The baggage car was partially taken off the track. The rest of the train was uninjured. Express messenger Rankin was slightly hurt. The train was under the charge of conductor Bernhard. Peter Rydman was engineer. The track has been cleared. Superintendent Hussey and Deputy Attorney-General Smith are in Westminster preparing the cases for the assizes next Wednesday.

One Honest Man.

Men who are weak, nervous, broken down men who suffer from the effects of over-work, worry from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood; men who have failed to find a cure, do not despair, do not give up! There is hope, there is a cure! I have a remedy that never fails. So confident am I that it will cure, even the worst cases, that you need not pay till you are cured. If I do not cure you, you will not owe me anything. This surely is fair and honest. Correspondence strictly confidential. Write to day. Everything sent sealed and free from exposure. Address, naming this paper: CEO. L. HUDSON, 175 Jefferson Ave., Detroit Mich.

A DRASTIC BILL.

Mr. Hitt Proposes to Handicap the Canadian Road. Washington, Oct. 27.—Mr. Hitt has presented in the house of representatives a bill to amend the laws regulating intercourse and relations with the British provinces of North America and the Republic of Mexico. The bill has special reference to the transportation of merchandise from point to point in the United States via Canada, and from the seaboard to points in Canada via the United States. It says in its first clause that imported merchandise in bond or duty paid, and products of the United States, with the consent of the proper authorities of the Dominion be transported from one port in the United States to another port therein over Canadian territory by such routes and under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe; and the merchandise so imported shall upon arrival in the United States be treated in regard to the liability for duty just as if the transportation had taken place within the limits of the United States. But all such merchandise must be carried in cars or vehicles duly sealed by the United States customs authorities at the port of departure from the United States, and the cars must remain in control of two inspectors of customs, neither of whom is in the employ of the railway, and these men shall remain with the merchandise during all the time it is in Canada. One of the two shall always be alert, and in full view of all the cars containing merchandise, and shall have the supervision of any two inspectors shall be hauled in one train. Upon the return of the cars to the United States other customs officers shall examine them, their contents and their bills of lading, to make certain that they have not been tampered with. Section No. 2 provides that goods arriving at New York, Boston or Portland, destined for Canada may pass through duty free, and inspectors of customs, who shall be in the United States may also pass through duty free, but under regulations made by the secretary of the treasury. Under the third section it is set forth that in order to avoid inspection at the port of arrival in the United States, goods from a contiguous foreign country passing through the United States to some inland port may be sealed by the customs officer at the port of arrival. They must then be taken possession of by inspectors of customs, who shall keep with them until they reach the final port in the United States, where they shall be inspected and appraised in the same manner as they would have been had they arrived at a seaport in the United States. Merchandise, manufactures and products subject to duty arriving at any port of the United States from Canada shall, for the purpose of valuation for the levy of duties, be treated as though the same originated in the country from which it immediately entered the United States. By section 4 it is required that the manifest of each car entering or going beyond the territorial limits of the United States shall in addition to the ordinary requirements contain such information as the Interstate Commerce Commission may require, touching the point of origin, manufacturer, rate of transportation, and net amount of charges that would tend to reveal any violation of the Interstate Commerce law and such transportation had been wholly within the United States, together with such other information as the secretary of the treasury may deem important. The information given shall be sworn to by the owner of the merchandise. Section 5 says that no law shall be enacted by a railroad company operating a railway in an adjacent foreign country to carry on the business of transporting traffic, passengers or freight to or from the United States in through cars until a license has been obtained from the secretary of the treasury, together with the approval of the secretary of the treasury of the route proposed to be used. To obtain such license and approval the company shall comply with the conditions border at which it proposes to transport its traffic, and shall stipulate that in receiving, transporting and delivering such traffic, and all traffic upon its road, in said adjacent country over which it transports traffic to and from the United States said company shall conform to and conform to the Interstate Commerce laws and the laws relating to customs and commerce in like manner as it would be bound to do were its road and all its business to be within the United States. The company is also agreed to produce its books and papers before the Interstate Commerce Commission when required. The Interstate Commerce Commission, in investigating the compliance of a company with a license just as if the road were operated wholly in the United States. If, upon such investigation, willful violations of the law are discovered the license of the railway may be suspended for three months. A second offence shall warrant a suspension of the license for six months. When a license is suspended the secretary of the treasury is to order the customs officers to forbid the passage of cars to and from the United States by the suspended company for the term decided upon. The finding of the commission, however, may be appealed to the United States Circuit Court, and during the pendency of the appeal the execution of the order suspending the license shall be stayed. A further appeal is allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States; but such appeal shall not stay the execution of the order suspending the license, at a sense sure to terminate on June 30, 1897, and are to be renewable at that date and every four years thereafter. The sixth section empowers the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations to prevent preferences being given to foreign ports over ports in the United States, and to secure equality between common carriers and equal transportation facilities for industries within the United States to those afforded to industries in contiguous foreign territories. Under section 7 the President may suspend the operation of any portion of the Interstate Commerce law that may place any United States railway at a disadvantage in competition with a foreign carrier, or may give a preference to any foreign port over a United States port, or may give advantages to foreign producers superior to those enjoyed by United States producers.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs. Parliament will meet between Jan. 15 and 25. Judge Scott, of Peel, will resign his seat on the bench on Dec. 1st. Sir David McPherson has gone to Genoa, Italy, where he will spend the winter.

