FALL ASSIZES.

Formal Opening of the Term Before Chief Justice Sir M. B. Begbie.

Formation of the Grand Jury—Presentation of Bills—Three Cases Disposed of.

An unusually large attendance of interested spectators, the majority apparently drawn by a spirit of idle curiosity only, marked the opening of the Fall Assizes yesterday. His Lordship, Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J., presided, and the following grand jury was called and empanelled: E. Crow Baker (foreman), W. H. Bone, H. E. Crossdaile, W. G. Cameron, Andrew Gray, O. H. Goodwin, Joshua Holland, C. E. Lockhart, Wm. Monteith, E. Pearson, George Powell, W. H. Routledge, Stephen Sandover, T. C. Sorby and R. Seabrook. William Angus claimed exemption from jury service; John Coughlan was not present at roll call, and L. B. Trimen was excused.

THE DOCKET

consisted of the following cases:

Reg. v. Sing Kum—Perjury.
Reg. v. R. A. Lewis—Larceny.
Reg. v. Bernhart—Larceny.
Reg. v. Fong Ling Din—Murder.
Reg. v. T. McDonald—Assault and robbery.
Reg. v. J. Carl—Assault and robbery.
Reg. v. Olsen—Larceny.
Reg. v. Allen—Unlawful shooting.
Reg. v. Bell—Unlawful entering.

Deputy Attorney-General Irving announced, for the Crown, that the prosecution in the cases of Sing Kum, perjury, and R. Bell, unlawful entering, had been withdrawn.

His Lordship, in addressing the grand jury, congratulated them on the light calendar, when the population of the city was taken in account, presented for their consideration. The only really serious case was that of murder, in which both the accused man and the victim were Chinese. Larceny cases predominated in the list, and after defining the nature of this crime and the duties of the grand jury, His Lordship referred briefly to the offence with which Jailer W. P. Allen stood charged. It was that of unlawfully shooting an Indian, held for trial on a charge of drunkenness. The law especially cautioned officers against the use of their weapons, except in desperate cases; the victim of the shooting in the case of Allen was guilty only of a misdemeanor, and the jury, as the case had been presented, could do nothing else but find a true bill. On his trial, Allen would have abundant opportunity to show what excuse he had for shooting. The grand jurors were advised to deal with minor cases first, and on their retirement the court adjourned at noon, until 1:30 p.m.

On the resumption of business, the grand jury announced that they had found true bills in the cases of F. Bernhart, T. McDonald, J. Carl and Mrs. Olsen.

REG. V. BERNHART.

The prisoner in this case, who was charged with the larceny of certain carpenters' tools, was not represented by counsel. He pleaded "not guilty," and waived the right to challenge any of the petit jurors called.

The Deputy Attorney-General, after briefly reviewing the case, called Andrew Keyes, a carpenter, who said that about October 25 he rented a cabin on Herald street, in which he put his tools and blankets. Prisoner made an agreement to share the cabin, and moved in on Saturday night. Last saw the tools in the cabin, when prisoner was in the place. Identified two razors produced as his; did not lend or give them to the prisoner. Discovered that the tools were gone at 5 o'clock on Monday morning. Spoke to prisoner about them and he said that he would get them back. Saw Bernhart searched; the razors were found in his pocket.

The prisoner conducted his cross-examination with considerable vigor, the facts being elicited that witness first broke the door on Saturday evening. The goods were then all right; on Monday morning the goods were gone.

Henry Jensen, head waiter at the Railroad Hotel, where the prisoner boarded, testified to having seen him and two men coming out of the cabin and going up Herald street. They had a sack and a bundle of bedding; prisoner left them and said that he would see them the next day; prisoner afterwards said to him that the place had been broken into and a quantity of goods, including some provisions belonging to him, had been stolen.

The prisoner unsuccessfully endeavored to show that the witness did not understand German, which he said was the language spoken by him and the other men.

John Carlsen corroborated the testimony of this witness, except that he did not understand the German conversation. There was no mention of tools.

Sergeant Walker testified that on the afternoon of the 4th, he had a talk with Andrew Keyes, in front of the Railroad Hotel, in consequence of which he arrested the prisoner who had two razors upon him, the case of which was discovered in the cabin. The rest of the things it had been impossible to find.

