important case, where cold blooded mur

dians, and if they have committed per-jury I shall most certainly prosecute. The

way justice has been administered in this part of the Cariboo district in several cases is disgraceful, and the state of affairs is

There are certain parties here (white

not guilty.

In justice to my brother I hope you will

will also see in what a partial and

THE FARMER

Pasteurization.

Temperatures above 100 degree

120 degrees Fahr., and as we go higher

the bacteria begin to perish. A temperature of 155 degrees to 165 degrees

which are not spore-bearers. Indeed

have found in a series of observations

at the Kingston dairy school that the method of pasteurization adopted there

grees Fahr. keeping it at this tempera-

then as suddenly chilling the cream to

left being the spore-bearers, and at times an occasional bacterium more re-

the temperature at this point for some time these spores are killed too. Heat,

From Prof. Robertson's renew for 1897

How to Dustinguish Old Hens.

Prof. Robertson, in his report, says:-from an article by Mr. Edward Brown,

I. S., a renowned author and au-

thority on poultry matters in Great Britain, I condense the following:-

Fowls should be killed off after they have completed their second year.

Birds may be marked so as to be easi-distinguished, by putting a ring on

The best time is when the pullets are

A round India rubber ring such

copper or any soft flexible metal,

those used for umbrellas, or a ring of

The ring should be put on to fit fairly

An examination should be made of

very fowl a fortnight after the ring

legs only in one year, and the rings on the right legs only next year, and so on in the alternate years. If the rings are

put on the right legs in 1898, then all hens in the flock with rings on the right

egs will be ready for killing in 1900. If

the rings are put on the left legs in the autumn of 1899, then those hens will

should be made of the facts, as the

from marking the fowls far more than

compensates for the trouble which is in

Mild Flavored Butter.

British consumers want flesh-flavored

fresh-made butter without any evidence

of staleness. They want also in most

markets a butter of mild flavor and not heavily salted. They also want it pale

great sticklers for neat, nice-looking

clean, undamaged packages. The de-

who work in all kinds of factories will not take strong tasting foods; they will

not buy strong-flavored bacon, and they

ow price, into buying strong-flavored outter or strong-flavored cheese. The nerease in the consumption of fine but

so long as the quality is kept fine fresh-flavored and mild, it is tikely that there

Here is what a distinguished French

have her live in sympathy with beau-

tiful landscapes, with the ideals of poetry and history, and nobly moved

er I wished her to love. I would give or a fine dog and a pony to teach her

to govern creatures; I would give birds to care for, to teach her the

of a drop of water and the value

bread erumb. To give her happi-

I would wish her to be active

good works, and as sorrow is inevitable and life is full of woe I would teach her that Christian knowledge which lifts us above all troubles and lends beauty to sorrow itself. This is what I under-

stand by the education of a young girl.

an, Anatole France, has to say of

education of a young girl: "I would

will be a demand equal to all of the in

Great Britain is enormous, and

roduction.-Prof. Robertson's

I would make agreeable what-

color, at most seasons of the year.

passing I may mention that they

mand from all markets to-day

finer, a dainter class of foods.

report, 1897.

cannot be tempted, except by a

color, lighter than ordinary straw

desirable that a written record

be ready for killing in the autumn

memory is apt to be faulty.

The advantage to the poultry ke

During the winter and

as been put on. In order to distinguish between

fowls one year and two years old, a good plan to put the rings on the

close, but not tight enough to injure the

leg when they are pullets,

from five to six months old.

and if we keep

forms are destroyed.

ture not longer than two minutes and

to a temperature

THE ALBERNI VACANCY.

