for him in his ordinary business rs, when no strain was required. n extraordinary efforts were neces-the heart was unable to meet

"No I don"t think the smoking habit flected the President's heart to the exent of making it figure in the result in his case. He was not a great smoker, and the way over considered the nd at one time we even considered the ropriety of permitting him to have a

"It has been suggested, Dr. Mann, that the bullet which went into the President's abdomen was poisoned, and that this was what caused death. Do you think there is any basis for the re-

that this was what caused death. Do you think there is any basis for the report?"

"The authorities and the physicians have received a number of telegrams and letters alleging that the bullet was poisoned," Dr. Mann replied, "I don't know whether it was or not. A chemical or a bacteriological examination of the remaining bullets in the pistol will be necessary to determine that, perhaps both. This conclusion would be very difficult to reach for many reasons. All the issues through which the bullet passed were dead. This is very remarkable indeed. The area of the dead fiesh in the stomach was perhaps as great as a silver dollar in circumiterence. Dr. Wassdin, the marine hospital expert, was strongly inclined to the opinion that the bullet had been poisoned.

"Just a word in conclusion," said Dr. Mann, 'I think in justice to the other physicians and myself, something should be said about the bulletins issued every day. We aimed to make them as plain as possible and to state the facts as simply. They were given as hour to hour talks of the President's condition, containing no opinions, not making any prognostications, simply a narration of conditions make with a desire to keep the public informed from day to day of the actual state of affairs."

Mother one of the physicians, who asked that hie name should not be used, said: "So far as the treatment of the case was concerned, both from a surgical and a medical standpoint, it was successful. The abdominal wound was fatal from the start. The physicians should feel relieved over the result of the autopsy, because it revealed the fact that the abdominal wound was necessarily fatal, and that nothing that was done or could be done would more than delay the inevitable result. The government, the family and the profession, were fairly represented among the physicians and surgeons making the autopsy."

LONDON SYMPATHY.

Jendon, Sept. 14.—Lord Pauncefotc has telegraphed to the Associated Press as follows:

LONDON SYMPATHY.

London, Sept. 14.—Lord Pauncefote has telegraphed to the Associated Press as follows:

"The President will be mourned throughout the civilized world. I am at a loss to express my sorrow on public and private grounds, and my profound sympathy with the United States in its affliction."

Cannon Duckworth of Westminster, consulted with Ambassador Choate today with reference to the holding of a memorial service in Westminster Abbey on the day of the President's funeral.

Baron Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, on behalf of the judges of Great Britain, said today: "May God guide the nation and lead others to follow the high example of the noble life set by him whose death the world mourns."

VICTORIA'S SYMPATHY. egret Expressed by All Classes—Mes-sages of Oofdolence.

Expressions of regret and sympathy were general throughout the city yesterday. Early in the day His Worship, Mayor Hayward, forwarded the following despatch to His Excellency the Governor-General for transmission to Wash-

Rabbi Cohen, of Temple Emanu-el, at yesterday morning's service, referred impressively to the tragic death of Mr. Mc-kinley. Speaking from the text, "The Lord hath given, the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." Lord hath given, the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." Lord hath given, the following touching euloguim: the cast?"

William McKinley is no more. It was but a week ago that we heard of the whose heart gets no great fexercise. This organ, like any other, requires active exerpet it in perfect condition. No President's heart was suffilm in his ordinary business hen no strain was required.

A SKETCH OF

LADY JOLY

Something About the Wife of British Columbia's Lieuten-

Engineers Are Making Good Progress-Work Will Soon Be Finished.

Latest advices from the Hope mountain survey are highly satisfactory. The party in charge of Frank Moberly, C. E., which has been working from the summit eastward, expected to reach Princeton yesterday, and so far, it is understood, has succeeded in locating a

## To Develop The Island

**English Capital Being Interested** in Lands at Port

and herrings.

"As to the coal measures, it is well known that in the early days the Hudson's Bay Company mined many tons from an outcropping on the beach, and while so far no seams of any great thickness have been discovered, it is simply due to the fact that no comprehensive boring has been carried out, although at Quatsino, which is in the same coal field, it is reported that a seam four feet thick was encountered. A hand-boring machine which was operated at Fort Rupert is reported to have struck three seams, varying from two to four feet thick. Dr. G. M. Dawson, in his report to the Geological Survey of Canada, 1886, says with regard to the thickness of the cretaceous rocks at this point: "A section based on these dips shows that a total thickness of 6,000 feet of beds may easily occur between Beaver Harbor (Fort Rupert) and Port McNeil, the beds at the latter place being the highest."