The prisoner in addressing the jury stated that he had found it impossible to obtain several witnesses. He then gave his version of the case which went to show that the prosecutor Keyes and he had agreed to share the cabin. He denied that he had removed any of the goods. He averred that the cabin had been broken into in his absence; that Keyes had himself entered the place while he was absent and had subsequent to that been drunk and had allowed two days to elapse before causing his arrest.

After being addressed by the court, the jury withdrew, and subsequently returned with a verdict of guilty of larceny in stealing the razors.

Thomas Macdonald and John Carl were then placed in the dock for having, on the 8th November instant, feloniously assaulted on the streets of Victoria and robbed one John Smith, of the sum of $3.50. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Wootton appeared for the defence, the following jurors being sworn: George Mackenzie, Christopher Contac, Henry Mass, William Duncan, Walter Disher, Charles F. Beaven, F. B. Darley, W. Simpkins, Henry M. Yates, John Fitzallan, C. Spencer, J. Jewell.

The Deputy Attorney-General briefly opened the case, stating that on the occasion the prisoner was very drunk, while Sergeant Walker had subsequently seen the prisoners holding the prisoner down. The prosecutor had been in the Germania saloon, very drunk, on the night in question, and had exhibited two or three dollars in silver. He went out, followed by the prisoners, and presently returned saying he had been robbed. The following witnesses were examined: M. Baby, bartender of the Germania saloon; John Smith who had been robbed, but did not know by whom; Sergeant Walker, who saw prisoners holding Smith down, he complaining that he had been robbed of $3.50. Walker said he found on Macdonald, among other moneys, $3.85 in silver. He positively identified the prisoners as being the assailants of Smith, who was pretty drunk.

In the defence, John Stephen, of the Omineca saloon, testified that he had known Macdonald some years, who had been accustomed to leave money in his hands. Macdonald had been employed on the Sound steamers, and, at the present, he held $10 for him.

Mr. Wilson for the defence contended that the probabilities were that the prisoner had been acting in the capacity of a good Samaritan to Smith to whom the barkeeper of the Germania had refused further drink. The bar, it had been shown, was full of people some of whom might have robbed the prosecutor whom the prisoners might, it is reasonable to suppose, have been engaged in picking up when he had fallen to the ground. The prisoners, he urged upon the jury, were especially in this case entitled to the benefit of the doubt. He declared the evidence of police officers to be always more or less biased and they were ever ready to jump at conclusions.

In charging the jury the court gave Sergeant Walker every credit for his tact in arresting Macdonald right away, knowing that he should readily be able to find Carl with whose habits and haunts he was familiar. For this reason the fact that he did not arrest Carl, having the prosecutor and Macdonald in charge, was not to be taken as Mr. Wilson had contended, as evidence of Carl's innocence.

The jury having retired returned into court with a verdict of guilty against Macdonald and Carl, for sentence upon whom the Deputy Attorney-General moved.

The court sentenced them to 12 months each, at hard labor.

The Grand Jury here came into court with the following true bills: Fong Kin Ding, murder; ——Lewis, theft; Officer Allan, shooting.

Mary Olsen was placed in the dock, charged with having on October 6, stolen a satchel containing $23.75 and four keys, the property of Helen Ryan, and also with having received the same knowing them to have been stolen.

The following jurors were sworn: Richard Mack, William Sherbone, Allan Johnson, Frederick Oyer, William Armstrong, John Henry, George Titus, John Ritchie, Henry Gribble, A. W. Biggar, Thomas Hendry, John H. Melbourn. Mr. Walls appeared for the defence.

The Deputy Attorney-General briefly opened the case of Mrs. Olsen, calling upon Mrs. Ryan, who with the prisoner and Mrs. McGinty, had been to the Victoria Steam Laundry, where they had formerly worked. They had, she said, visited Mrs. Olsen at her home on the day in question, going there with Mrs. McGinty and two young men. Witness went out to fetch some beer; when she returned, she laid on the table her sachel containing the money and keys; she then went into the kitchen with Mrs. Olsen, and when she got back, the satchel was gone; Mrs Olsen gave her the big key produced, and, three weeks after, several others; on asking for the satchel, all the party except Mrs. Olsen denied that she had one; she complained at the police station of her loss and a police officer went up with her to Mrs. Olsen's.

