A BIG FIRE AT SKAGWAY

Bishoprick Lumber Co's Mill Totally Destroyed Last Friday.

Steamer Amur, which arrived yesterday, brought details of the burning of the mill at Skagway owned by Capt. Wm. Moore, of this city and others. The fire occurred last Friday night, and raged for two hours. It was one of the quickest fires on record. At 8 o'clock there was just a faint flare near the engine room. Not more than 10 seconds elapsed when the mill was wrapped in one tremendous flame, which sent sparks flying in all directions fanned by a 15-mile wind from the North.

Instantly that the heavens were illumined, a telephone alarm was sent in from the Idaho saloon, and almost simultaneously the fire whistle blew its alarm. Then the bugle of the troops, followed quickly by the ringing of the fire bell, announced the conflagration. Volunteers sprang from all sides, but it was perhaps eight minutes before a line of hose was laid and 15 minutes before a drop of water was thrown on the fire. By this time the mill was entirely enveloped in flames and all hope of its being saved was abandoned. When the water did come it was only used to prevent the spread of the flames and for putting out the fire in the edgings.

Fully a hundred people acted as firemen and lent all assistance possible. The firemen stayed at the scene until next morning, attending to the finishing touches. The origin of the fire seems a mystery. The fire must have started in the sawdust in the engine room, gradually eating its way along the floor and beneath it until the wind gave it life. Then all the light dust, dry as a bone, which had been accumulating for years, became ignited and the flames spread to every portion of the structure.

The mill was owned by the Moore Townsite people, but Stanley Bishoprick was working it on a lease. It is an unfortunate fire for Mr. Bishoprick, as he had just contracted for enough work to keep the mill in operation nearly all of the winter. The mill itself was a landmark of Skagway, being built in the early history of the city, the first logs having been cut by the townsite people, who operated a logging camp on the Skagway townsite. The mill cost $10,000.

NO OBJECTION TO CHINESE PUPILS

Summary of Reports Made By School Teachers on Subjects.

The following is a summary of the reports made by the different city school teachers with respect to the presence of Chinese pupils in the same classes with white children. The reports were made some time ago, but in view of recent developments, they may prove interesting, particularly as during the sessions of the Teachers' Institute, which were held yesterday afternoon and previous days, this same question has again come up with the idea of securing any modification of their previous answers which the teachers affected thought proper. As stated yesterday, the teachers were unanimously of opinion that nothing had developed which would cause them to change their opinions in this connection.

The questions submitted to the teachers were five in number, the two first being as to the pupil's age, address, and mode of dress are omitted as having no bearing on the question at issue.

1. General appearance as to cleanliness and tidiness of person? Two are reported as "fair," seven as "good," and the rest are described in the following terms: "Very satisfactory," "clean and tidy," "clean in person and clothing," "of cleanly and tidy appearance."

2. (a) General deportment in and about the school? Two are reported as "fair," ten as "good," one as "excellent" and two as "very good."

(b) Is he given to pilfering, profanity, or vulgarity of manner or speech? The answer in 13 cases is "no," in the other two cases no answer is given.

(c) Has he any vicious habits that you know of? In every one of the 15 cases the answer is "no."

(d) Is his presence in the school demoralizing, or in any way lowering in its influence on the white children? If so in what way? In 14 cases the answer is an unqualified "no"; in the other case the reply is: "I am not aware that his presence has any demoralizing effect."

3. What can you say of his in industry, aptitude, and progress in study? The answers are as follows:

1. "Very industrious and makes good progress."
2. Same answer.
3. "That each is good."
4. "Excellent."
5. "Excellent."
6. "Good."
7. "He is one of the brightest boys in his class."
8. "I find him very industrious and quick. He always learns his lessons well."
9. "Very good."
10. "Fair."
11. "All are fair."
12. "Industrious—progress in English slow, but good in other subjects, very apt in writing, spelling and mechanical arithmetic."
13. Same answer.
14. "Fairly industrious, aptitude, and progress except in reading very poor."
15. Same answer.

SPELLING OF GOLF TERMS.

Scottish Terminations Are Generally Accepted as Being Correct.

Much doubt exists, or, at any rate, much divergence of practice is shown, in the matter of spelling various golfing terms, says Golf Illustrated. Take the following words: Bogey, brassie, dormie stymie, caddie, bunker and mashie. These are the commonest spelling in use, but they are frequently rendered bogie, brassy, or brassey, dormy, stymy, or stymy, caddy, bunker and mashy.

Of the three clubs the bafy is the oldest, and there is no doubt that the "y" termination is the correct one. Probably it is on the analogy that the "Badminton" glossary gives the spelling of the other two as brassy and mashy. Use and wont, however, are almost entirely in favor of brassie, and certainly of mashie.