Ohronicle all the escapes from death and put them in letter ters that all the world can see, and you'll find if history were written faithfully, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart will hold the record for having "baulked death's rampage."

It goes to the very brink and snatches from the death Angel's grip. Gives relief in thirty minutes. It is a heart specific. A few does relieve the most stubborn of cases, and a few bottles will turn the scale of health. It never fails to cure.

Sold by Jackson & Co., and Hall & Co.

## INFORMATION FOR FARMERS

(Communications to be addressed to "Agricultural," Colonist.)

Secretary and the property of the property of

these dips shows that a total thickness of 6,000 feet of beds may easily occur between Beaver Harbor (Fort Rupert) and Port McNeil, the beds at the latter place being the highest.'

"Further along in the same report the following is stated: 'Respecting the probability of the discovery of really important coal seams in this area, little can as yet be said with certainty. Those so far found are quite thin. The regularity of the beds, the low angles at which they lie, and the long stretch of coast characterized by them, are all in favor of mining operations should thicker seems in his area, little can seem in the long stretch of coast characterized by them, are all in favor of mining operations should thicker seems in the low angles will make the matter clear. Plants feed or why his goods always rot quickly. It is very simple, and a little common sense will make the matter clear. Plants feed much as do animals, so far as nutrition is concerned. They take their food from the air chiefly, but this food must go through a certain process before it is of any value to the plants. Just what this process is, is not so well understood as the materials the process needs to carry on its work; these materials are simply nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. Not only are these materials chemicals simply, but the useful part of manures or fertilizers is just these three substances let the planter take note of them well: Nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid, for all manures are useful to him only as they contain these substances. These three ungredients of plant food are useful to plants from whatever source derived. It is not at all necessary that they come from manures, or from noisome, decaying, ill-smelling substances are as good a source of supply as old-time manures, even better in some cases. There is one point, however, that demands attention—Plants must have their food soluble in water. So long as the ingredients of plant food are bound up into insoluble forms, they are useless.

PROVIDING PLANT FOOD.

PROVIDING PLANT FOOD.

We see it often stated that the soil contains all the food for plants the crops of the country can use. Now, as the plant food must be soluble before plants can make use of it, it is evident that this wonderful store existing naturally in the soil, is not available for plant food, else it would long since have been washed out by rains and drainage. It is quite true that a small quantity is mode available each year, and many farmers place great dependence on this store, but it never pays in the long run. If this supply can be depended upon, what would be the need of cultivation? Crops would naturally get all the food they require, and wild fruits would fully equal those cultivated. We all know that it is hard enough work to be sure of a good crop with cultivation, and that the "state of nature" idea is all rot. What a great many of us do not know is the fact that we are systematically starving our orchards. As a result our fruits take third rate in the markets, and shortly will not even hold that place. We must feed our orchards.

No one can prescribe a formula that PROVIDING PLANT FOOD.

to salt.
5. Cows should never be driven fast,

to salt.

5. Cows should never be driven fast, nor treated unkindly.

6. It pays to make cows comfortable at all times.

7. All the vessels used in handling milk should be thoroughly cleaned immediately after using. A washing in tepid water, to which a little soda has been added, will prepare them for airing, that they may remain perfectly sweet. A brush is preferable to a cloth for cleaning. They should be protected from dust, which always carries large numbers of bad forms of bacteria.

8. Milk with dry hands, and only after udders have been washed of brushed clean.

9. Tin pails only should be used.

10. All milk should be strained immediately after it is drawn.

11. Milking should be done and milk kept only where the air is pure. Otherodors will injure.

12. All milk should be aired immediately after it is strained. That treatment is equally beneficial to evening and morning milk.

13. In warm temperature all milk should be cooled to a temperature of 60 degrees Fahr, or lower.

14. Milk stands should be constructed to shade cans or other vessels containing milk, and to protect them from the rain, Swine should not be fed near the milk stand.

EUROPE AND MOROCCO. France Would Dearly Like to Seize the

From Fortnightly Review.