Mr. Walls, for the defense, elicited from the witness that she had drank both beer and whisky at Mrs. Olsen's, the latter she bought when she brought the policeman, and also had taken dinner there; Andrew Peters had a key of her house, he had slept there a couple of times, her husband being back East; she worked for Andrew Peters; she had once consulted a lawyer about bringing charges against a man for improper conduct; but had not pressed it.

Andrew Peters worked at the biscuit factory, where he slept; he had a key to Mrs. Ryan's house which he gave to her after she lost her own; the key produced was the one he had received from the party from whom he had taken the house.

By Mr. Walls—Had been in court during the testimony of the last witness, not having the order that witnesses in the case must withdraw; he had slept in the house every night until his cross-examination in the police court; there were two rooms in it—a bedroom and a sitting room.

John Blackburn gave some unimportant testimony.

Officer Levin testified to the fact of Mrs. Ryan having about the 26th October made a charge against Mrs. Olsen; he took with him the keys which she said she had given to Mrs. Ryan; on the 6th he saw Mrs. Olsen who denied knowing anything of the satchel and wanted him to search the house; most of the conversation was between Mrs. Ryan and Mrs. McGinty.

The court remarked that the fact of Mrs. Olsen having restored the keys did not constitute evidence that she was in any way an accessory to the robbery.

By Mr. Irving—On the 6th when he went up to Mrs. Olsen's, the three women argued as to whether or not Mrs. Ryan had brought the satchel back from the brewery.

Henry Wright of the Bavarian Brewery testified that when Mrs. Ryan went there for the beer she had her satchel on one arm, and carried the beer in the other.

John Brown knew Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. McGinty and Mr. Seitch. On the 6th October they had accompanied Mrs. Olsen to her house. At Mrs. Olsen's he did not see the satchel, but she said she had lost it some place in the house.

By Mr. Walls—Did not see the satchel after Mrs. Ryan came back with the beer. Saw it at the steam laundry.

Mary McGinty did not notice that Mrs. Ryan had a bag on the occasion in question. Did not go to Mrs. Olsen's with Mrs. Ryan. She had visited Mrs. Olsen's alone; the latter was doing some sewing for her. Mrs. Ryan never put her satchel on the table. She went into the kitchen to Mrs. Olsen who was cooking there. She came out of the kitchen first; and after a time said she missed her satchel.

The jury without hearing the evidence for the defence, declared the prisoner "not guilty."

FALL ASSIZES—SECOND DAY.

Fong Ling Din Found Guilty of Manslaughter and Sentenced to Ten Years.

The Evidence in the Case—Allan's Trial Put Off Till Next Term—Lewis Not Guilty.

Yesterday before Chief Justice Begbie, the prisoner Bernhardt convicted Monday of the robbery of a quantity of carpenters' tools was brought up and sentenced to a year's imprisonment at hard labor.

Owing to the sickness of the injured Indian, on application of the Deputy Attorney General and with the consent of the defence, represented by Mr. Eberts, the case of Officer Allen, charged with stabbing him was postponed till next assize.

THE CHINESE HOMICIDE.

The case of Fong Ling Din, accused of murder at James Bay, was placed in the dock. He looked in excellent health and spirits as he entered the court, and was defended by Mr. Walker, the Hon. the Attorney General representing the crown. The following jury was impanelled, Henry Moss, Fred Dyer, William Simpkins, William Hicks, Alex Whyte, William McKittrick, A. W. Biggar, John L. Harrison, John S. Fullerton, Joseph H. King, F. Galbraith, and W. R. Armstrong.

The Attorney-General briefly presented the facts of the case as they would be brought out in evidence, holding that there was nothing which, to his mind, could reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter.

After the clothes of the prisoner and of the murdered man, together with the knife by which the killing was committed, had been brought into court,

Sergeant Robert Walker, of the City Police Force, entered the box. He testified to having, in response to a call, gone over to the house of Mrs. Milligan. By way of accounting for the blood which was seen in all directions in the kitchen, prisoner said his nose had been bleeding. The kitchen had been flooded with water, but in one spot there was a great deal of blood, as also on the wall, near the stairs, and on the edge of the door leading to the hall. There was blood on prisoner's face, wrist and stockings. The door behind that of the kitchen was locked. On asking, prisoner, said "No one there: him gone to town." On opening the door of a room witness found under the bed the body of a dead Chinaman, close by which was a large knife, which he produced. He at once arrested the prisoner, whom he handcuffed and took into the kitchen. In answer to his questions prisoner said he had killed the man. In a box there were the articles of clothing produced all spotted with blood, other clothes being also discovered in another box.

