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The Racing Was Better

Good Afternoon's Sport at the Driving Park Yesterday Afternoon.

Gentlemen's Driving Race the Most Interesting Event of the Day.

Although of course it was too late to get any additional entries, yesterday's race meeting was greatly improved upon by a few gentlemen who have had experience in horse racing taking hold and making a few preliminary arrangements. In the first place they had a proper programme, which gave the colors of the horses, and the numbers and colors of jockeys, making the events interesting to the audience who could pick the different horses out. Unfortunately the race in which the greatest interest was manifested, that for gentlemen's driving horses, in which four local horses were entered, did not end in a quite satisfactory manner, although it was decided strictly according to the rules. Holly Bird had won two heats, Lady Minto one and Red Cloud one, when the race was declared off on account of darkness, and the cup was awarded to Holly Bird, she having the greatest number of heats to her credit, and being second in the fourth heat. Red Cloud was given second place. The audience would have liked to have seen the race finished, but it was too dark, and the judges were reluctantly compelled to call it off, and decide it on the merits as they judged best, as this being Sunday it would not be finished today. There was a large audience present, and the sport was greatly enjoyed, although it would have been an improvement had the delays not been so great. The Fifth Regiment band was present during the day and enlivened the proceedings.

The first race was called on time. It was the free-for-all trotting and pacing, for which two entries had been made, Fannie Putnam 2:13, owned by W. G. Stevenson and Meteor 2:17, owned by W. Miller. In the first two heats neither driver pushed his horse, but in the third Mr. Stevenson, who was behind Fannie started out to smash the track record. The mare trotted splendidly for the first half, but unfortunately broke badly in the second half, and in fact came under the wire on the run. Meteor was never driven hard, and in the last heat was flagged. The time by heats was 2:40, 2:42 and 2:34.

The mile dash brought out Duty Free owned by J. J. Bottger, and ridden by Mr. Rainey; Barnadillo, owned by W. Marshall, with Thad Williams in the saddle, and Dr. Marks owned by J. Cain and ridden by J. Millington. It was a hard fought race from the drop of the flag, especially between Dr. Marks and Bardanillo, neither of which had any advantage as far as the jockeys were concerned. Dr. Marks, however, got a lead and despite the urgings of Williams, Barnadillo was unable to catch him, although he made it interesting. The time was 1:47½, which is very good for a half mile track.

There was as usual considerable trouble in getting the horses started in the half mile dash, the riders doing a great deal of skirmishing for the best place. Finally Starter Gordon sent them along. There were but two horses in the race, Duringo owned by C. E. Ray and ridden by Dubois and Pettigrew, who was entered at the last minute. Duringo got the worst of the start, but made it up on the turn only to lose his position again, Pettigrew taking the lead before the quarter was reached and retaining it. He finished in :53.

The next race on the programme was trotting and pacing, owners to drive; horses to be owned in the province for three months before the race, and to have no records. It was announced by the judges that the committee had changed the conditions, and that anyone would be allowed to drive. Four horses were entered, H. G. Wilson's Holly Bird; H. Morton's Red Cloud; W. J. Hanna's Orene, and B. Gouge's Lady Minto. The latter was driven by J. Bowker, the other owners driving their horses. Both Red Cloud and Holly Bird had been through a course of training, which helped them considerably, especially in the final heats. In the first heat Red Cloud got away in front of the bunch, but broke at the first turn, and gave the place to Holly Bird, who held it to the finish and made the mile in 2:49, with Orena second and Red Cloud third. Lady Minto, who is undoubtedly the fastest of the quartette, but cannot be depended upon, passed a beautiful mile in the second heat, and taking the lead from the start kept it, and won in 2:40. Red Cloud made an attempt to overtake the leader in the stretch, but the advantage gained earlier in the heat was too great. Holly Bird finished third. They got off in a bunch for the third trial. Lady Minto went into the air on the first turn, and Holly Bird took her place at the pole. Orene was right at the leader's wheel, but unfortunately broke. Red Cloud also lost a lot of ground by breaking, and the race was between Holly Bird and Orene, the former winning in 2:46. It was getting dark before the horses were called out for the fourth heat, and it was almost impossible to distinguish them when they had started. Holly Bird got a little the worst of the start, but soon forged her way to the front, with Red Cloud at the wheel, and Orene a good third. Lady Minto had lost her chances by breaking early in the race. It was a great race, Holly Bird barely a head to the good at the three-quarters, and Orene right behind Red Cloud who was in second place and made a game fight for the race. Unfortunately at the turn for home Holly Bird broke and gave the lead to Red Cloud. Orene also passed her, but she quickly recovered and got back into second place, but could not overhaul the leader. Mr. Wilson lodged a protest on the ground that his horse had been made to break through the shouting of another driver. However, outside of this protest, the race was given to Holly Bird on the ground that it being too dark to finish and the following day being Sunday, the judges must award the race on the merits of the respective horses at the time it was called. Holly Bird was therefore given first place, Red Cloud second, Lady Minto third and Orene fourth. The time of the last heat was 2:42.