The trend of recent events in Morocco, and the embassies from the Sultan now visiting the principal European capitals, bring forcibly to the public mind Lord Salisbury's warnings, uttered a few years ago, that the settlement of conflicting interests in that portion of Africa must for some time to come seriously occupy the attention of the "chancelleries" of the Great Powers.

Signs are not wanting to prove that France believes in her power to cause this opportunity to arise, and to profit by it when it does. The success of her policy of co-operation with Russia in the Far East emboldens her to play the same card nearer home, and Russia has lost no time in profiting by her friend's overtures to urge the necessity of granting her a coaling station and port of refuge at the western end of the Mediterranean. Could France only believe that the war in South Africa had sufficiently weakened England, what better opportunity than the present for a combined effort against Morocco, in conjunction with Russia! What a "revanche" for Fashoda!

The concentration of a powerful fleet in these waters under the guise of naval

with Aussia! What a revancie for Fashoda!

The concentration of a powerful fleet in these waters under the guise of naval manoeuvres, and the simultaneous mobilisation of a strong field force on the Algerian frontier, may be as innocent and harmless a coincidence as the Quai d'Orsay would be sure to point out were the question put. But in these days of rapid decisions and developments it is none the less true that the knowledge of having the power to strike successfully is often the statesman's opportunity and justification for using it: the abstract question of right or wrong

and the success of her undertaking in assimilating it, encourage her in believing that it is her mission to treat Morocco in the same way. Russia's acquiescence and assistance are assured beforehand, in exchange for a port near to Gibraltar. England is apathetic, so long as she believes that Tangier will, in any event, be her portion. Germany has her views on some of the Atlantic coast towns, and would wish to secure Casablanca and Saffi, or, failing these, compensation south of the Atlas, in Sus. Spain, looking with hungry eyes on the inheritance she has counted on for so many centuries, recognises her own impotence, and feels that, not only she cannot enforce her own claims, but that she runs a serious risk of losing her outlying possessions. Italy has hopes and aspiration all over the northern coast of Africa, but she, too, is power less at present to give effect to them.

What, then, should be England's attitude if, as the political outlook portends, the moment is rapidly approaching when the rival claims will clash into open disruption. Is she bold enough and strong enough to say to all the world "hands off," and to assert her own protectorate over Morocco? That should be her true course if her hands were free; the mere seizure of Morocco might be easy enough, but, for some years to come, the process of assimilation would constitute a heavy drain upon her naval and military resources, which would certainly be a cause of weakness to the Empire. On the other hand, to allow France to extend her sway from Tripoli to the Atlantic, would be to abdicate all command of the Mediterranean; for even if she secured Tangier, unless it were accompanied by a large enough extent of country in its rear, to maintain it in food and trade, the mere possession of an isolated fortress, such as Gibraltar, is no longer a guarantee of defence, but, quite as often, a source of weakness, or, at any rate, of responsibility, which entails more sacrifices to maintain it than compensating power resulting from its possession.

LADY CHORI

Toronto Methodist Church Adopts a Black Robe For Them.

Robe For Them.

From Mall and Empire.

The board of Sherbourne street Methodist church has decided that all the members of the choir shall wear black gowns somewhat similar to that worn by university students. The ladies will, of course, remove their hats.

The new dress has been adopted with a view to doing away with all distinction between rich and poor as members of the choir. It was pointed out that in all choirs there are those who cannot afford to keep up with the frequent changes of fashionable dresses and millinery, and many young people whose means were limited, felt the odium of comparison. The uniformity of the black gowns will remove all distinction of that kind. It was also set forth at the board meeting that gandy millinery in the choir frequently detracts from religious interest in the service.

The choir of the Metropolitan Methodist church, New York, and also in several other churches in the United States wear black gowns, but Sherbourne Street church is the first in Canada to adopt the idea.

NEWS OF PEARY.

North Sydney, C. B., Sept. 13.—(Special.)—The steamer Erik arrived here today after a most successful expedition. Explorer Peary was found and he and all his party are safe. Peary still remains in the north to continue his work. Mrs. Peary and her little daughter, Marie, however, returned on the Erik.

Hospital Directors.—A meeting of the directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital will be held at the Board of Trade building at 8 o'clock on Tuesday next.

NO PARAMETER STATE OF THE STATE

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