

"DON'T DO IT AGAIN."

The City Fathers Advise the Old Men of the Home to be Good Old Boys.

A New Leaf to be Turned in the History of the Institution Immediately.

The city council yesterday afternoon decided as a result of the old men's home investigation to begin on a new page, and to give the old men said to be nuisances another chance to redeem their good character.

Yesterday's Times contained a portion of the discussion on the subject. The following discussion took place after the paper had gone to press:

Caretaker Sutherland of the home handed in the following:

Victoria, November 15th, 1894.

To His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen: In continuation of my defence, I would point out the fact that the two inmates, who made complaints that were at all worth considering, that without bringing any further witnesses I have already proven them false.

In the case of the chickens, Copeland and McFadden stated on their oath, that I had taken them away and did not receive any in exchange. I hereby enclose you Mr. Sylvester's statement in regard to the transaction. Those two witnesses have stated that I have taken an arm chair, which was presented to the home, to my house. This was also proven false, as I produced the only arm chair that was presented to the home, since I took charge of it. They also stated that I had taken a tub or tub of grease for which there was no return made to the home. In this connection I produce Mr. W. J. Pender's statement to the mayor and council, stating that he had received from Mrs. Sutherland several tubs of grease, for which he gave in return electric soap, but no cash. He (Mr. Pender) did not keep a book account of it or, I should be able to show you the amount.

Mr. McFadden stated that he never violated the rules of the home, nor was he ever reported for violating the rules of the home. I have produced a letter from the chairman of the committee which showed that his statement was false. It is a well understood rule in law that when a witness has been proven false in part of his evidence that the whole of his evidence is entirely worthless. Those were the most serious complaints, and I have proven them false, consequently the insinuations these men made of my pilfering or using the men cruelly, are false.

In regard to Halfpenny's bed not being made once a week I can prove by W. Sonner and S. Bates that their evidence is false, for those two men make his bed every day. Halfpenny also stated to the aldermen that he was perfectly satisfied.

In regard to Plummer, he made no charges. And provided he did, the council knows what credence to give to his evidence.

Hugh McKenzie stated that there were apples brought to the table without taking either the peeling off or taking the cores out of them. Now, every person that knows anything about baked apples, knows that it is the proper way to serve them. The rest of McKenzie's evidence was favorable to me.

Gentlemen, I would respectfully point out to you that the evidence taken was overwhelmingly in my favor, and of the twenty-one inmates you have examined seventeen were decidedly favorable to me. Now, I contend that taking the great advantage under which I labor into consideration, having two sworn enemies, gentlemen, who do nothing from morning till night, day in and day out trying to agitate the other inmates and also trying to prejudice them against me, contend, gentlemen, that it is an excellent showing for me and it demonstrates without a doubt that if these two inmates were removed harmony would prevail in the home.

I appeal to your honorable body to exonerate me on the grounds that I have not been proven guilty in any particular, rather the preconceived prejudice that was brought against me through the vile rumors those inmates circulated about me, have been removed through this investigation, and take the liberty of stating that in conclusion that if the committee would back me up in carrying out the rules of the home and visit every violation of the same with some form of punishment then we would have harmony in the home. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. SUTHERLAND, Caretaker.

Ald. Harris asked for a copy of the rules. The rules were produced and read. They were not thought by some to be explicit enough, while others deemed them the right thing if they were only carried out.

Ald. Ledingham thought a new leaf should be turned over. He moved in amendment that there be neither expulsion nor suspension, but that the rules of the institution be carried out henceforth.

Ald. Humphrey said that if Copeland and McFadden were put in jail for a week it would do the good.

Ald. Harris thought all the men should work. The medical health officer should attend regularly and he should decide who were able to work.

Ald. Dwyer said it would save Copeland and McFadden a great deal of trouble if they had their whiskey out at the home.

Ald. Harris drafted the following resolution: "That McFadden and Copeland be informed that the charges against the caretaker were not proved, and any infraction of the rules hereafter would be followed by suspension from the home; that the caretaker be notified that strict discipline must be carried out in the future in accordance with the rules and the interpretation of the rules he should consult the committee; that the health officer visit the home every week and decide what inmates are fit for work, and that the caretaker parcel out the work each day and keep a record of the same."