Dormie would also seem to be the correct form of the word if the analogy of stymie (also written stimie) and caddie is any guide, but "Badminton" gives it as dormy, while giving the undoubtedly correct "ie" termination to the other two.

Use and wont, no doubt, must be the ultimate factor in determining spelling. But, as golf is a Scottish game, the characteristic "ie" termination usually looks most convincing. It has also the practical advantage of only requiring the addition of an "s" to make the plural.

Old Stager—"I see this is your first campaign." Candidate—"It is. How did you guess it?" Old Stager—"You are distributing real Havana cigars."—Chicago Tribune.

Social.—The monthly social meeting of friends and members of the Society of Horticulture will take place in the City hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. A paper will be read by Mr. Gage on the culture of chrysanthemums, followed by a debate on the subject. The committee gladly welcome the attendance of visitors interested in the growth and culture of flowers.

STILL TUMBLING.

R. P. Rithet's Report Notes Downward Tendency of Freights.

The monthly freight and shipping report of R. P. Rithet & Co., for October, just issued, says: "The downward tendency of grain freights noted in our last month's report has continued, and without any demand rates are very hard to quote. Spot tonnage is in fair supply, but owners refuse to accept the low rates ruling. The nominal figure is about 15s. Three charters are reported for Sydney, Australia, from San Francisco, @ 15s. and one from Tacoma @ 20s., but these figures cannot be duplicated. Lumber freights are steady, with slight variations, and as the demand is good its influence on rates may be looked for before long.

We quote freights as follows: Grain, San Francisco to Cork, f. o., 15s. to 20s.; Portland to Cork, f. o., nominal; Tacoma and Seattle to Cork, f. o., nominal.

Lumber, British Columbia or Puget Sound to Sydney, 30s. to 31s. 3d.; Melbourne or Adelaide, 37s. 6d.; Port Pirie, 36s. 3d.; Fremantle, 47s. 6d.; Shanghai, 35s.; Kiao-Chau, 35s. to 40s.; Taku, 40s.; Vladivostock, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; West Coast, S. A., 37s. 6d. to 40s.; South Africa, 57s. 6d. to 60s. U. K. or Continent, 62s. 6d.

EDUCATING THE FARMERS

Farmers' Institute Meetings in Unorganized District of Lillooet.

In conformity with the wishes of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, a series of meetings were arranged by the Deputy Minister and addressed by that gentleman and Messrs Duncan C. Anderson and G. W. Clemons of Ontario. The Institute district of Lillooet, which is a large one, comprising as it does the east and west ridings of Lillooet Division, and part of the west riding of Yale Division, is as yet unorganized under the Farmers' Institute Act, and these meetings were designed to show the people of the district the advantages to be derived from Farmers' Institutes; the result being so far satisfactory that a petition is now being circulated for the authorization to organize. The first meeting was held at Lytton, presided over by the veteran fruit grower, Mr. Thos. G. Earl, and was well attended, many of whom lived a long way off. This, however, is a small factor in a country of magnificent distances, where the ladies, as well as those of the other sex, think nothing of starting off home twenty miles after a meeting. The orchard of Mr. Earl, which lies on the opposite side of the Fraser, and has to be reached by a small boat, was visited, by the party and regaled with the unequalled fruit grown by Mr. Earl, specimens of which were taken away by the Ontario visitors. Mr. Earl has about two and a half tons of grapes still on hand, after disposing of about an equal quantity, which he proposes to turn into wine. These grapes are mostly Eastern varieties, such as Concord, Niagara, etc., and which, on account of their peculiar flavor, to which the Western taste has not been educated, he finds some difficulty to dispose of, and he therefore proposes substituting California varieties, which find a ready sale. Mr. Earl and the other settlers on the western side of the Fraser at this point, labor under the great disadvantage of having to ferry all their produce by small boat, which not only adds greatly to the expense, but also to the risk. One of the Ontario gentleman remarked that one experience of the kind was quite enough for him and was thankful when he got to terra firma. It is reported that the government have the construction of a wire ferry now in hand; this is not before it was wanted, and will prove a great boon to that part of the country. The party the next day proceeded to Lillooet by stage, passing en route many good places amongst, which are the farm lately owned by Mr. Tom Seward, and now the property of the Church Mission Society of the Anglican church, which are making many improvements, including a $15,000 house; Mr. Robt. Ruddick's, Mr. Boring's, Mr. C. McGillivray's, Mr. Lochore's and other farms. Mr. Lachore is an up-to-date farmer, and is going in for dairying on modern principles. He is stocking his place with good milch cows of approved breeds, those bred in that part being range cattle, quite unfit for dairying purposes. The road between Lytton and Lillooet, which is comparatively new, runs along the eastern bank of the Fraser, and crosses the river at Lillooet by a good bridge, then road bed is good, rather narrow in places, especially along the precipices of the Fraser, which river is seen many hundreds of feet below. The gentlemen from Ontario, to whom this was a novel experience, were impressed with the excellence of the roads and the grandeur of the scenery, but one of them remarked that a little of it went a long way and he wished he had insured his life before leaving home; however, by leaning well over, away from the precipice, he managed to keep the vehicle from going over, and he breathed more freely when the country became less perpendicular.

