

VOL. 12.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1895.

NO. 16

ARMENIAN AMELIORATION.

Turkey Has Accepted the Terms Proposed by Britain, France and Russia.

Document Awaits Only the Sultan's Signature—Every Point Was Conceded.

London, Oct. 18.—The British office, in addition to a dispatch from Sir Philip Currie, ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople, announcing that said Pasha, Turkish minister for foreign affairs, had accepted the scheme for reform in Armenia, drawn up by Great Britain, France and Russia, is in receipt of a telegraphic telegram announcing that the Armenian question is virtually settled.

Constantinople, Oct. 18.—Said Pasha has accepted the reforms for Armenia drawn up by Great Britain, France and Russia, and now awaits the signature of the Sultan. The scheme is almost identical with the proposals of last May, which are, in substance, that the governors of Van, Erzeroum, Siwas, Bitlis, Khartoum and Trebizond shall be Christians or Mussulmans, according to the inclination of the populations, but either the governor or vice-governor is to be a Christian and the appointment confirmed by the Powers. Local and state officials are to be retained, before forwarding to Constantinople, to pay the expenses of the local administration. Complete changes will be made in the judicial system. Torture will be abolished and trials will be composed of Christians and Turks equally, and the laws against compulsory conversions to Islamism will be strictly enforced.

The ambassadors of the Powers expect that the whole question will be finally settled during the week by the promulgation of an imperial decree. Contrary to general expectation, the high commissioner charged with the execution of the system of reforms will be a Christian, and the hardest pill for the Porte to swallow, and for a long time threatened to bring about the most serious complications. A Russian man of letters has arrived here. The Christians are apprehensive of Turkish outbreaks.

WHAT IT HAS COST SPAIN.

A Brigadier General and 1900 Soldiers Killed in Cuba.

Madrid, Oct. 18.—It is officially announced that since the beginning of the campaign against the insurgents in Cuba the Spanish forces have lost one brigadier general, twenty-six superior officers, 150 other officers, and 1,811 soldiers, who have either died of disease or been killed by the enemy.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 18.—It is reported here that Brazil recognizes the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

New York, Oct. 18.—A special to the World from Washington City says: The Spanish government have acceded to the request of Secretary Olney, it is stated by a very high authority, and has restored diplomatic functions to Consal General Williams at Havana. The Spanish government explains that the order was issued from the Governor-general's office in Havana through a misapprehension.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Chinese Gamblers in the Police Court Yesterday.

Nanaimo, Oct. 18.—The Chinese arrested before Magistrate Simpson yesterday and although many of them swore they were arrested on the sidewalk, and was proved to be false. Three of the principals were fined \$50 and costs while the others were set off on payment of \$20 and costs, which amounted to \$3 in each case.

NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTIONS.

The Blair Government Supported by an Overwhelming Election.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 16.—The provincial elections to-day resulted in a sweeping victory for the Blair government. The total result, when the election in Gloucester is held next Monday, will give the government about four to one. York county was the only place carried by the opposition to-day, and there they elected their full ticket of four members. In St. John city four opposition men were elected by acclamation. Outside of these the opposition can possibly claim only one member, Sumner of Westmoreland, and he was elected as an independent. The opposition can therefore reckon on only eight seats in a house of 46. The names of those elected are:

St. John City.—Stockton, Shaw, Atwood, Lockhart, all opposition, elected by acclamation.

St. John County.—McLeod and Dunn, government, by acclamation.

Charlotte.—Mitchell (provincial secretary), O'Brien, Hill, Russell, all government, by acclamation.

Westmoreland.—Richard, Killam, and Wells, government, and Sumner, independent opposition, all by acclamation.

King's.—White (collicitor-general), Fowler and Scott, government.

Sunbury.—Harrison and Morrow, government.

Restigouche.—Labille and Mott, government.

Northumberland.—Tweedie (surveyor-general), Burchill, Robinson and O'Brien, government.

Albert.—Bumerson (minister of public works), and Levis, government.

Carleton.—Smith, McCain and Dill-blee, government.

York.—Black, Howe, Pitts and Pinder, opposition.

Moose.—Martin and Bertrand, government.