Ald. Baker thought some of the charges had been proved.

Ald. Humphrey said there was lying about the suit of clothes.

Ald. Styles—"I don't know about that."

Ald. Dwyer withdrew his motion and the resolutions were carried. Three aldermen did not hold up their hands.

Ald. Ledingham brought up the question of proposed amendments to the municipalities act. He submitted the following written summary of his opinion after looking thoroughly into the subject:

It was evident that the cities of the province required an act applicable only to the cities, and that no amendment be made to the same unless notice of such proposed amendment be given to the respective councils concerned. Under the present mode of extending powers to municipalities it was necessary that each city have a special act of its own, but if a freer hand could be given to the council on one hand and better safeguards for the protection of the ratepayers against an ill advised council on the other, there was nothing to prevent the government at the present session from granting such legislation. Every council during his recollection had been hampered because reasonable powers which were extended were abused because of improper safeguards, leaving the electors almost entirely at the mercy of the council. It was the duty of the council while asking for a cities act, or the amending of the old one, to obtain as free a hand as possible, but at the same time to set it in such a way that no council would be able to use any such freedom against the wishes or the best interests of all concerned.

Ald. Humphrey said there should be a representative from each city in the province to deal with the matter.

Ald. Munn advocated that all the amendments to the municipalities act be consolidated.

The further discussion of the subject was adjourned until another meeting.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

The Position of the Various European Powers Towards One Another.

How New American Loan Was Received in London—French Conspirators.

London, Nov. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says of the proposal to appropriate 65,000,000 francs for the campaign in Madagascar: "Despite the fact that eight members of the committee out of eleven favor the Madagascar credit, the debate in the chamber will be equally. The radicals and socialists will oppose the grant. It is widely felt that France has committed herself to a course likely to be extremely unpopular and far costlier than the government ventures to avow."

Speaking at Glasgow last night, Lord Rosebery stated that the Liberal programme would include Scotch and Welsh disestablishment. He declared that he did not despair of solving the problem which America, France, Austria and Hungary had solved. This reference to the house of lords is variously interpreted. The Times, in a leader, says it thinks it indicates that nothing will be done prior to an appeal to the country.

At a meeting of the central branch of the National Federation yesterday afternoon, Justin McCarthy said it was not true that the Irish Parliamentary party had ever pledged itself to any English government. They were as free as ever to declare their own terms and to break from any government refusing to recognize the full claims of the Irish people, whoever went out or came into office.

The United States loan of \$50,000,000 is hunted after by financiers. The Rothschilds have cabled the Belmont banking house to subscribe to the new loan promptly in their name.

The Times says in a leader on the American treasury loan: "It must draw gold from the hoards, which are most numerous in California and the west generally. We hope that the stipulation of gold subscription by the government will not bring about a premium on the metal through the government itself putting a kind of boycott on currency dollars. The interest in the experiment in the United States must be mingled with uneasiness. The effect promises to be small."

The Daily News says of the proposed bond issue in Washington: "The issue of treasury bonds in America will not be a market, but any step towards improving the United States currency would have a marked effect upon the situation. Confidence in American credit would strengthen and the power of the country to attract gold would speedily reassert itself."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The operation apparently will have little or no effect here. Reform of the currency is greatly needed, but it is unlikely that any proposal by Mr. Cleveland will find much real support after the recent elections."

Inquiry into the case of Captain Dreyfus, now confined in the French military prison for having sold information concerning the frontier to the Italian government and otherwise betraying the military secrets of the French government has disclosed the existence of a widespread system of spying, with which he was connected. Three more arrests have been made as the result of the inquiry, the persons arrested being two Germans named R. von Cassel and Schoenbeck and a Frenchman whose name the authorities have not given. General Monier, minister of war, ordered a search of their apartments, with the result of finding a number of incriminating documents revealing a plot of wide ramifications, and it is expected that a number of arrests in connection will soon be made.

A dispatch from Calcutta says: More than 6000 Waziris have gathered on the frontier of Waziristan, and are threatening the British party sent out to fix the boundary. An attack is expected by the British.