important case, where cold blooded marder has been committed, the one-sided evidence of Indians was taken in such a manner by Mr. Bell, who knew beforehand
who these men were. What do Ignorant
Indians know or care about the value of
an oath? They have got away with white
men so often in these local courts that they
thing it is a smart thing to do, and they
certainly would not hesitate to commit
perjury where the life of a friend and relation is in danger. I and my brother's
friends have not the slightest idea what
statements these Indians made to Mr.
Bell, nor have we been offered an opportunity to disprove them and to clear my
brother's name, which was without reproach. I have good reasons to believe
that these Indians were told by white men The announcement that a vacancy has occurred in the representation of Alberni district in the provincial legislature will no doubt come as a surprise to the enemies of the government, to whom the reasons actuating Mr. Neill in his course will savor something of hyper-sensitiveness. Mr. Neill's action is due to the fact that quite unwittingly he committed a breach of the regulations forbidding a representative in the house to do brother's name, which was without re-proach. I have good reasons to believe that these Indians were told by white men residing in Chicotin that if they would swear to certain statements in their in-terview with Mr. Bell, Samlen would be speedily released. I have written to the minister of justice at Ottawa for a copy of the evidence furnished by those inany work and accept any remuneration from the government for such work. Having been employed in road work before his election Mr. Neil failed to realize the fact that his election placed him in the position of being unable to continue such work. In this he was not so much to blame in view of the fact that he well knew that Mr. Huff, the former repre-

knew that Mr. Hun, the tornier representative, had repeatedly drawn money from the government for work done under contract.

Mr. Neill will present himself for reelection, and we believe we are justified in making the statement that his return by acclamation is assured. Mr. turn by acclamation is assured. Mr. Neill's action will commend itself to the people of the district, evidencing as it does his determination to avoid even the appearance of ignoring the wholesome regulations made for the prevention of relations existing between members of the house and the government likely to not suilty. turn by acclamation is assured. Mr. the house and the government likely to result detrimentally to the welfare of the country. This action further demonstrates Mr. Neill's well known honesty and probity of character, and in returning him by acclamation the constituents of the Alberni district will honor themserves in honoring a gentleman who will the worthily represent their interests in the of t

THE YUKON ROYALTIES.

Some remarks on the subject of the

collection of royalty by the government on the Yukon gold output, which appeared recently in the Toronto Monetary Times, have provoked a protest from the Nelson Miner which is very much to the point. The Monetary Times holds the opinion that the royalty should be abolished, a view which the Miner shows Fahr, check bacterial growth in nearly and reasons for denouncing as unreagood reasons for denouncing as unreasonable. We think the Miner is quite right in saying that the majority of the claim owners do not object to paying a Fahr., if continued for 15 to 20 minutes, royalty on not output, and that they will kill almost all forms of bacteria should pay it without hesitation. The objections to payment of this tax appear to come from a class of men who object to taxation of any kind, because of raising the cream rapidly (inside 50 they do not stop to think how the gov- seconds) ernment of the country is to be carried an without the funds necessary for the maintenance of the various offices. The about 50 degrees Fahr., destroys nearly exaction of the royalty on net output is all forms of bacterial life; the forms nothing more than a plain business transaction. The Yukon was a new country which had to be officered and policed at once, and this the government did with the utmost promptitude, at heavy cost.

times an occasional bacterium more resistant than the others. The efficiency of this means can be seen by comparing figures 5 and 6. If we raise the temperature to boiling point all but spore perature to boiling point all but spore forms are destroyed, and if we keep There can surely be no tenable objection to the declared determination of the Minister of the Interior to make the Yukon then, kills bacterial life, and thus it is pay its own way, as it is perfectly cap- that milk or cream pasteurized or both able of doing. It is the rule in business ed keeps longer than that not so treated. They will only undergo further change to make every department pay for itself; when fresh bacteria get in, mutiply, what "Hon. Mr. Sifton proposed and is and produce their changes. "As all carrying out meets with the approval of bacterial life is practically destroyed we ill people who understand business. An"tarter" to get a "flavored" butter. other point to which the Miner draws attention is that most of the chaim owners are foreigners who have paid next to nothing for claims, get their supplies from a foreign country, and whose labor or presence in the territory is of no beneat to Canade. When one remembers that those foreigners are making large fortunes from the soil of Canada which are being being carried away to be spent outside of Canada it will be admitted that the very least that can be expected of them is the payment of the modest royalty imposed by the Canadian government. We agree with the Miner in the view that no one not a British subject should be allowed in future to stake a placer claim in Canada, and also that the provincial government should impose some such restriction in the Atlin Lake diggings and all other portions of British Columbia, also imposing a royalty on the net output as a return for this protection. If this be not done British Columbia will lose a great deal of the wealth from which it ought to benefit.

MR. NEILL'S RESIGNATION.