Kent elected three government supporters and Victoria two. Gloucester will on Monday return three government men, as there are no opposition candidates. This will leave the figures 37 government and 9 opposition, counting Sumner of Westmoreland with the opposition.

ANOTHER BANK HAS BURST.

The Commercial Bank of Tacoma Gone by the Board.

Tacoma, Oct. 18.—The Commercial Bank, organized under the state law, did not open to-day, Judge Parker, at the request of the stockholders, having at 5 a.m. appointed S. M. Nolan, one of the directors, receiver. This action was brought about by City Treasurer McCauley calling on the bank to pay \$6,300, the city's balance on deposit, on short notice, the city needing the money to pay interest in New York. The application was made by Fremont Campbell for the bank, and he was appointed attorney for receiver Nolan. The latter's bond was fixed at \$25,000, with W. J. Cogswell, R. B. Mullen and Judge Frank Allen as sureties.

When the city's demand was made President Frank Allen, called the directors together. They met yesterday at 5 p.m. and were in session nearly all night, deciding early this morning that it would be unprofitable to continue business longer. Papers in the receiver's case were then prepared, with the view of liquidating. The bank's liabilities are between \$40,000 and \$50,000, and the assets over \$100,000. The last statement of the Commercial bank made on May 31 showed: Loans and discounts, \$255,369; cash on hand, \$24,068; certificates of deposit, \$13,461; deposits subject to check, \$62,765; undivided profits, \$18,710. The bank was organized in December, 1891. Its stockholders include a number of wealthy New York men. The officers and directors of the bank are: President, Frank Allen, vice-president, O. F. Hise, cashier, Arthur Bridgman, W. R. Rust and J. H. Price.

A MONTREAL JUDGE DEAD.

Hon. Alexander Cross, of the Queen's Bench.—H. J. Macdonald not for Politics.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—Hon. Alexander Cross, judge of the court of Queen's Bench, died last night.

The death is announced at St. Valentin, of Joseph Noel, 94 years old. He was a veteran of the wars of 1812-13.

The C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending Oct. 14th are \$512,000; same week last year \$402,000.

Winnipeg, Oct. 18.—Hugh John Macdonald, ex-M. P. for Winnipeg, says, in reference to the rumor that he has accepted a federal portfolio, that he has no inclination to re-enter politics. He has not been offered the portfolio, and does not expect to be. It will be time enough to decline when the opportunity occurs.

Amherstburg, Oct. 18.—Schooner C. N. Johnson, coal laden from Buffalo to Toledo, sprung a leak near Point Pelee, sank once and is a total loss. No lives were lost.

Hamilton, Oct. 18.—Patrick O'Connor, formerly of this city, has been killed in a railway accident at Boston.

Kingsport, Oct. 18.—Porter Morris, aged 28, of Westport, went out hunting, when, by some accident, his gun went off and shot him. He died within a few minutes.

Indian Head, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Bell, wife of W. R. Bell of the Bell farm, is dead. She died of appendicitis, after six days' illness. The body has been taken to Brockville for burial.

EZETA'S ENERGETIC EFFORTS.

To Conquer Salvador—He is Making Extensive Preparations.

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—General Manuel Casin, who departed with General Ezeta to conquer Salvador, has returned to this city. He says he will sail the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for damages for putting him off the steamer at Acapulco. Casin says he has returned here to complete the organization of Ezeta's army, and is then going to New Orleans at once to charter ship to take the troops to Salvador. Meanwhile Ezeta is not idle. According to Casin the steamer Ramon Rubio has been chartered and is ready at Acapulco. He believes the president of Salvador will capitulate as soon as he realizes that the people are all against him.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Flushing Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists. Langley & Co. wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 19.—At the British embassy there was much interest, evinced in the action of Minister Chamberlain on the Venezuelan boundary question, as announced by the St. James Gazette. The embassy was with-

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

Great Britain and the United States Must Soon Settle the Dispute.

Mr. Chamberlain Has Given Direct Orders to Fortify the Questioned Boundary.