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard sends a dispatch to-night concerning the position of Germany in Europe and the relation of the Triple Alliance to the German position. The latter case basing his observations on Lord Rosebery's allusions to Russia in his Guildhall speech. The impression that England is tending towards a rapprochement with France and Russia, and an estrangement from the Triple Alliance, he says, causes uneasiness and regret, which are reflected in the Vienna papers.

Commenting on this dispatch, the Standard says: "Is Germany taking the place so long occupied by France, as the isolated power of Europe? The events of the last few weeks undoubtedly strengthen the impression that Emperor William's recent policy has not tended to increase the number of his friends, or the sense of security felt by his allies. Austria recognizes the need of England's support even to the maintenance of the Triple Alliance. She also perceives Emperor William's scarcely veiled hostility to England in matters in which she and Germany are jointly interested."

The Standard discusses the overthrow of Bismarck and Caprivi, remarking that the latter's fall is still unexplained. "It is not unnatural," says the writer, "that some persons conclude that Caprivi's retirement was due to the waywardness of the emperor. The people feel that the crown itself is the centre and cause of the changes to which Germany's foreign policy at this moment is quite inexplicable as her domestic policy, and a matter of far greater anxiety. When she knew her own mind a sense of security was the result. This is not so now."

At a meeting of the central branch of the National Federation yesterday afternoon, Justin McCarthy said it was not true that the Irish Parliamentary party had ever pledged itself to any English government. They were as free as ever to declare their own terms and to break from any government refusing to recognize the full claims of the Irish people, whoever went out or came into office.

The United States loan of \$50,000,000 is hunted after by financiers. The Rothschilds have cabled the Belmont banking house to subscribe to the new loan promptly in their name.

The Times says in a leader on the American treasury loan: "It must draw gold from the hoards, which are most numerous in California and the west generally. We hope that the stipulation of gold subscription by the government will not bring about a premium on the metal through the government itself putting a kind of boycott on currency dollars. The interest in the experiment in the United States must be mingled with uneasiness. The effect promises to be small."

The Daily News says of the proposed bond issue in Washington: "The issue of treasury bonds in America will not be a market, but any step towards improving the United States currency would have a marked effect upon the situation. Confidence in American credit would strengthen and the power of the country to attract gold would speedily reassert itself."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The operation apparently will have little or no effect here. Reform of the currency is greatly needed, but it is unlikely that any proposal by Mr. Cleveland will find much real support after the recent elections."

Inquiry into the case of Captain Dreyfus, now confined in the French military prison for having sold information concerning the frontier to the Italian government and otherwise betraying the military secrets of the French government has disclosed the existence of a widespread system of spying, with which he was connected. Three more arrests have been made as the result of the inquiry, the persons arrested being two Germans named R. von Cassel and Schoenbeck and a Frenchman whose name the authorities have not given. General Monier, minister of war, ordered a search of their apartments, with the result of finding a number of incriminating documents revealing a plot of wide ramifications, and it is expected that a number of arrests in connection will soon be made.

A dispatch from Calcutta says: More than 6000 Waziris have gathered on the frontier of Waziristan, and are threatening the British party sent out to fix the boundary. An attack is expected by the British.

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard sends a dispatch to-night concerning the position of Germany in Europe and the relation of the Triple Alliance to the German position. The latter case basing his observations on Lord Rosebery's allusions to Russia in his Guildhall speech. The impression that England is tending towards a rapprochement with France and Russia, and an estrangement from the Triple Alliance, he says, causes uneasiness and regret, which are reflected in the Vienna papers.

Commenting on this dispatch, the Standard says: "Is Germany taking the place so long occupied by France, as the isolated power of Europe? The events of the last few weeks undoubtedly strengthen the impression that Emperor William's recent policy has not tended to increase the number of his friends, or the sense of security felt by his allies. Austria recognizes the need of England's support even to the maintenance of the Triple Alliance. She also perceives Emperor William's scarcely veiled hostility to England in matters in which she and Germany are jointly interested."

The Standard discusses the overthrow of Bismarck and Caprivi, remarking that the latter's fall is still unexplained. "It is not unnatural," says the writer, "that some persons conclude that Caprivi's retirement was due to the waywardness of the emperor. The people feel that the crown itself is the centre and cause of the changes to which Germany's foreign policy at this moment is quite inexplicable as her domestic policy, and a matter of far greater anxiety. When she knew her own mind a sense of security was the result. This is not so now."