Unfortunately for the Colonist, it does not appear to be aware of the existence 1901. and political history of the late member for Alberni, Mr. Huff, or of the public accounts for the years 1895-96-97. All who have read the Colonist's article today on the Alberni resignation will know what to think when we tell them that during 1895-96 Mr. Huff, then a member of the legislative assembly, received for hire of wagons, labor, and goods from his store, from the provincial government, \$65.79; and that does not include various amounts hidden up under other forms in the accounts. These facts anyone can prove for himself by looking ut the public accounts. This we shalf leave the public to do.

THE REPRIEVE OF SAMIEN.

To the Editor: In justice to my brother, the late Lewis G. Elkins, of Chilcotin, Carlboo district, who was murdered last winter by an Indian named Samien, I cannot allow the statements published by some of the British Columbia papers, to the effect that the authorities of ot allow the statements published by ome of the British Columbia papers the effect that the authorities at Otta had commuted the death sentence the indianate life imprisonment owing to the facts that the prisoner was only 16, and that he had been given great provo-cation, my brother having ruined his sis-ter, to pass unrefuted.

My brother did not maltreat in any way or form any Indian woman, old or young neither has this Indian any sister. I hav

only just returned from a prospecting trip and have previously not had an opportunity of seeing the papers, and of course, some time has elapsed since the date of those publications. Mr. Bell, Indian agent of Clinton, was, I believe, instructed by the authorities to make an investigation into the charges made by the Indian, after the trial as he came to the Gang ranch, the trials as he came to the Gang ranch, Chilcotin, and interviewed three Indians on the subject. I do not know what evidence was given by these Indians but I do know they must have committed perjury. Of these three Indians one was a brother of the murderer, and another was one who had committed a serious indictable offence against myself, for which he was unjustifiably discharged by a magistrate. Canadians pride themselves on the way justice is administered in Canada, but there has been an unfortunate mistake made by the Ottawa authorities, and I say that it is disgraceful that in such an

The Glenogle Arrives After a Tempestuous Passage With Interesting Late News From the Far East.

Powers Massing Their Strength for an Expected Clash-Rebels Massacring Christians.

The steamer Glenogle, the latest acquisition by the already large Northern Pacific line, reached the outer wharf yesterday morning after a most tempestuous passage from the Orient. Three days out from Yokohama she encountered a big typhoon, which did quite a little damage. Great seas swept over the big vessel, carrying away the skylights, oors and windows and flooding the aloon and 'tween decks. Wave after saloon and 'tween decks. wave pounded through the holes left by the uprooted skylights and raced like a tidal wave as the vessel was buffeted about like a wayward packing case 'n the White Horse rapids in the trough of the mighty billows. The hatches were all securely battened down and everything was made fast, or else the great waves which, funnel high, tore over her ould have carried away much more than they did. The steerage passengers —there were about 120 Asiatics—were kept below, where they burnt punks and prayed to every little tin god in their pagan calendar for the safety of the vessel. The big typhoon lashed the give this letter a prominent place in your daily and semi-weekly paper, so that the British Columbia public can see that I intend to do all in my power to re-establish by brother's honorable character. The public brother's honorable character. steamer about for two days and then it was thought that there would be decklic will also see in what a partial and shady manner such an important investigation was conducted by Mr. Bell on behalf of the authorities. Hoping you will forgive me for taking up so much of your space, I remain, yours obediently.

EDMUND ELKINS.

Chilcotin, Cariboo District. torrents and dirty weather remained with them until they saw Flattery. The Glenogle had but five saloon passengers, among whom was Capt. Kaye, an officer of the United States army, returning on furlough from Man-

All went on to Tacoma. War Preparations.

An interesting budget of news rought from the unrestful east by the denogle. According to advices received war preparations are still being tushed forward by the different powers. Warships are being added to the various fleets, extensive additions are and naval stations and garrisons lare being steadily increased. There is no great rapidity about the work of preparation. It is just a getting ready for a seemingly inevitable clash, which, according to those familiar with the diplomacy of omes the news that work will shortly be commenced on big extensions to the Kowloon dockyard and other dockyards the fleet in Chinese waters. A number of houses have been purchased and they are rapidly converting them into store houses. The old barracks have been turned into factories, and offices and new and larger barracks are being built for the "Tommies" there.