London, Oct. 19.—The question of the dispute over the Venezuelan boundary has been augmenting in interest day by day until now it threatens to assume alarming proportions. The part which the United States plays in this dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela has been indicated by the note sent by Secretary Olney to Ambassador Bayard. The exact wording of this note has not been made public, but it is known that it contained a suggestion that Great Britain submit the matter to arbitration. It is even asserted that the note contained a declaration that the United States would not consent to British occupation of the disputed territory, unless that nation's right thereto was first determined by arbitration. The danger arising from this position taken by Secretary Olney is that the British government has already announced, through its foreign office, that England's right to a part of the region in question could not be submitted to such arbitration. It is enormously rich in mineral resources, and it is said that gold and silver mines of fabulous value have been opened, while the river bottoms are covered with the growth of some of the most valuable objects indigenous to the tropics. The object of the United States in deciding to uphold Venezuela in her contention with Great Britain, if the United States have really done so, are: First, to protect the interests of Americans in their vested rights or valid claims, and second, to maintain the integrity of the Monroe doctrine, which is threatened by the position of Great Britain. The Monroe doctrine, as James Monroe, fifth president of the United States, when he declared the policy of America must be "to neither entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe, nor suffer the powers of the old world to interfere with the affairs of the new," and "that any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere is dangerous to our peace and safety." The doctrine was enunciated by a message sent to congress December 2nd, 1823.

The occasion of proclaiming this doctrine was the rumored intervention of the Holy Alliance to aid Spain in the reconquest of her American colonies. President Monroe, therefore, declared: "That we would not view any intervention for the purpose of oppressing them (the Spanish American states) or controlling in any manner their destiny, nor any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States." This declaration pleased England at the time, as she was opposed to such a project, and further action on the part of the Alliance was dropped.

London, Oct. 18.—Sir Charles Cameron Lees, Governor of British Guiana, has been summoned to London to confer with the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, regarding Venezuela, by the following important statement: "We are in a position to state that the Marquis of Salisbury has sent an ultimatum to President Crespo, which not only sets out the demands of the British government for reparation on account of the arrest of the deputation and inspectors of police at Caracas, but also states the terms upon which Great Britain will definitely terminate the boundary dispute with the republic. The ultimatum is en route to President Crespo, if not already delivered to him. This action was decided upon by the Marquis of Salisbury and by the British cabinet, and the Marquis has been in France, both the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain are in perfect agreement as to the necessity of ending the frontier dispute, and that even Venezuela has to be brought to terms by such methods as will be most effective in reaching an understanding with the South American republics. The instructions to place guns at certain points on the frontier are only meant, in the sense that the guns will be necessary to frighten the Venezuelans, who are not likely to pay any attention to President Crespo and the government of Caracas, whatever agreement the latter may make with Great Britain, after a study of the Marquis of Salisbury's message."

The St. James Gazette this afternoon made some highly important and sensational statements regarding Venezuela, which seem to show that the dispute between the republic and Great Britain has assumed a very grave aspect. It says that since Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain assumed office as secretary of state for the colonies he has paid close personal attention to the question of relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, and that he has taken the initiative in directing in part the administration of the affairs of the colony of British Guiana, adjoining Venezuela.

Mr. Chamberlain's hand, it seems, has been felt in the local executive council, and the St. James Gazette says: "We are now enabled to give the tenor of the remarkable dispatch in which he outlined the Imperial policy toward the colonies. It is a document of much importance, inasmuch as it was followed by called instructions from Mr. Chamberlain to the Governor of British Guiana, Sir Charles Cameron Lees, to obtain without delay a vote for the provision of two Maxim guns, one of which is to be stationed at Uman or elsewhere along the frontier where Venezuelans may attempt to cross."

"The mere fact that Mr. Chamberlain called instructions for the defence of the frontier in this matter is positive proof that the Imperial government will not tolerate repetition of the Uman incident, that it intends to hold the frontier within the Schomburgk line, by force, if necessary. In this dispatch Mr. Chamberlain advocates, especially, the fostering of gold mining, and the restriction of the cutting of a road from the Upper Barima river to Guyana, pointing out its importance from a military point of view, as it would enable the government to keep more closely in touch with the frontier and repel attempts at Venezuelan aggression, adding that in view of the possible early and rapid expansion of gold mining, it will be necessary to provide adequately for the protection of the Northwest district and recommending an increased number of military and police as well as the erection of barracks on the frontier."