Officers Redgrave and Leavin attended to corroborate Walker's testimony, but were not called.

Mrs. Milligan testified to the prisoner being in her employ. On the day of the murder she saw the prisoner and another Chinaman in the kitchen and subsequently, in the afternoon, while in the dining room, heard a noise as of something falling, followed by groans and a struggle, lasting several minutes. She found the kitchen door locked, and went out for help, returning accompanied by Miss Lawson and Mrs. Raymur's Chinaman.

They found the front door locked, on which Miss. Lawson telephoned for the police. Mrs. Raymur having arrived, they entered the house by the front door and went into the kitchen, out of which the prisoner came. He appeared excited, and on being told the police had been sent for, went down into the kitchen, which he began to clean up by throwing buckets of water on the floor. Seeing this, she tried to prevent him doing this, but he shut the door in her face and locked it. She then went up stairs, into the dining room, where shortly afterwards the prisoner came and asked her to tell the police not to mind. He had on an undershirt and no coat. He then went and put his coat on. On the arrival of the police, she went down into the kitchen and saw the blood covered with water.

By Mr. Walker; she said that prisoner, when he brought up some dishes, laughed and seemed to be in a good temper. After the fall there was a short pause before the struggle. She noticed a bruise on prisoner's face, and his nose was bleeding. He held his hand to his side. There was some meat on the kitchen table which prisoner had been cutting. Prisoner had always been a very good servant.

T. A. Milligan, husband of the last witness, said that on the eighth November he found the floor of the Chinaman's room covered with blood and the dead Chinaman lying there. This was about 4 o'clock. Saw the knife, a similar one to which was used in the kitchen. Prisoner had been in his employment three or four months.

Herbert Carmichael said he had made an analysis of some of the clothes in this case, the stains appearing on which were blood.

Mrs. Milligan, re-examined, identified the knife as the one, or one exactly like it, in use in the kitchen. Missed the one that was there since. When prisoner was talking to the other Chinaman he wore the stockings produced in court, or ones similar to them.

Dr. Milne testified that he had examined the body of a Chinaman in Storey's undertaking rooms; found an excised wound from the ear across the throat, the parts being severed and the windpipe exposed. The wound seemed to have been made by a sharp instrument. The external jugular vein was divided. There was another wound on the back of the head, extending so that about an inch of skin was left on each side. The spinal cord was also divided. Noticed another wound on the back of the head, entering the scalp. The wounds seemed to be downward ones. There was also a skin wound on the cheek, two more on the chin. Death was caused by the wound on the back of the head, cutting through and dividing the spinal column. The wound in the throat would not have caused immediate death.

AFTER RECESS.

Thomas Storey, undertaker, testified to having prepared the body of the murdered man for burial.

Quong Mow (to whom counsel for the defence objected as having been brought up in an unexpected manner) identified the body of the murdered man as that of Fong Ah Sun.

Mr. Walker submitted that the prosecution had not identified the man who had been killed as the man whose name was mentioned in the indictment, Fong Ah Tong.

The Court declined to reserve the point.

Mr. Walker, in addressing the jury, contended that the offence could not be construed into the crime of murder, it being rather the crime of manslaughter. At length he defined the two crimes. After the evidence adduced, he was not prepared to deny that the prisoner had killed the murdered man. There had been, however, no proof of malice aforethought. There had unquestionably been a fight, as was evidenced by the blow which had been given on the prisoner's nose. The fact was that the deceased had gone to the house to collect an account which, not being able to obtain, he had struck the prisoner, who had, in self-defence, killed him in a momentary fit of passion, and on the spur of the moment. He might easily have chosen a more favorable opportunity had he desired to do away with him. Moreover, Mrs. Milligan had testified to the prisoner's ordinary good temper. The facts were utterly inconsistent with any hypothesis other than that of manslaughter.