There were no entries for the Indian pony race, but during the afternoon there were a couple of very clever hippodrome races.

The judges were Messrs. J. A. Fullerton and W. Chambers, and the starter, Mr. Ben Gordon.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Schedule of Matches Arranged by the League for Coming Season.

The Association football players are preparing for the coming season and five teams are entered in the series of matches for the championship of British Columbia, an honor won last year by the Victoria team. The five clubs, their colors and representatives, as fixed at the annual meeting of the league held a few days ago at Nanaimo, are as follows:

Vancouver—Red and white; William Payne.

Nanaimo—Blue and white; Booth and Lochart.

Garrison—Dark blue with red collar; Campbell.

Columbias of Victoria, red; Victoria, red and blue; J. W. Lorimer acting for both teams.

The officers elected by the league are as follows: President, J. Crossan; Nanaimo; vice-president, Mr. Campion, Garrison; secretary, A. Thompson, Nanaimo; treasurer, Wm. Payne, Vancouver.

The schedule drawn up for this year's matches, to be played on the grounds of the Victoria club, was as follows:

Garrison vs. Nanaimo, October 19.
Columbia vs. Vancouver, October 19.
Nanaimo vs. Victoria, October 26.
Vancouver vs. Garrison, November 2.
Victoria vs. Vancouver, November 9.
Garrison vs. Columbia, November 9.
Columbia vs. Nanaimo, November 16.
Victoria vs. Garrison, November 16.
Nanaimo vs. Vancouver, November 23.
Victoria vs. Columbia, November 23.
Victoria vs. Nanaimo, November 28.
Garrison vs. Vancouver, November 30.
Nanaimo vs. Garrison, December 7.
Vancouver vs. Nanaimo, December 14.
Garrison vs. Victoria, December 14.
Columbia vs. Garrison, December 21.
Nanaimo vs. Columbia, December 28.
Vancouver vs. Victoria, January 1.
Columbia vs. Victoria, January 11.
Vancouver vs. Columbia, January 18.

During the three months there will be 20 games.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Meeting of City to Be Held on Monday.

A meeting of the Victoria District Association Football League is called for Monday evening, October 7, at 8 o'clock, in the Philharmonic hall, Fort street. The purpose of the meeting is to draw up a schedule of games for the coming season. Each team is entitled to have two delegates at the meeting. So far the secretary has received the entry for four senior teams—Victoria, Columbia, Work Point Barracks and Fernwoods; three intermediates—Boys' Brigade, Columbias and Victoria West, and five junior teams, viz., High school, South Park, Boys' Brigade, Victoria West and North Ward.

VLAKFONTEIN.

Dutch Volunteer Tells How Prisoners Are Probably Murdered.

Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant.

I am not so optimistic that I can dismiss as untrue the facts alleged on the British side. I am firmly convinced that the Boers in general are not capable of such deeds, and that they must not be held responsible for the acts of the foreign element who fight in their ranks, for these persons become absolutely wild, and are only with the greatest difficulty held in check after a fight. The following remarks will give you an idea of what I mean. When the last division of the Johannesburg police took the field in the beginning of the year 1900, an enormous number of the foreigners who had hitherto been picking up a livelihood in the town, enlisted in the corps. They were mostly South Europeans, Hungarians, Croats, Montenegrins and Greeks, who understood hardly a word of either English or Dutch. These foreigners were soon distributed among the commandoes, and for more than six months I had little opportunities of learning how hard it is to keep these brave but absolutely undisciplined people in order. Often they disappeared, only to return laden with loot—a state of things which naturally gave rise to some unpleasantness.