Washington, D. C., Oct. 19.—At the British embassy there was much interest, evinced in the action of Minister Chamberlain on the Venezuelan boundary question, as announced by the St. James Gazette. The embassy was with-

out official advice, however, and it was thought that any other steps on South or Central American questions would be taken in London and executed at the point affected without being communicated to the British diplomatic representatives in the United States. It has been evident to diplomats here for some time that the British foreign office views all these questions as issues between Great Britain and the parties immediately involved, and does not recognize the United States as a factor in the question. The Uman incident mentioned in the cables has been pending for months. The chief of police of British Guiana, and several of his officers were arrested by Venezuelan soldiers while on the disputed border tract. The British officials were few in number and could make no resistance to being taken to a Venezuelan town and held as prisoners. They were quickly released, however, on the filing of protests, but the British chief of police claimed that he had been improperly treated while under arrest and he proposed to person to London to lay the matter before the colonel officer. Since then no action has been taken, and it is probable the action of the colonial minister is made with a view of preventing a repetition of the border arrests.

"This presents a very grave condition of affairs," said Minister Andrade of Venezuela, as he read with deep interest the cable from London giving the views of Minister Chamberlain as to the military armament of the British Guiana frontier. He pointed out that there was a war like sound in the publication, in marked contrast to the satisfactory tone of the London Times yesterday. The minister would not discuss the diplomatic phases involved, but he explained the location of the points mentioned in the cable, showing the significance and importance of Mr. Chamberlain's action. The Uman point mentioned in the cable to be fortified, the minister said, is on a river of that name. On one side of the river is a British post, and on the other a Venezuelan post. Last spring the British crossed the river, entered the territory near the Venezuelan post, and raised the British flag. The Venezuelans, who were thereupon arrested the British flag and lowered the British flag. They then crossed the river on the side claimed by the British, and it was asserted, committed some depredations on the British post. The British force under arrest was soon released, and thereafter Venezuela paid for the damage done the house.

It has been supposed that the incident was ended, but the Chamberlain letter to Sir Charles Lees indicates that Uman is to be the point to be fortified against further invasion.

London, Oct. 19.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon followed the sheeting of yesterday regarding the policy of Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, regarding Venezuela, by the following important statement: "We are in a position to state that the Marquis of Salisbury has sent an ultimatum to President Crespo, which not only sets out the demands of the British government for reparation on account of the arrest of the deputation and inspectors of police at Caracas, but also states the terms upon which Great Britain will definitely terminate the boundary dispute with the republic. The ultimatum is en route to President Crespo, if not already delivered to him. This action was decided upon by the Marquis of Salisbury and by the British cabinet, and the Marquis has been in France, both the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain are in perfect agreement as to the necessity of ending the frontier dispute, and that even Venezuela has to be brought to terms by such methods as will be most effective in reaching an understanding with the South American republics. The instructions to place guns at certain points on the frontier are only meant, in the sense that the guns will be necessary to frighten the Venezuelans, who are not likely to pay any attention to President Crespo and the government of Caracas, whatever agreement the latter may make with Great Britain, after a study of the Marquis of Salisbury's message."

The St. James Gazette also publishes a letter signed by Hugh Watt, depicting the retrograde condition of British Guiana, due it is claimed, to the attempts to bolster up the decaying sugar cane industry, but predicting Mr. Chamberlain's policy will revive industrial prospects.

The Westminster Gazette, commenting on the dispatch to the Times from New York declaring that the joint refusal of the European powers to accept the Monroe doctrine is believed generally to be in the Marquis of Salisbury's mind, says: "There is no such thing; the Monroe doctrine is a matter entirely between the old country and the United States, and if the time ever comes that Great Britain should take sides on the subject, we shall stand with the Americans, and not against them."

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £100,000.

ANOTHER BRITISH BULWARK.

The Battleship Victorious Launched Under Very Auspicious Circumstances.

Chatham, Eng., Oct. 18.—The battleship Victorious was launched here to-day. Mrs. Goschen, wife of the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, performed the ceremony of christening the vessel. United States Ambassador Bayard was present, and the launch was the was conspicuously displayed in his honor. The Victorious is 15,000 tons displacement, 300 feet long, and has a coal capacity of 1800 tons.

Human life is held too cheaply when the individual who needs a tonic for his system, seeks to cover his wants by purchasing every new mixture that is recommended to him. Remember that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a well earned reputation of 50 years' standing.