At a meeting of the central branch of the National Federation yesterday afternoon, Justin McCarthy said it was not true that the Irish Parliamentary party had ever pledged itself to any English government. They were as free as ever to declare their own terms and to break from any government refusing to recognize the full claims of the Irish people, whoever went out or came into office.

The United States loan of \$50,000,000 is hunted after by financiers. The Rothschilds have cabled the Belmont banking house to subscribe to the new loan promptly in their name.

The Times says in a leader on the American treasury loan: "It must draw gold from the hoards, which are most numerous in California and the west generally. We hope that the stipulation of gold subscription by the government will not bring about a premium on the metal through the government itself putting a kind of boycott on currency dollars. The interest in the experiment in the United States must be mingled with uneasiness. The effect promises to be small."

The Daily News says of the proposed bond issue in Washington: "The issue of treasury bonds in America will not be a market, but any step towards improving the United States currency would have a marked effect upon the situation. Confidence in American credit would strengthen and the power of the country to attract gold would speedily reassert itself."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The operation apparently will have little or no effect here. Reform of the currency is greatly needed, but it is unlikely that any proposal by Mr. Cleveland will find much real support after the recent elections."

Inquiry into the case of Captain Dreyfus, now confined in the French military prison for having sold information concerning the frontier to the Italian government and otherwise betraying the military secrets of the French government has disclosed the existence of a widespread system of spying, with which he was connected. Three more arrests have been made as the result of the inquiry, the persons arrested being two Germans named R. von Cassel and Schoenbeck and a Frenchman whose name the authorities have not given. General Monier, minister of war, ordered a search of their apartments, with the result of finding a number of incriminating documents revealing a plot of wide ramifications, and it is expected that a number of arrests in connection will soon be made.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

The Position of the Various European Powers Towards One Another.

How New American Loan Was Received in London—French Conspirators.

London, Nov. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says of the proposal to appropriate 65,000,000 francs for the campaign in Madagascar: "Despite the fact that eight members of the committee out of eleven favor the Madagascar credit, the debate in the chamber will be equally. The radicals and socialists will oppose the grant. It is widely felt that France has committed herself to a course likely to be extremely unpopular and far costlier than the government ventures to avow."

Speaking at Glasgow last night, Lord Rosebery stated that the Liberal programme would include Scotch and Welsh disestablishment. He declared that he did not despair of solving the problem which America, France, Austria and Hungary had solved. This reference to the house of lords is variously interpreted. The Times, in a leader, says it thinks it indicates that nothing will be done prior to an appeal to the country.

At a meeting of the central branch of the National Federation yesterday afternoon, Justin McCarthy said it was not true that the Irish Parliamentary party had ever pledged itself to any English government. They were as free as ever to declare their own terms and to break from any government refusing to recognize the full claims of the Irish people, whoever went out or came into office.

The United States loan of \$50,000,000 is hunted after by financiers. The Rothschilds have cabled the Belmont banking house to subscribe to the new loan promptly in their name.

The Times says in a leader on the American treasury loan: "It must draw gold from the hoards, which are most numerous in California and the west generally. We hope that the stipulation of gold subscription by the government will not bring about a premium on the metal through the government itself putting a kind of boycott on currency dollars. The interest in the experiment in the United States must be mingled with uneasiness. The effect promises to be small."

The Daily News says of the proposed bond issue in Washington: "The issue of treasury bonds in America will not be a market, but any step towards improving the United States currency would have a marked effect upon the situation. Confidence in American credit would strengthen and the power of the country to attract gold would speedily reassert itself."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The operation apparently will have little or no effect here. Reform of the currency is greatly needed, but it is unlikely that any proposal by Mr. Cleveland will find much real support after the recent elections."

Inquiry into the case of Captain Dreyfus, now confined in the French military prison for having sold information concerning the frontier to the Italian government and otherwise betraying the military secrets of the French government has disclosed the existence of a widespread system of spying, with which he was connected. Three more arrests have been made as the result of the inquiry, the persons arrested being two Germans named R. von Cassel and Schoenbeck and a Frenchman whose name the authorities have not given. General Monier, minister of war, ordered a search of their apartments, with the result of finding a number of incriminating documents revealing a plot of wide ramifications, and it is expected that a number of arrests in connection will soon be made.