At Lillooet the meeting was attended by all the leading men of the town and district, including Mr. A. W. Smith, M.P.P., Mr. C. Phair, government agent; Mr. S. Gibbs and others. It is most satisfactory to have the representatives of the people attend meetings of this kind, as not only does it show their appreciation of the efforts made in behalf of their constituents, but they become familiar with the wants and conditions and are in a better position to legislate intelligently on behalf of the agriculturist. Mr. Smith occupied the chair and the speakers were kept until a late hour answering question and giving such information as lay in their power.

Whilst at Lillooet visits were made to Mr. Smith's, Mr. Phair's and Mr. Santini's places, and the truly wonderful productiveness of this section fully realized. Where water is available it would seem that almost anything in the way of fruits and vegetables will grow and produce most exceptionable crops. Mr. Smith had a quantity of grapes of most excellent quality, besides other fruits. The Flemish Beauty pears grown by Mr. Phair were certainly larger and finer than any Mr. Anderson had previously seen. Mr. Santini, a merchant of Lillooet, has a fine young orchard, of which he is justly proud, and of which he is taking good care; his apples were exceptionally fine; his potatoes were being dug, the yield was abnormally great with no small potatoes, in fact, they were all large. He had a cellar full of melons, which he sells to the Indians. The difficulty and expense of transportation are practically prohibitory, as far as outside markets are concerned, the nearest point to a railroad being Lytton, nearly 50 miles distant, and therefore local markets have to be relied on entirely for everything, except cattle, which is produced. The party then proceeded to Pavilion, where the farm of Mr. Robt. Carson on Pavilion mountain, was visited. This mountain is perfectly flat on top, and of great extent. It is hard to imagine when once there that it is some three thousand feet above the level of the sea at Mr. Carson's. Nevertheless, it is so, and furthermore, crops of all kinds are produced in great perfection, wheat ripening well. Garden flowers and tender plants were untouched by frost when the visitors were there, which, considering the time of year, and the altitude, is probably unique. Mrs. Carson is a progressive dairywoman. She has a gasoline engine to run her separator, and her butter has a reputation all along the road, her principal market being in Cariboo. The only thing the visitors took occasion to criticize was her dairy cows, which are mostly range bred, and therefore do not do justice to this enterprising lady. Mr. Carson was busily engaged in threshing, the threshers being then present. A small grist mill is situated at the foot of the mountain at Pavilion, where the wheat produced in the vicinity is ground into a good article of flour. Several fine ranches are situated on Pavilion mountain, at all of which the last of harvesting and threshing was in progress. The land rises after passing the last of the ranches and the road enters the green timber until an altitude of some 5,000 feet is attained at its northern extremity, after which the road descends abruptly some 2,000 feet to Kelly lake. Here a new experience was in store for the gentlemen from Ontario in the shape of a brush brake. A brush brake is simply a pine tree with all the branches left on, of suitable size, fastened to the hind axle by the small end with about six feet of rone. With this contrivance the steepest grades are descended with the greatest ease to the horses who have a steady pull to support them. At the foot of the mountain a row of discarded brush brakes extends for half a mile or so. At Clinton a well attended meeting was held, and great interest evinced. Mr. Sones, the government agent, showed the visitors about and explained the conditions generally. He has some fine cows, which he is justly proud of. The altitude of Clinton, nearly 3,000 feet, precludes the possibility of successfully raising large fruits (small fruits only are successfully produced. At the Mound, however, a few miles from Clinton, but about 1,000 feet lower, on the Bonaparte river, apples can be produced. The journey to Ashcroft over the Cariboo wagon road, is easy, the only part that affected the nerves of the travelers is that part near Ashcroft where the road passes round a bluff on the Bonaparte. An excellent luncheon was had at Hat creek, where the finest Indian corn yet seen, was on the table. Onions and other vegetables are also produced in great abundance.

At Ashcroft the visitors were again gratified by the presence of Mr. Denis Murphy, M.P.P., who presided at the meeting. On account of delay in sending out notices and the late date on which the Ashcroft Journal is published, in which the announcement was made of the meeting, not as many of the farmers of the vicinity were present as could be wished. The meeting was nevertheless quite successful.