Conservatives of North Bruce have nominated John George their candidate for the local legislature. Word has been received that Herbert Bawley, of Yarker, had been fatally injured by falling from a bridge at Fair Creek, B. C.

Thomas Thompson, relict of the late Thomas Murray Thompson, of Toronto, in his day a well known railway man, dropped dead on the street.

An appeal from Joliette says that at the inquiry in the Hooper case the prisoner was committed to stand his trial before the criminal court in December.

The School of Mines, affiliated with the Queen's University, Kingston, was publicly opened on Tuesday night. The school starts off with a goodly number of students.

At Vienna village Alex. Travers and William Hodgson got into a drunken quarrel, in which Travers received such serious injuries in the abdomen that he died. Hodgson was arrested.

Joseph Halley, who, until lately, had conducted business in Arthur, Ont., died suddenly in a hotel in Ayrton. Investigation showed that he had committed suicide while temporarily insane.

The coroner's jury in the case of the death of Rev. Mr. Botterell, who was killed by a Montreal street car, returned a verdict declaring that the company were criminally responsible for his death.

It is said Mayor O'Keefe of Halifax will bring an action against the Halifax Herald for \$50,000 damages for libel in a statement relative to a contract secured by him for building an addition to the Victoria general hospital.

The department of trade and commerce has issued a circular calling the attention of manufacturers and merchants to the provisions of the Imperial merchandise marks act as the home government is rigidly enforcing the act.

T. R. Wadsworth, aged 60, a wealthy mill proprietor of Weston and director of the Imperial bank, was found dead in his office, having expired suddenly from apoplexy. Deceased was worth upwards of half a million.

In Hamilton Mrs. Gillard, aged 85, mother of W. H. and John Gillard & Co., well-known wholesale grocers, was found dead in bed. A strong odor of gas pervaded the room, and it is believed that the old lady neglected to turn off the gas and was asphyxiated.

Col. Lazier, commandant of the Fifteenth battalion, Belleville, has sent a communication to the government complaining that Gen. Herbert used undue severity in refusing the postponement of the date fixed for the inspection of his battalion after being requested to do so.

The rule requiring the commander of every steamer registered in Canada to have a master's certificate is causing quite a commotion in Halifax. It was thought it would only apply to tug boats, ferry steamers, lighters, etc., but it seems that even the smallest steam fishing boats must have a master with such certificate. This affects a large number of small vessels.

It is said that Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, is a native of the township of Kingston. Some twenty years ago a family by that name lived back of Kingston. The husband and wife quarrelled, and their quarrels resulted in separation, the wife and children going to Chicago and the husband remaining on the farm, where he afterwards died.

The will of the late Sir John Abbott, ex-premier of the Dominion, has been probated. The four sons of the deceased, J. B. Abbott, Harry Abbott, William Abbott and Arthur Abbott, and his son-in-law, R. T. Heneker, have been appointed trustees and executors in trust, to pay Lady Abbott an income during her lifetime and to divide the estate in equal shares between the deceased's eight children. It is stated that the estate will exceed in value half a million dollars.

About five miles from Durham, Ont., somebody played a Halloween prank on an old man named John Goodfellow by taking a set of harness from his stable and buckling it to the fence. In the morning when Goodfellow discovered the joke he became greatly enraged, and going to the stable where his nephew, Henry Johnston, was milking, accused him of taking the harness, at the same time dealing Johnston a terrific blow on the head with an axe, splitting the skull and exposing the brains.

During a Halloween celebration at Smith Hills, Kent county, N. S., three young men attempted to enter a school house when they were greeted by a discharge from a rifle fired through the window by Theodore Gogaine, who was seated in the school house, and who took the men again approaching the door, when Gogaine fired through the panel, fatally injuring Flenau-Loblanc. Public feeling ran high against Gogaine, who, it is said, deliberately secured himself in the school house for the avowed purpose of shooting anybody who might interfere with the outbuildings he had erected on the premises.