A dispatch from Calcutta says: More than 6000 Waziris have gathered on the frontier of Waziristan, and are threatening the British party sent out to fix the boundary. An attack is expected by the British.

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard sends a dispatch to-night concerning the position of Germany in Europe and the relation of the Triple Alliance to the German position. The latter case basing his observations on Lord Rosebery's allusions to Russia in his Guildhall speech. The impression that England is tending towards a rapprochement with France and Russia, and an estrangement from the Triple Alliance, he says, causes uneasiness and regret, which are reflected in the Vienna papers.

Commenting on this dispatch, the Standard says: "Is Germany taking the place so long occupied by France, as the isolated power of Europe? The events of the last few weeks undoubtedly strengthen the impression that Emperor William's recent policy has not tended to increase the number of his friends, or the sense of security felt by his allies. Austria recognizes the need of England's support even to the maintenance of the Triple Alliance. She also perceives Emperor William's scarcely veiled hostility to England in matters in which she and Germany are jointly interested."

The Standard discusses the overthrow of Bismarck and Caprivi, remarking that the latter's fall is still unexplained. "It is not unnatural," says the writer, "that some persons conclude that Caprivi's retirement was due to the waywardness of the emperor. The people feel that the crown itself is the centre and cause of the changes to which Germany's foreign policy at this moment is quite inexplicable as her domestic policy, and a matter of far greater anxiety. When she knew her own mind a sense of security was the result. This is not so now."

At a meeting of the central branch of the National Federation yesterday afternoon, Justin McCarthy said it was not true that the Irish Parliamentary party had ever pledged itself to any English government. They were as free as ever to declare their own terms and to break from any government refusing to recognize the full claims of the Irish people, whoever went out or came into office.

The United States loan of \$50,000,000 is hunted after by financiers. The Rothschilds have cabled the Belmont banking house to subscribe to the new loan promptly in their name.

The Times says in a leader on the American treasury loan: "It must draw gold from the hoards, which are most numerous in California and the west generally. We hope that the stipulation of gold subscription by the government will not bring about a premium on the metal through the government itself putting a kind of boycott on currency dollars. The interest in the experiment in the United States must be mingled with uneasiness. The effect promises to be small."

The Daily News says of the proposed bond issue in Washington: "The issue of treasury bonds in America will not be a market, but any step towards improving the United States currency would have a marked effect upon the situation. Confidence in American credit would strengthen and the power of the country to attract gold would speedily reassert itself."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The operation apparently will have little or no effect here. Reform of the currency is greatly needed, but it is unlikely that any proposal by Mr. Cleveland will find much real support after the recent elections."

Inquiry into the case of Captain Dreyfus, now confined in the French military prison for having sold information concerning the frontier to the Italian government and otherwise betraying the military secrets of the French government has disclosed the existence of a widespread system of spying, with which he was connected. Three more arrests have been made as the result of the inquiry, the persons arrested being two Germans named R. von Cassel and Schoenbeck and a Frenchman whose name the authorities have not given. General Monier, minister of war, ordered a search of their apartments, with the result of finding a number of incriminating documents revealing a plot of wide ramifications, and it is expected that a number of arrests in connection will soon be made.

A dispatch from Calcutta says: More than 6000 Waziris have gathered on the frontier of Waziristan, and are threatening the British party sent out to fix the boundary. An attack is expected by the British.

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard sends a dispatch to-night concerning the position of Germany in Europe and the relation of the Triple Alliance to the German position. The latter case basing his observations on Lord Rosebery's allusions to Russia in his Guildhall speech. The impression that England is tending towards a rapprochement with France and Russia, and an estrangement from the Triple Alliance, he says, causes uneasiness and regret, which are reflected in the Vienna papers.

Commenting on this dispatch, the Standard says: "Is Germany taking the place so long occupied by France, as the isolated power of Europe? The events of the last few weeks undoubtedly strengthen the impression that Emperor William's recent policy has not tended to increase the number of his friends, or the sense of security felt by his allies. Austria recognizes the need of England's support even to the maintenance of the Triple Alliance. She also perceives Emperor William's scarcely veiled hostility to England in matters in which she and Germany are jointly interested."