Work, too, will shortly be commenced on a big naval repair establishment at Wei-hai-wei, which is, it seems to be the headquarters of the fleet. The vessels which were gathered there at the time of the crisis between Britain and France are drifting away. The Victoria, Powerful and Alacrity have gone to Japan. The Powerful is fulfilling expectations now much better than was thought. The defects which make difficulties during the younge out from England, which were traced to the crank and man bearings, have all been overbearings, have all been come. A recent run from We to Yokohama, a distance of 1,200 miles. Yellow river. The destruction of life was done under easy steaming in 661 and property it would be difficult to hours. The engines have worked well; estimate. When the Glenogle left there there was no cause for any uneasiness were large tracts of land under water of any kind, and they required very lit-During whole extending over a considerable period, not a single leak of any description for any serious trouble has happened to the boil-

What Russia is Doing.

Russians are increasing their fleet in Chinese waters. Two gunboats and a cruiser will shortly be dispatched o Port Arthur from Kronstadt, and it reported at the Russian station that the Tsar has ordered the minister of marine to complete the work on the batleships Petropavlovsk and Poltava 10,960 tons each, and the gunboat yak, 963 tons, so that at the beginning next year they may Pacific to strengthen the Russiant squadron. From reports published in the Shanghai Mercury it seems that their station in China is not so healthy as might be desired. That paper, says: Alarming reports have reached us of heavy mortality among Russian troops stationed at Port Arthur. It is said that nearly 1,500 men have died since the occupation, and that the cause is traceable to climatic influences.

The batteries at Port Arthur, which

were destroyed by the Japanese during their occupation, have now been repaired and armed. The building of new battermaterial for equipping them has arrived

A recent issue of the China Gazette says that about the end of last month a Russian force at Newchwang "numbering about 1,200 men, and accompanied by a large staff of officers, in liant uniforms, marched openly from the district that has lately been named the 'Russian Concession,' to the series of forts at the mouth of the river-marked on the charts as Kaichu—and without the slightest opposition on the part of the large Chinese garrison, who was supposed to be entrusted with the fence of the position, entered into full possession of the forts, the Chinese marching out as the Russians marched

The greatest activity prevails in the Russian town, which is about four miles from Newchwang. Houses are being built and thousands of coolies are employed on the railway. Steamers are constantly arriving from Japan elsewhere laden with sleepers and other things necessary for the railway, and a large floating pontoon is at work dis-charging locomotives and other heavy weights. There is a guard of Cossacks on the spot, but the Chinese are apparently giving little trouble. Communi-Port Arthur, where there cation are about 15,000 troops, is maintained by a small steam launch

A Big Japanese Warship.

The government of Japan have de ded to build an immense battleship of 5,000 tons, which is to cost £930,000 he will have a deep belt of specially hardened armor from ram to stern 2-inch 50-ton guns, which attain a nuzzle energy of 44,573 foot-tons, and ill have a large installation of other nuick-firing guns, each shot developing ver 5,000 foot-tons energy. The twingrew engines will be of the triple-expension type and will daylor 15,000

Japanese Spies Shot News comes from Tientsin that number of Japanese spies have been captured at Port Arthur and shot. Seven Japanese—all officers of the Im-

perial Japanese army-were taken and their persons were found drawings the principal fortifications. But a elapsed after their capture until marched out before a firing arty of Russians and summarily execut From the same point news is given

that Japan is landing large detachments of troops in Korea. The Chungking Rebels.

According to advices received by the Glenogle the rebels in Chungking are increasing daily in strength. The Tungliang and Howchow railway is completely under their control. They have well-to-do people to provide them with money and provisions, and are making weapons day and night. Merchants in Chungking have sent word to the coast ports stopping the shipments

of goods. The rebels are daily committing atroeities of every sort and kind. One of their leaders went to the governor of Longshuichin and demanded a large sum of money. This was refused, and the of money. rebels—2,000 strong—plundered town, killing hundreds. rebels-2.000

Two days afterwards they went to Tungliang and demolished all the houses of the Christians, massacring those who attempted to escape, with shocking brutality. They then declared that they had gone to that city specially to oppose foreigners and Christians. Others would not be molested unless they offered resistance. On hearing this the two French priests and a missionary of the C. M. S. went to the magistrate Yamen for protection. Later in the day the rebels went to the magistrate and asked them. The magistrate refused, but af-terwards relented and allowed the rebels to enter the Yamen to take the missionaries. The Canadian missionary made a stand at the top of the stairs, presenting his pistol to the advancing rebels. He was stabbed from behind and killed. The two French priests were bound and carried sway as priesponents. promenading weather, but no, after a and killed. The two French priests short lapse the winds rose again, rain were bound and carried away as prisoners. The rebels then retired to their camp at Wang Chiatung.