This was not all, and I well remember a rather serious shock being given to me in June, 1900, when these people were again sent on commando to watch the railway to the east of Middleburg. I had two brothers—from Montenegro—with me, and after each fight they became extremely excited, and used to try to explain something to me in their uncouth language. Only after several weeks, when they began to have a few words of Dutch, did I understand what they wanted. It appeared that they took it as a great insult that they were not allowed to put an end to all the English who fell into our hands. Dozens of times they would cry out, "Engelschman nie goed nie," and make significant gestures of drawing a knife across the throat. They tried to make me understand that things were managed much better in their country, where one simply cuts off a prisoner's head. People like these Montenegrins are to be found with every commando, and as in every fight individuals are left nowadays much to themselves and their own judgment, it is not always possible, especially when you cannot understand them or make them understand you, to keep them in check. Therefore I think it almost certain that the Vlakfontein outrages must be ascribed to the presence of this foreign element.

ARCHBISHOP'S PROPOSAL.

Extraordinary Proposal by an English Church Dignitary.

London, Oct. 5.—The Archbishop of York's pastoral proposing a day of national humiliation because of the slow success of British arms, and of penitence for national sins, has been received with astonishment, especially as he openly suggests therein an imitation of the Boers' who proclaimed August 9th as a day of humiliation. The Archbishop quotes the Boer proclamation in full for the edification of the British clergy.

"It is easy," he says, "and not uncommon to denounce these people as hypocrites, to laugh to scorn their open Bibles and meeting for prayer. If without hypocrisy we long ago had taken a similar course it might have fared better with us there than it has done.

CARLIST RISING.

Report That Preparations Are Being Made For Rebellion.

Barcelona, Oct. 5.—Reports of an impending Carlist rising are confirmed. The Duke of Solferino, the Carlist leader here, has gone to the frontier. On the other hand, several Carlist chiefs have received from Moore, who resides in Toulouse, instruction forbidding any insurrectionary movement except under superior orders.

Reports from Cape Cerbera says advices received there from various points along the frontier show that the Carlist preparations are nearly completed. They have accumulated through smugglers, 20,000 rifles and uniforms. Large supplies of ammunition have been obtained from Cuba and the Philippine islands. The rising is expected to commence at Berge. An important meeting will be held on October 10th, when two Carlist generals are expected to attend with instructions from Don Carlos.

TWO LADIES KILLED.

Struck by Railway Train Near Lancaster, N. B.

Lancaster, N. B., Oct. 5.—(Special.)—The International Limited, running at a speed of 50 to 60 miles an hour, struck a vehicle in which were seated Mrs. Geo. Simmons and her daughter Annie, of Charlotte, N. B., at the railway crossing a mile west of here, this morning. The occupants of the buggy were both instantly killed.

STREET RAILWAY STRIKE.

Men Ordered Out in Readville, Pennsylvania.

Readville, Pa., Oct. 5.—The Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees tonight ordered a strike on the entire system of the first United Traction Company employees, over 250 men, and the officials claim a large majority will refuse to strike.

Dorothy—How would you define a gentleman?

Katharine—Well, my idea of a gentleman is a man who looks and acts like a gentleman even when he isn't dressed like a gentleman.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Full many a man who poses as
A cynic of a scentic
Upon analysis will prove
To be a plain dyspeptic.
—Philadelphia Record.

THE BELIEF IN WITCHCRAFT

Old Hags That Cause Terror to Superstitious North Carolinans.

To speak of witchcraft in this twentieth century seems a mingling of irreconcilable terms. Yet to-day in the mountains of North Carolina there is a district peopled exclusively by native Americans which is as witch-ridden as was New England before the Salem hangings. There aged hags, who have fostered for themselves a repute of mystery and terror, hold entire communities in subjection, weaving spells and charms, blighting with the evil eye and compounding potions of strange ingredients.

The best known of these is called Old Nance—but only in whispers, and it is by no means certain to the countryside that she does not hear the whispers, so most people prefer the safe side and refer to her as Mother Nance. Five thousand feet high in the mountains of Macon county, among the roosts of the foul buzzards, her cabin clings to a windbeaten ledge of rock, overhanging an abyss. No road leads thither.

After considerable effort the writer found a young woodsman who agreed to accompany him on the road to Old Nance's, but after some six miles of the hardest kind of tramping, from the nearest point of the roadway, the youth lost his courage and refused to go any further.