CURRAN IS A JUDGE NOW.

And There is an Awful Row Among the Faithful in Montreal Over It.

R. D. McGibbon in Open Mutiny—Falling Off in the Season's Sealing Catch.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—At a meeting of the cabinet yesterday Solicitor-General Curran was appointed one of the Superior Court judges of the province of Quebec. No decision was reached regarding his successor, but Mr. Baker will likely be appointed. During the day a petition was presented to the premier signed by a large number of influential Montrealers, protesting against the appointment of any other than an English speaking Protestant to the position on the Superior Court bench vacant by the death of Sir Francis Johnson.

According to official advice received to-day, the total sealing catch for the Canadian fleet this season amounts to 72,000, against 94,547 last year. The falling off was in the catch on the Asiatic side of the Pacific, owing to bad weather in the spring. The number of skins taken in Behring Sea was 36,750, as against 26,341 last season. This is the largest catch in Behring Sea on record. There were 42 Canadian vessels there. The Behring Sea catch demonstrates that the report of the governor of Alaska, that the sealing schooners made their usual catches this season, is entirely erroneous.

The reports for the past month show a decrease of one million and a half, but an increase for the quarter, which reaches \$818,750. Imports during September increased half a million, although for the quarter they decreased \$512,639.

It is reported here to-day that Mr. Pelletier will be made secretary of state and that Mr. Montague will be minister of agriculture, with Baker as solicitor-general.

C. A. Worsnop, clerk of customs at Vancouver, has been promoted to be surveyor.

The government will shortly hand over fifty thousand acres of swamp lands to the province of Manitoba, as these lands have been reclaimed by Frank Baker.

Applications will be made to parliament to incorporate a railway, from Port Churchill through the territory of Keewatin, south of Churchill river and north of Nelson river to Sea Falls, thence to Lake Umbagog, to Prince Albert, thence in a direct line to Calgary, with power to construct a branch line from Manitoba lake to Edmonton.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—R. D. McGibbon, Q. C., the leading Conservative lawyer, who was practically the leader in the revolt of the English Protestant section against the appointment of Solicitor-General Curran as a judge of the superior court, has declared war against the government. He declares he will not vote or support the Conservative government until the wrong done has been rectified. The first opportunity Mr. McGibbon will have of carrying out his threat will be in the contest likely to take place in Jacques Cartier county, vacated by Mr. Girouard to go on the supreme court bench. If the government should issue a writ in the near future, Mr. McGibbon would in all probability run as an independent, and get the support of hundreds of wealthy English Protestant Conservatives who have votes there, and who signed the petition against Mr. Curran's appointment. It is predicted that the government candidate would have a poor show under such circumstances.

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Conditions of the China-Japan Treaty—A Socialist Sentenced.

Berlin, Oct. 19.—The Cologne Gazette to-day publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying it is reported that representatives of Russia, France and Germany will hand to the Japanese government within the next few days, an identical note accepting the Japanese concurrence with their proposal that the evacuation of the Liao Tung peninsula be accomplished within three months after China's payment of thirty million taels. The China-Japan commercial treaty furthermore assures freedom of navigation of the Formosa channel.

Berlin, Oct. 19.—It is reported that Frederick William Horn, a National member of the Reichstag, has been sentenced at Dresden to ten months' imprisonment for lese majeste and at the expiration of the term Herr Horn will only be released on condition that he funds security in 10,000 marks for his subsequent good behaviour.

Brussels, Oct. 19.—The Independence Belge says some English detectives have arrived at Bruges to identify the three prisoners, Russell, Anderson and Killor, an believed to be the notorious American noisette robbers, and a woman named Anna Jones, who were recently arrested there in connection with the big jewel and bank note robbery at Ostend. It is understood that the prisoners are also wanted by the United States authorities.

JOHN W. MACKAY, JR., KILLED.

By a Fall from His Horse—Died in Paris.

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—John W. Mackay, Jr., was killed yesterday in Paris by being thrown from his horse. He was the eldest son of the millionaire, John W. Mackay, was about 25 years of age and was born in this city. He and Charles, aged about 23, were the only children of the millionaire, the Princess Colonna being a step-daughter.