Man Traps and Spring Guns. Man traps and spring guns are no longer allowed to be set in England for poachers, as of old, they were, except within a dwelling-house for its protection, being punishable by imprisonment.

Man traps for cruelest brutality, rank with the instruments of torture of the middle ages, one belonging to the writer

AMERICAN CHANGE.

Saturday's Markets Showed an Encouraging Firmness in Prices.

New York, Nov. 4.—With the exception of Chicago Gas and General Electric, which scored fractional losses at the opening, the market was firm. The strength was the result of the covering of "short" contracts by some of the timid "bears" on an impression that the bank statement would be favorable. Besides this stocks were rather scarce for borrowing purposes and the room traders, ever ready to catch the exclusive eight per cent. bid up prices generally. In the improvement which followed, Chicago Gas, Lackawanna, Sugar, Western Union, New England and the Grangers were most prominent. The gains at this time ranged from 1-4 to 1-8 per cent. For a while the market ruled firm; but the advance in the posted rates of sterling, something extraordinary for a Saturday, gave the bears another chance, and they were not slow to take advantage of it. Chicago Gas was singled out as being the most vulnerable, and in less than an hour it takes a fall of 1-2 per cent. The old recovers very quickly, but the new found few believers. Probably the report which had the most effect was the one announcing that the company will be compelled, owing to its contract with the city of Chicago, to reduce its price next. The fact that the company is paying its dividends in scrip instead of cash during the fair year, when an enormous and profitable business was expected, adds not a little to the "bearishness." The general list fell 1-2 to 2-8 per cent. in sympathy. The market closed weak and 1-8 to 1-4 per cent. below yesterday's final figures. The bank statement, which continues to reflect the enormous piling up of capital at this centre, was considered very favorable, but it did not have the slightest influence on the stock market. The banks gained \$6,763,700 in cash, of which \$552,000 were special deposits, and \$6,211,700 legal tenders. Deposits were increased \$14,150,900 and loans advanced \$5,058,500. Circulation decreased \$2,000,000. The increase in the reserve was \$5,225,975, and the banks now hold the enormous sum of \$32,013,450 above the 25 per cent. required by law. Closing bids: Atchison, 19 7/8; Burlington and Quincy, 82 1/8; Canada Southern, 51; Canadian Pacific, 73 1/4; Central Pacific, 28; Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis, 35 3/4; Delaware and Lackawanna, 17 1/2; Erie, 14 1/4; Wells Fargo, 125; Great Northern, preferred, 107 1/2; Lake Shore, 126 1/2; Louisville and Nashville, 48 1/4; Missouri Pacific, 25 1/2; New York and North Eastern, 32 3/8; Northern Pacific, preferred, 22 1/2; Northwestern, 104 1/4; Oregon Navigation, 25; Oregon Improvement, 10; Pacific Mail, 18 1/4; Rio Grande, 20 1/4; Rock Island, 67 3/4; Southern Pacific, 18 1/2; St. Paul, 64 3/4; Texas Pacific, 7 3/4; Union Pacific, 17 3/4; Western Union, 88. Bar silver, 69 1/4 cents per ounce. Money on call, 1 1/2 to 2; foreign exchange, sterling, 4.82 for 60 days; 4.85 on demand. Union Pacific firsts, of 1893, 102; Central Pacific firsts, of 1893, 102 bid.

Suffers From Paranoia. Toronto, Nov. 4.—A sensation was caused by the arrest of Charlotte Urry, a servant girl, who has swindled fifty leading business firms in the city by ordering luxurious goods in her former employer's name, and then obligingly offering to carry them home herself. The girl is afflicted with paranoia (morbid dreaming). She imagines she is entitled to great riches. She was in an asylum in England for two years.

Suing a Sultan. London, Nov. 4.—The case of Miss Jenny Miggell, a handsome young lady of Brighton, who is suing Albert Baker, the Sultan of Johore, for breach of promise of marriage, came up today in the queen bench court for argument. The court decided that it had no jurisdiction in the case.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Langley & Co.

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FEAR OF POPULARITY.

Members of the Government Would Find Re-

PEAT OFFICES VERY MU-

The Juggling Over the No-

From our Own Cor-

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—The



A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BIRKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says: I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many Wonderful Cures performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, on my recommendation, at last gave up the idea of which effected a complete cure, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms as to the merits of.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you