A Gruesome Tragedy.

According to reports from Chemulpo the execution of the unfortunates accusd of attempting to poison the Korean Emperor was a ghastly affair. were to in from the scaffold on which they were to have been executed by the mob, and then began one of the most gruesome exhibitions of downright savagery and bloodthirst ness ever seen in any land. The condemned men were actually torn to pieces by the infuriated mob, and even when eing built to the different fortifications the most devilish indignities imaginable were heaped upon the mangled bleeding remains. The Russian miniswhose catspaw the leader of the unfortunates was, on many occasions was appealed to, and it was hoped by the foreigners that he would intemfere. the powers as regards the far east, must But no. He allowed the hellish blood-come sooner or later. From Hongkong thirstiness to proceed. The men who met such a terrible fate were, according to the foreigners, not guilty. They were not in the plot to kill the Emperor, but in the country. This has been made as in matters Oriental there had to be necessary by the enormous increase of victims, it did not matter who they

> Britishers Attacked, From Pekin comes the news that a band of Chinese soldiers attacked the English railway engineers who were at work on the Luhan railway.

> A report was in circulation for some days before the Glenogle left Shanghai that the Tientsin native city was placarded with violent proclamations make an onslaught on all foreigners on November 6th. But, so far, all efforts to procure one of the placards or even prove their existence have been unavailing, and it is no sible that if any such Proclamation has been circulated that it has been done orally through the medium of tea shops.

> A Treacherous River. Thousands of Chinese have lost their ves owing to the overflowing of the it would be difficult which should be affording sustenance to thousands of the population. sands were not only destitute of food and clothing, but homeless and without shelter from the approaching winter. Grain has been washed away or spoiled, animals drowned or sold for pre ent means of household utensils substance household utensils and bu materials were being sold meet the necessities of the or thus suddenly rendered destitute by the

Marine Casualties The Douglas steamer Hailoong (Capt. Robson) arrived at Amoy while the Glenogle was at that port from Tamsui, and reported that fire had broken out in the tween decks. Two Chinese were killed, and four badly injured. There was but little damage to the cargo, and that mostly by water. News was brought from Amoy that

a steam launch on a voyage from Choofla to Amoy ran down and sank a passenger junk. There was serious

In the old frontier days bundreds of pioneers were ortured and burned at the stake by cruel Indians. The tortures endured by these mar tvrs must something horrible. There are thousands of who are be ing slowly tortured to death at the stake of dis-

bodies cry out but in a language that only the sufferers themselves can hear. When a man is suffering in this way his body cries out with an aching head, a sluggish body, muscles that are lax and lazy, a brain that is dull, a stomach that disdains food and nerves that will not rest. A wise man will heed these warnings and will resort to the right remedy before it is

too late. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen and hearty. It invigorates the liver. It promotes the natural processes of secretion and excretion, it makes the digestion and assimilation perfect. It purifies the blood and fills it with the life-giving elements of the food. It tears down old and worn-out tissues and replaces them with the firm, muscular tissues of health. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It is the best nerve tonic. It cures of per cent. of all cases of consumo tion, weak lungs, bronchitis, lingering coughs and kindred ailments. Found at all medicine stores. Accept no substitute that may be represented as The "just as good" kind doesn't effect cures like the following:

"Twenty-five years ago eight different doctors told me that I would live but a short time, that told me that I would nive but a short time, that I had consumption and must die," writes Geo. R. Coope, Esq., of Myers Valley, Pottawatomie Co., Kans. "I finally commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and am still in the land and among the living."

Don't suffer from constipation. Keep the body clean inside as well as outside, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure con-stipation and biliousness. They never gripe. All good dealers have them.