"You can't miss it now," he said, glancing fearfully up the mountain-side. "It ain't mor'n half a mile. There's the laidge of rock. If yer sure ye want to go. Don't blame me if yer friends don't recognize ye when ye come back—if ye ever do get back," he concluded, with startling earnestness.

It was with a somewhat daunted spirit that the writer proceeded, and presently came abruptly upon a small one-roomed log shack without a window or chimney. Outside a very old woman was stirring something in an iron pot hung over a fire. She was bowed down with age, and hideous with wrinkles and grime, and her little eyes were bright and evil. At the sight of a stranger's footsteps she whirled around with a swiftness that was uncannily out of keeping with her apparent decrepitude, and after a moment's study of the writer's face, spoke in so cracked an accent and barbarous a dialect that it was hard to make out her meaning:

"Yer kin some it."

Assuming the meaning of this to be: "You know something that has brought you up here," the writer replied:

"No, mother, I came to hear something that you know," at the same time producing a silver dollar.

With the swiftness of a snake she darted forward, snatched the coin and hid it in her bosom.

"Yer kem hur fer wot?" she snarled.

"To find out if you haven't something to tell me; something about the days that are coming.

She squinted cunningly over the edge of the rock into the abyss. "Yer come fum below," she said. "Yer'll go back ter below."

Isn't there some charm you could give me to make it pleasanter down below?"

At this a malignant grin distorted the deep lines about her mouth. With a swift movement she disappeared into the cabin, returning with a bowl of liquid, which steamed and exuded a spicy odor. This she proffered. Now, there are certain tales of people who went to see Old Nance and never were heard of afterward. This might be explained by the fact that they drank steaming liquid out of a bowl. There are many poisonous plants in the North Carolina mountains, and it seemed best to evade the drink.

"It isn't considered polite to drink alone," said the writer to the witch.

"After you."

With a snarl of rage she dashed the bowl to the ground, darted into her cabin and barred the door. This seemed to indicate that the audience was over. The writer returned to the village whence he had started, and was welcomed as one from the dead. Also he learned many tales of the witch, some of which were so specifically corroborated by witnesses to the fact that it was difficult not to believe them, and impossible to believe that the natives had anything but the fullest faith in them. Here is one:

A woman had a daughter who was in love with a South Carolina youth whom the mother hated because he came from another state—a quite sufficient reason in that region. As the girl threatened to elope, the mother took her to Old Nance. Now, for some reason possibly connected with an evil or unfortunate past, the witch hates all marriages, and will do anything to thwart one. By her orders the trembling girl was left with her. The witch, according to the story told afterward by the girl, scraped a turnip, which she gave to the girl to eat. Hardly had the girl tasted it when her nose began to pain her, and soon it had grown far around her neck, almost to her ear. She was taken home, and now comes the strange part, for there are scores of people in the town who are ready to swear that they saw the hideously distorted organ. Her lover deserted her, between disgust, ridicule and horror. Again she was taken to the witch, and this time ate willingly of the scraped turnip, whereupon her nose returned to its normal shape and position. But the witch warned her that if she ever tried to marry, the same mishap would befall her again.

Similarly well authenticated is the case of Carr McCordle's bull. On the occasion of one of the witch's rare visits to the town, the bull undertook to chase her. She turned upon the animal and looked it in the eye with so fierce a glare that it turned tail. That night it went mad and rushed bellowing about the pasture, plunging into rocks and bushes, until it finally wedged itself so tightly between two trees that the utmost efforts of McCordle and his friends to get it out were unavailing. What is more, its bones are still there between the two trees. Nobody has dared to touch them.

Even more dreadful than Old Nance is the nameless witch of Roan Mountain. Specific instances of her power are not so plentiful, but there hangs about her more of the terror of mystery. What her name originally was is either forgotten or forbidden. She is known only as "the Witch," or "the Witch of Roan Mountain." For many miles around it is believed that the mention of her brings the speaker in peril of death by flood, landslide and lightning, her allies in an unholy pact. Old man Crowse, who lives a few miles from the cave where she spends her summers, once remarked airily, under the influence of moonshine whiskey, that he didn't take any stock in the witch, and "didn't darn keer whut she could do, ennyways." Though the matter could have come to her ears through no human agency, within an hour she "witched him clean crazy" with a spell that lasted for seven years. For days at a time he would be speechless; then, again, sunk in melancholy, changing to violent mania, when he would rush forth into the stormy night, running until he fell from exhaustion.