The Chief Justice, in charging the jury, spoke of the danger which would be caused to life supposing prisoners were to be acquitted upon the strength of any doubts that counsel might raise. Such doubts must be reasonable. The prisoner was guilty either of murder or manslaughter. He closely drew the distinctions between the two offences, saying that it was not necessary that the killing should have been premeditated, as counsel for the defence had contended. For instance, it could not be held that if a burglar killed an individual when endeavoring to escape, he were guilty of manslaughter only. The responsibility of drawing the distinction rested with the jurors. All homicide was murder in the eye of the law, and all that had to be decided was what was it that took place during that brief period which had been referred to by Mrs. Milligan. It must not be a whimsical doubt of which the prisoner must be given the benefit, but it must be a reasonable and well-founded one.

The jury withdrew, and after an absence of an hour returned with a verdict of "manslaughter," a decision in which the court fully concurred.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE DRAKE.

R. O. Lewis, charged with having stolen $110 from the clothes of the chief engineer of the Str. Rainbow, was tried and acquitted, the jury's finding being "We give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt and say he is not guilty." On motion of Mr. Eberts, he was discharged.

THE DRILL HALL.

To the Editor:—It is to be hoped that after Col. Prior's letter and your own comments in to-day's issue, the city fathers will soon have a by-law prepared to authorize the expenditure of $5000 on the new drill hall. Surely it is well worth while to devote $5000 towards a building which will in all likelihood cost $25,000. Victoria is rapidly assuming the rank of a metropolis and it does seem a little niggardly on the part of a portion of the city council that they should object to contribute $5000 towards the erection of a ($25,000) public building that will be an ornament to the city—particularly as it is for the direct use and benefit of a large number of ratepayers, and indirectly for the protection of every man, woman and child in the city. For my part I am satisfied that if the council will only move in the matter, they will find that the majority of the ratepayers will back them up, as the volunteers are no longer the insignificant factor in the body politic which they were wont to be in "the good old days of yore."

A RATEPAYER.

MR. WILLIS BOND'S TRIBUTE.

To the Editor: I noticed a communication, a few days ago, in the columns of your widely circulated journal purporting to have emanated from the colored residents of Victoria, congratulating John M. Langston on his election to Congress from the State of Virginia, and his reply thereto; it being the first intimation that the majority of the colored citizens of this town had had that such a meeting was held; this is to return the thanks of that majority to the president, vice-president, secretary and the other three gentlemen that composed the audience of that meeting for their good opinion of Mr. Langston and loyal expressions for our race in the United States, verging close upon 8,000,000. It is fortunate for us, however, that circumstances precluded the possibility of Mr. Langston being at that meeting, for he could have formed no other conclusion than that the colored people of British Columbia looked with careless indifference upon the prosperity as well as the adversities of their race in America, hence I subscribe to the address. W. BOND.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

Rumored Dissolution of Parliament—Parnell Proscribed by Prominent Parliamentarians.

Proposed Dissolution of the Imperial Parliament—Matters in Russia.

Emperor William's Condolence.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—Emperor William has sent a telegram of condolence to the Queen of Holland.

Germany Wants Luxemburg.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The Boersen Courier hints at a movement at no distant date to annex Luxemburg to Germany.

The "Manchester Martyrs."

DUBLIN, Nov. 23.—The people of Enniscorthy attempted to hold a Manchester martyr meeting last night. The police charged the crowd on refusal to disperse, and a number of people were injured.

An Opportune Question.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—It is reported that Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has asked the Bank of England directors to consider whether the time is opportune for the issue of £1 notes, payable in silver.

Italian Elections Sustain Crispi.

ROME, Nov. 23.—At midnight returns have been received from thirty-nine districts, in which the government has a large majority. The government candidates met decided opposition in several places.

France Mad at Madagascar.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The Siecle says the premier of Madagascar has refused to retract the insulting expression he used with reference to France, and adds that the difficulty can only be overcome by a firm policy on the part of France.

Rumored Dissolution.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A rumor is current and credited at Conservative centres that Salisbury, deeming the time opportune while the Parnell scandal is fresh, has decided to dissolve parliament in the spring. Advices urging Conservative associations to improve their organizations have immediately been issued.