Some of the Conditions Existing Among the Scandinavians Who Have Made a Home on Vancouver Island.

Advantages and Needs of the Dwellers in the North - Some Reasons Why Discontent Sometimes Exists There.

The progress of the Scandinavian settlement at Cape Scott is followed with was calculated to do a great deal interest by the majority of Victorians, good. for the experiment of placing these people upon lands devoted to their use exclusively has been the first of its kind on Vancouver island. Among the many objectionable types of Europe which have been introduced into the United States the representatives of the Scandinavian races stand out in bold relief healthy a condition as possible, as as an honest, simple and industrious people. Unlike many of the other classes which emigrated to this continent, the big, fair-haired, blue-eyed men from the shores of the northern seas have not imbibed the social and political ideas which render some other classes so danthat the missionaries be delivered up to gerous. All these characteristics combined to insure them a warm welcome to Vancouver island, and it would appear that they have justified this con-Mr. Jensen, one of the leaders in the

new settlement, is now in the city, having spent over a month in victoria, Seattle and other coast cities in looking after the interests of the colony. The little settlement has been already increasing in numbers, and there are a number of projects in view as a result of the expansion of the colony, and it is for the purpose of forwarding these schemes that Mr. Jensen has spent the last few weeks in the coast cities.

The population now numbers about The population now numbers about eighty souls, the majority of whom have emigrated here from Nebraska and other of the uncultivated soil by capillary at American states. These are usually less successful than those who emigrate directly from Denmark, some of whom are expected to arrive in time to take the Willapa on her next trip. The immigrants from the States are apt at first to complain and to draw odious comparts to complain and to draw odious comparts to complain and to draw odious comparts the timbered lands of the surface is formed a layer of loose eath intermixed with the cool air, which prevents evaporation from taking place above the compact particles. migrants from the States are apt at most to complain and to draw odious comparisons between the timbered lands of parisons between the timbered lands from Sant and the prairie lands from panied on the piano by Miss Sexsmith, and a number of glees and choruses. ready for the plow without any preliminary clearing. It is different with the old land Dane. He comes to the island to find conditions, so far as the land is concerned. little different to those to which he is accustomed at home. the warm, salubrious climate of Vancouver island alone he finds a marked dif-ference to that of Denmark, and he rather welcomes the transition from the snowbound winters of his northern home to those of the island, even with the ple-thora of rain which falls at Cape Scott. Another mistake which Mr. Jenson states is made by the American settlers is that they move to Cape Scott with all their effects before ascertaining finitely the conditions which obtain and the result is often surprise, there mental comparison with their former home, discontent, disgust, and finally indifference, ending in failure. This would all be obviated, in Mr. Jensen's ppinion, if intending settlers would first lispatch a man to spy out the land who could give them an intelligent descrip-tion of the stock and effects which the should bring with them. He tells of one man who not long since arrived in the colony with four or five horses, an old result was, as might be expected, utter

Among the improvements which are contemplation is the erection of a sawmill, the plant for which has already gone north and which will be in opera-tion this winter, for converting the timber, of which the land is being cleared, iuto lumber. Then a co-operative creamery will be started, if not this winter, at east by spring. This is rendered imperative by the fact that few of the settlers have more than one or two cows, and in the summer time it is impossible successfully make butter owing to the length of time the cream has to be kept in the hot weather in order to accu-mulate sufficient for churning. The cream gathering system will be employwhich will leave the milk for the use

of the settlers.

The people are showing a lively interest in educational affairs, and hope ere long to be in a much better position in this respect than they have been hither The government has supplied them with a school teacher, but owing to the fact that there were not sufficient chil-dren to apply for a school house the teaching of pupils has been carried on in a room in Mr. Jensen's house. It is expected that this drawback also will remedied during next year, as the juvenile population is increasing apace. A public library is also in contemplation, and if the proper aid can be secured this much needed improvement will be accomplished before next winter. A canwill also be erected if proper financial aid can be secured, as fish abound off the coast, but owing to the fact that the settlement have no means of curing em, nor a schooner to market them in their fresh state, the annual run of salon is of no pecuniary benefit to them. The colonists, on the whole, are in excelent spirits, and the land, they find, upon being cleared, is of a black loam and very fertile. As the cape is cleared also, it is believed that the rainfall will not be so heavy, and that that objection The opening of the coal beds moved. at Quatsino and the improved trans-portation facilities to the district which will follow will give the colony the com-munication with the outside world which at present they lack, and which is one of eir greatest needs.