On such occasions as the Roan Mountain witch chooses to make visits, she lives on the cream of the land. Nobody would dare refuse her hospitality. The terrified people bow down obsequiously before her when she comes to their houses, and set out their best food, together with presents to propitiate her. This is the procedure when she comes on any day of the week except Friday. omen the people fly to the woods and mountains, for then she is filled with all purposes of evil, and will blast with madness or deformity any on whom she sets eyes. Her advent on a Friday last summer turned a picnic into a rout; even the horses, it is said, stampeded.

But the mountaineers are not left entirely defenceless to the wiles of the witches. There lives among them a witch doctor, an old, keen-eyed, bent man, who for a consideration will remove any curse that a witch may cast. First he must catch his witch, a feat which necessitates his traveling long distances afoot, for most of the hags live in the most inaccessible places they can find. By spells of his own he defends himself from the black art of the witch, while he draws her picture on a paper pad, which he always takes with him. With his prize he returns to the person bewitched, who is often taken with spasms at the sight of the picture. This is proof that the right witch has been found. The witch doctor pins the picture to a tree and shoots it with a silver bullet, thereby dispelling the curse.

It is stated that once a traveling photographer encountered one of these witches, and, against her remonstrances, took her picture. This the witch doctor subsequently saw and bought. Shortly after he was called upon to remove a spell cast by this witch, and produced the photograph, to the great marvel of all those present who had gathered to see the shooting. His shot crumpled the counterfeit presentment up, striking fairly in the middle. On the following day some berry-pickers found the witch lying dead outside her cabin.

CANADA'S PROGRESS.

Immense Growth in Wealth, Shipping and Trade.

From Montreal Star.

The Philadelphia Record takes a view of the Canadian census returns which should commend itself to all who really wish to know whether their country is making progress or not. Too much stress is laid upon the returns of census enumerators, because those are statistics that the general public look for and think they understand. The statement of population as given by census is too often taken, by those who do not especially study such matters, as the sole measure of a country's progress, whereas it is but one, and that the least infallible.

The Record says: "The Canadians are getting a kind of dolorous comfort out of the showing that seven of the United States are increasing in population at an even slower rate than the Canadian provinces. The fact is that too much stress has been laid upon the forward or backward movement of population. Men and women go and come with lawless freedom and indirection; but the rapid increase in the wealth and in the industrial development of Canada remains an indisputable fact. The per capita distribution of resources and prosperity is most satisfying."

Let it be remembered that Canada during her short history as a united Dominion has annexed no already populous nations or colonies which had held other allegiance, as the United States has; that population is such a moveable quantity that it is difficult to obtain a very accurate count at the best of times. The indications have been after every census that the population was larger than the official returns gave. This is not only true of Canada, but of the United States. The census of 1890 in the adjoining Republic was assailed as being a ridiculous under statement of the population. In every instance where the figures were tested the charge was found apparently well founded. The later census, owing to the attacks of 1890, was probably far more carefully taken, and doubtless much of the great increase shown was in names which were not previously counted. However, this may be, the other returns, which are recognized as invariably accurate, show such great gains in the industrial and commercial progress of the country that no one in the United States cares very much how the census figures were arrived at.

In Canada, when we see the revenue of the country in 20 years increase from $29,000,000 to $51,000,000; the imports increase in the same time from $105,300,000 to $189,600,000, and the exports increase from $98,200,000 to $191,800,000; when we see that during the 20 years over fifteen million acres of government land has been taken up by settlers; that the tonnage of vessels entering and clearing at Canadian ports has risen from 8,000,000 to 14,000,000, the railway mileage increased from 7,000 to 17,000, the railway earnings from $27,000,000 to $70,000,000; when it is seen that the assets of the chartered banks have risen from $198,000,000 to $440,000,000, and the savings of the people in the Post Office Savings banks have increased from $6,000,000 to $37,000,000; when all these evidences of substantial movement towards national prosperity are to be found, it seems hardly necessary to set the figures of the census upon a funereal altar and wail before it.