For the past six months the young man who met such a sudden death on Thursday and his brother have been spending a vacation in Europe, partly with their mother and partly with their step-sister, the Princess Colonna. At the time of the fatality the two brothers and the Princess were together in Paris. Mr. Mackay, sr., in this city received only a brief cablegram announcing the accident and death. Efforts to obtain further particulars were fruitless. Mr. Mackay is overcome with grief.

New York, Oct. 19.—The first intimation of the accident was received here by Mackay's private secretary. It was a cablegram from Mr. Clarence Mackay, deceased's younger brother, at Paris, in which he said John W. had been thrown from his horse yesterday and seriously hurt. The doctors had pronounced the case hopeless, and he begged the secretary to prepare his father for the worst.

At an early hour this morning another message was received, stating that the injuries had proved fatal, and that the young man died last night. It is not known whether the remains will be brought here for interment.

THE SYNOD IN SESSION.

Columbia Diocese Representatives Meet at Nanaimo.

Nanaimo, Oct. 19.—There was about forty delegates present at the opening of the annual meeting of the Synod of Columbia yesterday, the bishop presiding.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Rev. W. F. L. Paulden, B. A., clerical secretary; Mr. Baynes-Reed, re-elected, lay secretary; Mr. Wm. Ward, re-elected, treasurer; Messrs. Beaumont Boggs and J. E. Gordon, auditors. As lay members were re-elected on the executive committee.

The churches of St. Barnabas, Victoria, and St. Paul's Esquimalt, having protested against their assessments, the lay secretary suggested that the canon preventing lay delegates from sitting when his church's assessment is in arrears, be altered so as to allow him to sit, if he gave a personal guarantee that the amount due would be paid before December 31st next.

In his address the bishop said that a new church has been opened at Union, the society for the promotion of Christian knowledge having subscribed \$150 towards the cost of construction. There had been 119 confirmations this year, a falling off from last year of seven. His lordship hoped that marriages at private houses would be discontinued as far as possible, and that no marriages be solemnized within the prohibited degree. Owing to the Canadian forest having withdrawn its grant of \$500, missionary work had been discontinued in Victoria. No attempt was made towards any work on the West Coast or Cowichan district among the Indians, and the work had been abandoned in Victoria and Nanaimo. The bishop also alluded to the fact that the sealers and sailors were also unprovided for so far as spiritual needs are concerned. Neither was there any diocesan temperance society. This is a subject in which the bishop has taken a particular interest. His lordship's address was very exhaustive in its treatment of the needs of the church, and was listened to with deep interest.

After some discussion and motions on the disposal of collections, it was decided that the executive committee have the power to allot the moneys arising from this fund.

The executive committee reported on the importance of properly insuring church property.

Rev. Mr. Taylor after discussion, moved that the matter of the petition of Angela College be referred to a special committee.

Canon Padden also moved that the executive committee be referred to the committee be instructed to take steps with a view to carrying on an enlarged sphere of church work.

The following is the proposed schedule of grants for the mission fund: St. Barnabas, \$300; Cedar Hill and Lake, \$400; Cedar district and Cowichan, \$500; Wellington and Northfield, \$400; Salt Spring Island, \$500; Comox, \$350. No returns having been received from St. Sanderson and Cowichan, the executive committee are unable to deal with the grants to those parishes.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Blanchester, O., Oct. 19.—Fire last evening wiped out the whole of the business portion of the town, thirty-seven houses and contents, twelve dwellings and contents, two churches, two lodges and postoffice are gone. The mayor has sworn in 150 special police to watch the salvage. The total loss is estimated from \$150,000 to \$200,000. Many families are homeless, and a large number of mechanics and shop keepers lost their all.

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—Lady Douglas, who long for popular plaudits, and finally overcome her social aspirations, and will return to the stage. She has agreed to appear at a variety theatre here at \$130 per week. As far as is known, no disagreement exists between Lord Sholto-Douglas and his wife.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Lord Alfred Douglas, who figured prominently in the Oscar Wilde case in England some time ago, has been in the city for the past few days, accompanied by his wife. Lord Douglas says he does not intend to return to England for at least five years.

New Orleans, Oct. 19.—Fire last night destroyed the National rice mills and four adjacent buildings. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, and is fully insured.

Do not dally with rheumatism. Get rid of it at once by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Hood's.