CANADIAN BRIEFS

Chatham, Nov. 26 .- The third destructive fire in two months occurred at W. H. Tighe's evaporator works and did damage to the extent of \$5,000 to-day. Mr. Tighe has been especially unfortunate in the matter of fire, his total loss during the past two months being in the neighborhood of \$20,000. Montreal, Nov. 26.-The C. P. R. special on which Lord Strathcona wen

to Ottawa made a very fast run, pecial left Windsor station at 12.38 m., and arrived at the Central depot Ottawa at 2.51 p. m., 2 hour minutes. This includes five min utes for slowing down, starting up and taking water at Vankleek Hill. The run was made via the Short Line, which is 111 miles.
Quebec, Nov. 26.—The steamer Lake ntario, Captain Carey, from Montreal for Liverpool, arrived down from Mon-treal at noon and proceeded to sea. She

the last passenger steamer from the Lawrence this season.

Deseronto, Nov. 26.—Mr. Frederick S Rathbun, general accountant of the Rathbun Company, died suddenly of heart failure to-day. He was aged 45.

RICHMOND FARMERS' INSTITUTE Encouraging Meeting of a Strong Organization

A unique and very enjoyable gatherin; was held last Friday the auspices of this institute in the mond agricultural hall. The with their wives and sons and dans were out in full force. From o'clock supper was spread in the cipal hall adjoining, and compar ompany sat down to partake ountiful supplies provided. P at 8 o'clock Capt. Stewart, presid the institute, took the chair and the meeting to order. He gathering, and earnestly hoped would result in a greatly increase terest in the work of the institute.

Mr. Robert McBride, the secretary the institute, read a paper on "(Country Life," in which he al forth the advantages which be farmers as compared with cit urged that farmers should have re for this in the training of their sons daughters. He urged also the need having the agricultural interests in men as well as country men pendent largely upon it. Locally, the needed better roads, a water sup tram service to Vancouver and a loc relephone system.

Rev. J. A. Logan opened the disc is

sion on this topic in a very hap speech. He heartily supported the fav expressed for country ife, which although often one of hard name van full of natural and congenial occitions. He urged the need of both cation and experience to enable fa to carry on their work with east Regarding local wants h hought that of the water supply most urgent and should have early

tention.

Mr. McLennan (from Ontario) continued the discussion.

Professor Patterson gave a most interesting address on "Thits Organs and Their Uses." Us excellant chart he made his very instructive, even to the young folk present. In answer to a question Mr. Wells regarding the conservation traction; by cultivation this

rendered a number of glees and choruses and Mr. McInnes gave three short reci tations. Altogether an enjoyable even ing was spent, and an excellent spir prevailed. The secretary, Mr. McBride was not quite pleased that the superin tendent of institutes thought the question of extending the franchise sion at the meeting, but he took in another occasion champion their erests. He intimated that the annual meeting of the institute would be head

early in January.

Rev. Mr. Miller proposed a vote of thanks to the 'chairman, which was heartily accorded and the meeting was closed by singing "God Save the Queen." YOUNG MEN'S LIBERAL CLUB.

An Enjoyable Social Evening-An Interesting Debate on Saturday Next.

There was another good attendance at the Young Men's Liberal Club on Saturday evening, when the principal features were the music supplied by the Regina Mandolin and Guitar Club, under the direction of Hector Quagliotti, a dis cussion upon the matter of bonusing foreign steamboat companies in the north and the singing of Mr. Frank Higgins Mr. John Bell took a very firm stand against the bonusing of alien corpora-tions and a resolution looking towards the assistance by the government Canadian companies only was passe The musical part of the evening's pro gramme was most enjoyable and th casion was voted one of the best Sat urday evening socials in the history o the organization.

On Saturday evening next there will be a debate on the subject: "Resolved, that the present system of ward ele tions is preferrable to having derman represent, and be elected by the whole city." Mr. R. L. Drury will affirm the proposition and Mr. W. J. Hanha will take the negative position.