Canada is very substantially "all right," no matter what the gentlemen who took the census, or took the census pay—according to the party view you take of it—tell us to the contrary.

MRS. HITCHCOCK'S LECTURE.

A Delightful Entertainment in the Driard Parlors Last Night.

The parlors of the Driard were well filled last night by an appreciative audience to hear Mrs. Mary E. Hitchcock's illustrated lecture on the Yukon. After the lecture Miss Merrington recited an original poem about "A Common Dog." The entertainment was a very delightful one, and both ladies are greatly to be congratulated upon it.

In her lecture Mrs. Hitchcock takes her hearers with her on a journey to Dawson by way of Behring Sea, and out again over the White Pass in the days before the railway was built. Then she leads them into Atlin, and tells briefly of life in that interesting camp. There is not a dull passage in the lecture, and very much of it is descriptive matter of a very high order. Her portrayal of life in a mining camp is very vivid and true, and she has caught the true spirit of pioneer life. It is understood that Mrs. Hitchcock contemplates delivering this lecture in other places, and the Colonist unhesitatingly recommends it to the public. The talented lady graphically portrays the characteristic features of one of the most exciting gold stampedes in history, and special interest attaches to it because of her peculiar point of view. She went to Dawson simply for the sake of adventure. Her life had been spent in cultivated and aristocratic surroundings, and in her lecture she unconsciously discloses this fact, which lends peculiar interest to her description. The photographic views are many and well selected. Her style of delivery is very pleasing. Miss Merrington's poem is an exquisite piece of composition, with a very deep touch of pathos in it. She tells of the life and death of an animal which was part wolf, perhaps part bear, but principally common Siwash dog. From this charming poem we feel safe in saying that literature has made a distinct gain from Miss Merrington's sojourn in the North. She has seen a phase of life of which the world at large has learned very little, but which she and Mrs. Hitchcock will undoubtedly make better known, and in which they will arouse a lively interest.

Friend—Why are you staring at Old Tippler's red nose?

Artist—I'm getting inspiration for a great marine picture.

Friend—What will you call it?

Artist—Why, "The Lighthouse Below the Bridge."—Chicago News.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Every mother is naturally solicitous as to the health of her children, but not every one treats their little troubles in the right way.

The so-called soothing remedies are still used altogether too much, although physicians have preached against them for many years. The fact that they put children to sleep is no sign that they are helpful. You cannot expect soothing drugs to do a child any good. On the contrary, they are dangerously and distinctly harmful.

At the slightest sign of ill-health or disorders give the baby Baby's Own Tablets. This famous remedy, compounded from a prescription by Dr. Williams, is purely vegetable and contains no harmful ingredients

For Nervousness

indigestion, irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, sour stomach, simple fevers, the results of croup, constipation, diarrhœa and other infantile troubles there can be no better remedy than this.

Baby's Own Tablets are a sweet, pleasant medicine which any child will take with pleasure and they never fail to produce results which we claim for them.

Druggists sell them, but if you cannot find them conveniently, send 25 cents, the price per box, direct to us and we will forward them prepaid.

The Dr. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO.
Brockville, Ont.

EXTENSION FUND.

Generous Victorians Help to Swell Fund For Widows and Orphans.

The committee of Extension miners who have been collecting in Victoria for the widows and orphans of those who were lost in the late disaster, are greatly pleased with the success with which they have met. Following is the list of subscriptions so far secured:

Chas. Hayward	$ 20 00
Bank of British North America	25 00
Bank of Montreal	25 00
Canadian Bank of Commerce	25 00
R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd	20 00
Hamilton Powder Co	40 00
Henderson Bros	20 00
Victoria Phoenix Brewing Co	20 00
Capt. John Irving	20 00
Pither & Leiser	10 00
J. Piercy & Co	10 00
Thomas Earle	10 00
Peter McQuade & Son	10 00
E. B. Marvin & Co.	10 00
J. H. Todd & Son	10 00
Turner, Beeton & Co.	10 00
Tenz & Leiser	10 00
Wm. Munsie	10 00
Robert Ward & Co., Ltd	20 00
B. C. Land & Inv'st Agenty, Ltd	10 00
B. Gordon	5 00
C. S. Baxter	5 00
Dr. T. J. Jones	5 00
H. M. Grahame	5 00
John Bell	5 00
Thorp & Co.	5 00
Lemon, Gonnason & Co.	5 00
A. W. von Rhein	5 00
Harry Morton	5 00
Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Ltd	5 00
D. Spencer	5 00
H. Young & Co.	2 50
Thos. Garvin	3 00
H. E. M.	2 50
B. & Co.	2 00
Dixi H. Ross & Co.	2 00
L. Goodacre	2 50
A. J. Morley	2 50
E. E. Leason	5 00
Wm. Whittaker	2 00
J. Hope	2 50
G. McGregor, "Sadie"	2 50
Cash	2 50
Andrew Gray	2 50
C. W. Westwood	2 50
Erskine, Wall & Co.	2 50
L. J. Seymour	2 00
Geo. Powell & Co.	2 00
Gilbert D. Christie	2 00
Adelphi	2 00
Mrs. G. Phillips	2 00
Cyrus H. Bowes	2 50
C. W. Buckhaber	1 00
J. Wenger	2 50
Gideon Hicks & Co.	2 50
A. W. More & Co., Ltd	2 50
Dodwell & Co.	5 00
C. F.	2 00
B. C. Pettingell	2 50
Ray View Saloon	1 50
Sidney Shore	1 00
J. Heaney	1 00
S. & B. Wilson	2 00
Jos. Lammer	1 50
D. H. Macdonall	1 00
H. H. Waker	50
Cash	50
Cash	1 00
F. Rochon	1 00
Geo. H. Wolfe	1 00
Cash	50
Friend	1 00
C. Cooper	1 00
J. J. Wood	1 00
J. H. Baker	1 00
L. Hafer	1 00
George Robertson	1 00
S. N. Reid	1 00
Cash	50
Weiler Bros	10 00
M. W. Waitt & Co.	5 00
T. Soupal & Co.	1 00
Benj. Lewis	50
W. Douglas	50
Cash	1 00
Cash	50
Cash	1 00
K. C.	1 00
T. Young	1 00
C. E. Lacy	1 00
Friend	1 00
J. Sehl	1 00
John Berryman	$ 5 00
Thomas & Grant	5 00
G. T. Fox	2 50
J. S. S.	2 50
Hinton Electric Co	5 00
W. W. Bullock	5 00
A. E. Allan, Fit Reform Co.	2 50
J. Hastie	2 50
W. & J. Wilson	10 00
Wilson Bros	10 00
E. Crow Baker	10 00
E. G. Prior & Co.	10 00
K. Metro	2 50
J. Fullerton	1 00
Cash	1 00
Friend	1 00
Friend	1 00
Jas. Bell	1 00
T. N. Hibben & Co.	5 00
A. C. Beach	1 00
Wm. Christie	1 00
H. P. Levy	1 50
C. Wurtele	2 50
M. Wilebeck	2 00
Patterson Shoe Co	5 00
Brackman & Ker Milling Co.	20 00
Hall & Walker	20 00
Cash	50
Friend	1 00
Cash	1 00
Friend	50
W. Stewart	50
Mr. Clark	1 00
W. Fox	50

FIFTH'S INSPECTION.

Marks Gained by Victoria Militiamen Announced.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—The result of the Fifth Regiment inspection was announced today. The total marks received are: No. 6 Company, 162; No. 3 Company, 154; No. 1 Company, 149; No. 5 Company, 139; No. 2 Company, 129.

TO ABOLISH CONNING TOWER.

Many Naval Officers Consider It a Useless Weight on Ship.

From New York Times.

Before the next Congress is organized and its committees are made up to determine the character and extent of future expansion of the navy, plans will be completed for several new battleships and armored cruisers. It begins to look as though these plans might provoke very warm discussion about some radical innovations that may be proposed.

The most important change that may be suggested will be the abolition of the conning tower. Discussions in the Board of Construction tended to show that the conning tower was becoming regarded as a vast, useless weight. When this idea of uselessness was touched upon by naval officers quite a shock was caused to those who had looked upon the conning tower as an indispensable place of observation for the commanding officer.

When questions came to be asked as to where the conning tower had been put to use, answer was made that there was no record of any officer having fought his ship at Manila in a conning tower. From Admiral Dewey down every commander appears to have directed the operations of his ship from the open bridge. "Same was at Santiago," put in a blunt but reckless member of the board. "All but one," was the correction offered by a distinguished ordinance officer.