The Standard discusses the overthrow of Bismarck and Caprivi, remarking that the latter's fall is still unexplained. "It is not unnatural," says the writer, "that some persons conclude that Caprivi's retirement was due to the waywardness of the emperor. The people feel that the crown itself is the centre and cause of the changes to which Germany's foreign policy at this moment is quite inexplicable as her domestic policy, and a matter of far greater anxiety. When she knew her own mind a sense of security was the result. This is not so now."

At a meeting of the central branch of the National Federation yesterday afternoon, Justin McCarthy said it was not true that the Irish Parliamentary party had ever pledged itself to any English government. They were as free as ever to declare their own terms and to break from any government refusing to recognize the full claims of the Irish people, whoever went out or came into office.

The United States loan of \$50,000,000 is hunted after by financiers. The Rothschilds have cabled the Belmont banking house to subscribe to the new loan promptly in their name.

The Times says in a leader on the American treasury loan: "It must draw gold from the hoards, which are most numerous in California and the west generally. We hope that the stipulation of gold subscription by the government will not bring about a premium on the metal through the government itself putting a kind of boycott on currency dollars. The interest in the experiment in the United States must be mingled with uneasiness. The effect promises to be small."

The Daily News says of the proposed bond issue in Washington: "The issue of treasury bonds in America will not be a market, but any step towards improving the United States currency would have a marked effect upon the situation. Confidence in American credit would strengthen and the power of the country to attract gold would speedily reassert itself."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The operation apparently will have little or no effect here. Reform of the currency is greatly needed, but it is unlikely that any proposal by Mr. Cleveland will find much real support after the recent elections."

Inquiry into the case of Captain Dreyfus, now confined in the French military prison for having sold information concerning the frontier to the Italian government and otherwise betraying the military secrets of the French government has disclosed the existence of a widespread system of spying, with which he was connected. Three more arrests have been made as the result of the inquiry, the persons arrested being two Germans named R. von Cassel and Schoenbeck and a Frenchman whose name the authorities have not given. General Monier, minister of war, ordered a search of their apartments, with the result of finding a number of incriminating documents revealing a plot of wide ramifications, and it is expected that a number of arrests in connection will soon be made.

DON'T LET ANOTHER WASH-DAY GO BY WITHOUT USING

YOU will find that it will do what no other soap can do, and will please you every way.

It is Easy, Clean, and Economical to wash with this soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

C. R. KING, VICTORIA, Agent for British Columbia.

THE EASTERN WAR.

Li Hung Chang Caricatured—The Japanese Advance.

London, Nov. 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says that the emperor received the foreign ministers to-day within the precincts of the Pekin palace. Li Hung Chang's vicissitudes have had a noteworthy effect upon his hold on the popular mind. A caricature published in Tientsin and posted on the wall represents him on the back of a tortoise with a cannon under his right arm sinking a Japanese cruiser. Another shows him as a fish at the point of being hooked. In the placard Li Hung Chang is called Wongpo, the lowest name of derision.

Col. von Hanneken lately submitted at the foreign board's request a scheme of military reorganization. The emperor and the Manchu statesmen approved the scheme, but the stratagem of certain wealthy Taotais frustrated it.

The Tokio correspondent of the Central News telegraphs: Japan has not yet received any peace overtures from China. If Japan accepts the American offer of mediation she will do so only upon certain conditions concerning the question of indemnity. It is understood that Japan's actual outlay for the war up to the present has been about thirty million pounds.

Dispatches from Field Marshal Yamagata say that he is continuing his advance in Manchuria. His left division is marching upon Sui Yen, where a force of twenty thousand Chinese is encamped. The right division recently routed a large force of Chinese cavalry on the road to Lin San Kwan, which was occupied later without opposition. The division is now advancing upon Wo Tin Ting, where the Chinese under General Tho have taken a position.