As the subject is one of local inte and the leaders are well known as abl xponents of any subject they take and, it is expected that a hot and teresting debate will be the result. Af ter the leaders the supporters of the ity of joining in the discussion.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE GREY.

The following startling story of the late Sir George Grey and his wife being told by the English press. many years ago after their marriage, th George Grey, when going ou to the Cape as its governor-designa accompanied by his wife, was walking alone on the deck of the ship. Seeing a letter on the deck, he picked it up, a found it to be a note written to I Grey by the captain of the ship—a living and immensely popular cer, now of high rank. Sir G ger apparently got the better of his reson, for, after a violent scene with the captain, and presumably without gir his wife a chance to speak for her he insisted on putting into por-sending Lady Grey on shore. that moment he separated him her, and never saw her again for thir three years. At the end of this period by some means unknown, an eclai ent was arrived at, and it was p that Lady Grey knew nothing at the letter, and was not even the captain's feeling for her. couple were at last re-united, about three years together before death of Lady Grey, which took only a few days before that of her hus

NEEDLESS NOISE

If by replacing steam with electricity on the elevated roads the nerve-destre ing squeakings and gratings are gol done away with, it wil small blessing. How would it be for the management to order a little lubricating done in the meantime?

Edouard Rod, the novelist and contributor to the Revue des Deux-Mondes, Paris, has been engaged by the Cercle Français de l'Universite, Harvard, to give a course of lectures on erature before Harvard University ing the coming academic year. annual series of lectures were gurated last year by M. Rene Dou the literay critic of the Revue Deux-Mondes. M. Paul Bourget. the French Academy, will probably be the Cercle lecturer in the year 1900 Harvard is enterprising.

Capt. Robert M. Wagstaff. who d in Detroit last week, was a sailor on the first boat carrying gold-seekers round the Horn in 1849.

Victor and Will Peace Tre

The American Commiss at To-Day's Session of the Tre

Paris, Nov. 28.-At the peace commissi missioners announce authorized by their g that the American not a proper comp Spanish commission cept or reject the p inspired by reasons humanity, and to av war, resigns herself t victor. She accepts tions in order to cor peace.

The American deman quisition of the whole and Sulu groups for is also understood States will purchase th The question of the left unsettled. The r

take place on Wedne When the membe missions were seale Rios, president of the reply to Mr. Arthur F ish interpreter attach of the Spaniards was than ten minutes were dering it into English Spain's reply was as a added that Spain ha -controversy had the s and, as between pos call opposed, the A \$20,000,000 was not a theless, the reply co sired to avoid furth and further disorder to accept the Americ tionally and thus be power of the victor.

The secretaries wer to prepare the treaty the cession of Cuba, Philippines, and th United States of \$20,0 sion to the meeting on Wednesday next. Much Remains

It is not understood far received that the yet reached the point Much remains to be of the last instructi partment before the can be completed at ried materially. state departme treatment of the ren be settled to separa nstructions to sioners sent last of Ualan, for cable connections in for the procuren not likely to be disp that the American feel they have com of their instruction cluding in the pead binding the Spanish gotiate hereafter ines which may the peace treaty. In three more sessions o sions should suffice doubtfel who ther th

pleted before Europe Lust le Paris, Nov. 28.-T the fact that tinent will bitte timent is not con especially here ion constantly French society high official of said yesterday Americans in turbing factor to matic manners,

constant trouble As to the general liam Stead, who l from his tour of many, Russia, ticians in each co cases, their rule correspondent of t "The immense maj are, of course, abs what has happened. what occurs in other Europeans who are able to follo public opinion of t of England I hav who was not an Am epposed to the expan through my whole to met a European who protestations of which the American the war with more crudulity."
Mr. Stead reports hostility of all was fo

The News at Washington, Nov. the state departm curate the Associ can terms, although that effect had not noon. Secretary Hay from the beginning the outcome, althou negotiations there v isagreements that failure of the com

CANADA'S NAT Ottawa, Nov. 28.—The d Canada's national property of the year which ended 5,537, and represented countries. Park Supin his report suggests he extended to take it Bow river. He also sreceived from Strather condition and are a syistors.

PERISHED IN Kingston, Nov. 28.— man named Bonner, f