Gen. Booth's Poor Fund.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Earl of Derby has subscribed £1,000 for Gen. Booth's scheme of social regeneration. The Marquis of Queensberry sends £100, and promises a yearly donation. He desires it to be distinctly understood that he is opposed to Christianity, which, he says, has failed to help the poor.

Lepers Cured by Koch's Lymph.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—An English patient with lupus has been practically cured after five injections of Koch's lymph. An English physician charged Koch's assistants with selling lymph to doctors in great quantities without the knowledge of Koch.

Refused to Indorse Parnell.

CORK, Nov. 23.—At a public meeting, to-day, to demand the release of John Daley, Tessra Healy and Lane, members of parliament, des red to put to a vote resolutions expressing confidence in Parnell. The promoters of the demonstration refused.

McKinley Again.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.—The wool export trade in the South Russia and Don provinces is ruined by the new American tariff. Merchants are loudly complaining to the government that they unable even to unload goods owing to vexatious customs sormalities.

Preachers Discuss the Parnell Case.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Rev. Hughes discussed the Parnell case in St. James' hall to-day. He declared the non-conformists never would support a party led by Parnell, and unless he abdicated the Liberals would certainly be defeated in the next election. He said he had high authority for the statement that Parnell would accept Gladstone's decision on the matter.

A Priest Mobbed.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—In the Italian Catholic church at Hatton Garden, today, Rector Bannin took occasion to denounce Parnell, whereupon several members left the church. A scene of great disorder ensued, the people shouting "Mind your own business," "Leave politics alone," etc. On leaving the church Father Bannin was attacked by the crowd and struck several times. He was escorted home by the police, who had great difficulty in protecting him.

Tippo Tib's Ivory.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—News comes from Central Africa that Tippo Tib is at last on his way to Zanzibar with 7,000 porters carrying an enormous quantity of ivory. When his present stock reaches the coast this greatest of African traders will have sent to the sea within the past four or five years about $500,000 worth of ivory. His present caravan is the largest ever seen in the equatorial regions. As he left Ujiji before September 1 he will soon be due at Zanzibar. It will be interesting to hear what he has to say about the Emin relief expedition. His opinion of Major Barttelot and his management will be rather piquant, for it is well known that he regarded the major as entirely out of his element in Africa.

The Czar's Cruelty.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.—Advices from Moscow and Warsaw concur with reports in this city that simultaneous efforts are being made in all the great centres of Russian rule towards intensifying the official despotism which characterises the administration of this barbarous country. The police, under direct orders from St. Petersburg, have revived corporal punishment upon a larger scale than has ever been ventured on since the time of Czar Nicholas. Polish women are being flogged for making secret preparations for emigration to Brazil, and a Roman Catholic priest at Warsaw was given 60 lashes for holding an open air service for his parishioners. Transportation to Siberia is going on everywhere without even a pretense of trials, and the most relentless persecution of the people by the police that has taken place in a long time is going on everywhere.

Opium Floating in the Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Police Officer Mahoney to-day found floating in the bay a package of opium, valued at about $5,000. The opium is supposed to have been brough down from Victoria on the Pueblo.

INTERIOR NEWS.

(Kootenay Star.)

Assistant P. O. Inspector Wm. Dorsman came up from Nelson on the Lytton, and reports that there is the prospect of a weekly mail service to Nelson during the winter, and if so it will come in by way of Marcus and Trail Creek to Sproat.

Mr. J. Hamilton, agent for the C.P.R. at Revelstoke, reports that there is an unusually large freight movement, and that it has continued for two months past, both through and local. Notwithstanding the merchants complaint of dull trade, they appear to be receiving goods in large quantities.

The party of men at work on improving the river a few miles below, were called off his week, and F. G. Gamble, Dominion engineer, went down to Sproat on Thursday, on the Dispatch, to inspect the river and Kootenay rapids, with reference to the improvement contemplated in the early spring.

The party of placer miners in the Lardeau, P. M. Walker, J. Stewart and others, came in this week. They are not free to tell the amount of gold dust they secured. It was at least a few hundred dollars, and their opinion of the locality is evident from the fact that they are going back soon, prepared to stay for the winter, and whipsaw lumber for operations in the spring.

At Roger's Pass, 50 miles east of here and 2,800 feet higher, there are now three feet of snow, and a snow-plow is running to keep the railway track free. At Revelstoke there is no snow at present, although it is to be seen on the tops of the surrounding mountains, creeping down a little lower day by day, and are many days we expect it will drop into and whiten the valley.