The Tientsin correspondent of the Times says: Prince Kung sent back to Port Arthur General Shiao with a force of two thousand men. They made a vigorous defence east of Kinchow on the 7th and checked the Japanese advance, though unsupported by the other commanders. Another severe fight took place on the 8th, when General Shiao was overcome by the Japanese then occupying Kinchow. Some thousands of refugees fleeing from Kinchow towards the villages in the vicinity were mistaken for the enemy by the Japanese, who fired on them from the defences, killing hundreds.

The Daily Graphic has this dispatch from Tientsin: Chinese reports emanating from Port Arthur are to the effect that the Chinese still hold two forts at Taitien Wan and have repulsed the Japanese after desperate fighting. The Japanese are said to be closing gradually around the Chinese position. At Port Arthur preparation has been made for the Japanese attack, and the garrison is resolved to offer a vigorous resistance. Part of General Sung's army has taken Kinchow and Motien Ling. The Japanese were routed and pursued for miles.

The Central News has this from its Shanghai correspondent: General Wei has been beheaded in consequence of the defeat of the Chinese army under him suffered at Ping Yang.

From Chemupo the Times has this dispatch: The rebellious Tonghaks are very active. The Japanese armed six hundred Korean soldiers and dispatched them against the rebels, whom the Koreans joined. The Tonghaks are issuing notices declaring that the king is a prisoner and must be delivered. They quote a secret message from the king appealing for help.

The Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: The pope follows the war in the east with interest, hoping that the collapse of China will favor the Christian propaganda. He wishes, after the war, to establish a hierarchy in China, and he will negotiate with Japan for diplomatic relations.

Officials of the Chinese government at Tientsin made the apologies demanded by the British government officials for the outrage committed by the Chinese soldiers on the steamship Ching Kang in August. The Ching Kang was saluted by the guns of the Taku forts and the required apology was made to the British minister.

A Great Battle is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain the victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag the victim to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore bodily health for many years.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sickness, indigestion and biliousness. 25c.

LOW SPIRITED AND WEAK.

An Unfortunate Condition Far Too Common Among the Women of Canada.

Low spirited and weak is a condition that aptly describes the condition of far too many women in this country. They are old in appearance when they should be in the prime of womanhood. They are martyrs to headaches, easily tired and indisposed to exertion, and are pale and sallow in complexion. To those who are thus unfortunately situated, the following letter from Mrs. Daniel Gavey, Gaspe Basin, Que., will point the road to renewed health. Mrs. Gavey says: "For a number of years I have been more or less of an invalid. I was low spirited, weak and not able to do very much of the household work. My appetite was bad and I suffered from headaches and slightly from asthma. I used several medicines without benefit, and at last was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used them for some time, and am again enjoying the very best of health. My whole system is toned up, and with the other troubles my asthma has disappeared. I consider Pink Pills an invaluable medicine, and recommend them to the thousands of women who are suffering as I was." In all cases of this kind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the only speedy and infallible cure. They enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves and drive out disease. Pink Pills cure when all other medicines fail. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent post paid on receipt of 5 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Every package contains the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Refuse all substitutes and imitations.

THE EASTERN WAR.

American Geological Official to Enter the Service of Japan.

San Francisco, Nov. 17.—M. D. King, chief engineer of the Pacific coast division of the United States geological and topographical survey department, has tendered his resignation, it is said, to enter the service of the Japanese government, and will leave on the next steamer for Japan. It is possible the representatives of the Chinese government in this city will prevent King from filling his contract.

London, Nov. 17.—A Yokohama dispatch says that a large number of sick and wounded Japanese soldiers are arriving in Ujina. The last of the conscripts who attained military age within the year 1894 are joining their representative colors.

London, Nov. 16.—The Morning Post has this dispatch from Shanghai: "The viceroy of the province of Sechnen has been arrested, charged with murdering a Tartar general in command of the provincial troops. His object was to hide his pecuniary interests. The viceroy has been stripped of his titles, rank and decorations in consequence of their discreditable failure in the battle of Ping Yang."

The Times publishes a dispatch from Tientsin saying that General Nieh reports that he was attacked at Taitienwan on November 11th, by the Japanese troops and succeeded in repulsing them. The Chinese general adds that the Japanese made a second attack upon the position he occupied on November 12. The Japanese were again repulsed and the Chinese pursued them toward Pungwang, which place General Nieh expected to reach soon after sending his report.

TUPPER