At all events, it is considered more than probable that the day of the conning tower is over. British designers and constructors are giving it up, according to naval officers. The weight that would be saved by omitting it could, in the estimation of the advocates of its abandonment, be made effectively employed in general or emplacement armor, in machinery, or in coal storage capacity.

Other modifications may be made in the new ships. A British naval officer recently at the Navy Department, was interested to know whether the United States naval constructors were disposed to regard with favor the suggestions now under consideration in England to cut down the top hamper of battleships and cruisers and to have everything aloft not higher than sixty feet. The necessity for masts, now that electricity is coming to be almost exclusively used for signalling purposes, seems to be diminishing, and the "mastless" ship may not be far off, even the military mast being threatened by the proposition to do away with the fighting top.

Close-range fighting might justify top arrangements from which to pour fire into the enemy, but with guns effective at the great distances now observed in war, the fighting top is not regarded by advanced naval constructors as of great importance. Still other agitation, indulged abroad, is for a ship with decks clear of all structures except the turrets, conforming the vessel in fighting trim closely to a double-turreted monitor. These ideas make interesting reading of an article in the last issue of the proceedings of the Naval Institute.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, president of the Naval War college, wrote a letter for publication in this magazine advocating sailing ship training for seamen apprentices for the navy. The letter was sent to a number of officers, some with much experience and others with less, for comment.

Fifteen officers, all told, approved the view of Capt. Chadwick, and accepted the suggestion that a sailing ship training is a good preparation for service on a mastless battleship or cruiser. Capt. Chadwick thinks that the sailing ship training makes character and produces the handy man and the active man. The whole tendency of his letter is to magnify the importance of the training with sails as peculiarly adapted to the development of desirable, manly qualities rather than bookishness in the sailorman.

them and the several units on the station.

Capt. Orr, replying, said how much he had enjoyed his visit and that if his men had not it was through no fault of their comrades in the R.G.A. and R.E., who had given them such a good time.

Driver Currier spoke a few words on behalf of the gunners and drivers of the R. H.A., saying how pleased they were to be amongst a set of fellows that were gathered together there, and hoped that it would be their good luck to meet again.

Capt. Hinds, in response, told how pleased the garrison were to have met such a good hearted set of fellows and wished them on behalf of the R.G.A. and R.E., a most pleasant voyage and a Godspeed home.

Cpl. Sweet, R.E., who embarked for England the same evening, spoke a few words, wishing his comrades of the garrison goodby, and was afterwards carried around the room by his comrades, with ringing cheers.

The concert closed just before midnight, after a most enjoyable evening had been spent, with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

HORDA COMES FOR REPAIRS

The Collier to Have New Plates Placed in Her Hull Here.

The steamer Horda arrived here yesterday from Ladysmith. She arrived at the coal port some days ago, but the bunkers being empty and the mines not working, she was unable to get a cargo. Her owners decided to take advantage of the occasion to have repairs done which were made necessary by the steamer grounding on what is now known as Horda rock, some months ago. The steamer continued her voyage to San Francisco after striking, and when there arrangements were made with the Albion Iron Works in regard to repair work. The machinists strike was then in progress, and the local boilermakers, before giving their word to work on the steamer, wanted to inquire from the San Francisco boilermakers if the work on the Horda was fair. The San Francisco boilermakers replied that it was not when the steamer was at San Francisco, and very shortly after the steamer had left the Golden Gate on a voyage to Honolulu, the boilermakers of the California port replied that the work was fair. It was then too late, however. Temporary repairs were made, but not until now has any thing been done to have the steamer properly repaired.

Steamer Queen City is due from the west coast. The steamer Princess Louise is due on Monday from Naas and way ports and the steamer Duke of Fife is expected from China. The steamer Tees sailed yesterday morning for Naas, Massett, Skidegate and way ports.

Owing to an accident to her machinery the Hating did not leave Vancouver on Friday night for the north.

Steamer Cottage City sailed from the Outer wharf for the north last night.

PRIZES AT WESTMINSTER.

Some of the Successful Exhibitors in Live Stock.

Westminster, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—The fine display of cattle at the Westminster fair has been much commented upon. In the prize list, W. H. Ladner carried off a great many first prizes in Shorthorns, while the Hereford prizes were mostly captured by J. Merryfield & Son. In the Galloways, Maynard and Bailey won most distinction