Two scows are being loaded with 24 tons of freight, and will start to-morrow for Sproat. They will be poled as far as the lakes, where the Dispatch will take them in tow. This will be a clean up of all C.P.R. freight, oats, butter, etc., including explosives for use by the Government engineer in blasting out the rocks in Kootenay Rapids.

(Kamloops Sentinel.)

There are now about 600 men employed on the construction of the Shuswap & Okanagon railway. Several carloads of rails arrived at Sicamous this week. It is expected that the first train will reach Enderby on May 10.

On Wednesday last Mr. Alexander Potter Boyd McWha, one of the early pioneers in the interior of British Columbia, died at the residence of Mr. T. W. Graham, South Thompson, aged 64 years. Mr. McWha was a native of Crawford's Burn, County Down, Ireland, and came to this country from Australia in 1858, and engaged in mining on the Frazer river in the vicinity of Lytton.

During the past week Mr. Geo. McDonald has been looked upon as an incipient millionaire. On Sunday evening he, in company with Oliver Redpath, returned from doing some development work on a ledge he located this summer about sixty miles up the North Thompson river. They have sunk thirty feet on the ledge and drifted seventeen feet, and are satisfied that they have located a valuable property. The ledge is three feet wide, and looks exceedingly rich. Assays from samples brought down, Mr. McDonald says, do not indicate that it is a low grade ore, though he does not care to make public the exact result of the test until he can bring a larger quantity down.

Mr. Chas. J. Jackson, who for some months past has been prospecting in the Kootenay country west of Revelstoke, is in town. He has some fine samples from a four-foot ledge he has located thirty miles north of Griffin lake, which assays $800 dollars to the ton in silver. Mr. Jackson has been for many years prospecting in Cariboo and Kootenay. He was one of the first discoverers of the Lake Valley Mines in New Mexico, and the Divese and Pellican Mines of Colorado. He is satisfied that he will not have to do any further prospecting.

PERSONAL.

W. Learned, of Port Townsend, is in the city.

I. Van Volkenburgh arrived by the Kingston yesterday.

C. Dubois Mason came home from the Sound yesterday.

C. E. Mallette returned from Port Angeles last evening.

John Coughlan was a passenger home by the Olympian yesterday.

R. J. Woods was a passenger by the direct steamer to San Francisco yesterday.

Alex. Black, the popular conductor of the E. & N. railway, has decided upon making Victoria his home.

Health in Herbs.

HEALTH giving herbs, barks, roots and berries are carefully combined in Burdock Blood Bitters, which regulate the secretions, purify the blood and renovate and strengthen the entire system. Price $1 a bottle, six for $5. Less than one cent a dose.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood. CURES Constipation, Biliousness all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. ttu MRS. HOFFERON.

A LITTLE BABY'S SKIN

And Scalp Covered with Sores. A Wonderfully Rapid Cure by the Cuticura Remedies.

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES in two cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did. He took one and one half bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and is to-day. I used the CUTICURA on his sores and the CUTICURA SOAP in washing him. He is now five years of age, and all right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the CUTICURA SOAP and rubbing in the CUTICURA, one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT being used. It is surprising how rapidly a child will improve under this treatment.

JOHN R. BEHO, Hogansburgh, N.Y.

Itching and Burning Skin

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally and RESOLVENT internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

Mrs. C. A. FREDERICK, Broad Brook, Conn.

Why Suffer One Moment

From torturing and disfiguring skin disease, when a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will, in the great majority of cases, afford instant relief in the most agonizing of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp and blood diseases with loss of hair, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM.

In one Minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatics, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses.

SCOTT'S EMULSION DOES CURE CONSUMPTION In its First Stages. Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

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OFFICE OF THE Black Jack Quartz Mining Co., (Ld.)

ASSESSMENT NO. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of the above company held on the 6th November, an assessment of THREE cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable forthwith to the undersigned at the office of the company, Barkerville. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 6th December, 1890, shall be deemed to be delinquent, and will be only advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment be made before, will be sold on the 6th January, 1891, by the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and the expenses of the sale.

WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary

no13-w4t

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