Proceeding to Kamloops by train, the party next went to Lower Nicola, a long tedious journey of sixty-four miles. There the meeting was presided over by the genial Mr. John Clapperton, the government offices being kindly placed at the disposal of the visitors by Mr. Murray, the government agent. A new bridge is being constructed at the crossing of the Nicola river, so the river had to be forded. Nicola is beautifully situated at the foot of the lake, with many fine ranches in the vicinity. The hotel of the town, "The Driard," is exceptionally good, and would do credit to a much larger town. On account of the altitude, 1,984 feet, only the hardier varieties of apples are produced. The visitors were taken about by Mr. Clapperton, and shown some good cattle. He has a fine lot of cattle, horses and pigs; his calves were being rounded up and weaned. They were exceptionally good and plainly showed the effect of pure bred sires.

The next meeting was held at Lower Nicola, which was well attended by many of both sexes in that vicinity. Mr. Dodding, a recent arrival from England, who has located there, is going into the pork curing business and dairying, with every prospect of success, and which he certainly deserves as a reward for his enterprise. Mr. G. B. Armstrong, who has a store at this point, was most assiduous in his attentions, and at the conclusion of the meeting immediately started a petition, which was signed by many of those present, and was subsequently left at Nicola for further signatures. The travelers then parted company, Mr. D. C. Anderson and Mr. Clemons going to Campbell creek, where they were joined by Mr. J. F. Smith, the secretary of the Kamloops Farmers' Institute, and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture returning home via Kamloops. On the whole, the meetings were successful, and the object for which they were held attained. The two lecturers most often were asked to speak on cattle raising, swine raising and advantages of farm life; the Deputy Minister of Agriculture speaking on the advantages of the Farmers' Institute system. The former, whilst being greatly taken with many things they saw, condemned in no measured terms the folly that many of the ranchers were guilty of, in breeding to cross bred sires. They pointed out that such a course would surely bring its own punishment in the deterioration of the progeny which was apparent in many places.

METEORS IN NOVEMBER

Observations to Be Taken of Shower of Leonids This Week.

A shower of what is known as the Leonid meteors is expected on November 14, and it is most important that, if possible, accurate observations should be obtained. Mr. Baynes-Reed, of the Victoria Meteorological Office, has been requested to assist in this matter by the director of the Toronto Observatory. Mr. Baynes Reed would be much obliged if any persons interested in astronomy would kindly send him any notes of observations they may be able to make on the 14th or 15th inst.

The following are the points upon which observations are desired:

1. The time of maximum star flights.
2. Number seen at this time in ten minutes. Give time of observation.
3. Direction of majority of flight. Give their general drift.
4. Any special flights. Position at their beginning and end.
5. Color as first seen. After bursting.
6. Many stars will leave trails which will last for some seconds. Give Length of time.
Character.
Straight or curved.
Direction of curve.
Direction in which the trail seemingly floats while disappearing.
7. Any general observations.

The following article from Whittaker's Almanac for 1902 may prove interesting:

Meteors, shooting stars, or falling stars, as they are variously called, are visible on every clear night of the year, and at certain epochs are presented in such numbers as to form abundant and imposing showers. There were brilliant showers of Leonids near the middle of November in the years 1799, 1833, 1866, 1867 and 1868, and it was confidently anticipated that the phenomena would recur in 1899 and 1900, but little or nothing was seen of the expected meteor storm. There will be little prospect of its return in November, 1902, as the parent comet (Tempel, 1866, I.) and the denser part of the meteor stream passed through perihelion in 1899, and are now speeding their way outwards to beyond the orbit of Uranus. Moreover the moon will be full at about the middle of November, 1902, and her brilliant light would obliterate the majority of the meteors even if they returned. The non-appearance of these meteors in 1899 and 1900 proved very disappointing to those who watched for them, and it seems that the large planets, Jupiter and Saturn, are mainly responsible. In recent years these bodies have sufficiently disturbed the meteor stream to enable the denser portion of it to escape actual rencontre with the earth. The few Leonids that were seen in 1899 and 1900 were simply outlying members of the system, and for the present that magnificent meteor shower which has rendered the month of November so famous must be regarded as lost to us. Other circumstances in future years may bring about the restoration of the shower in 1933, 1966 or 1999, but it remains for mathematicians to investigate the conditions and to indicate the probabilities of the case. The swifter class of meteors are from about 80 to 50 miles in height, and their velocity about 40 miles per second. The large snow-moving fireballs often penetrate our atmosphere to within 20 and 30 miles of the earth's surface. The majority of the known meteoric systems are annular in their apparitions, but others are periodical, and are only displayed in their richest intensity after long intervals of time.

CHINESE IN THE SCHOOLS

Denied That Their Presence in Classes Results in Disorder.

The regular monthly comparing of notes between the city teaching staff and the city superintendent is now on. The principals were in session with Mr. Earle Monday afternoon, and yesterday the teachers of the intermediate divisions were given an audience. The subjects of discussion yesterday were as to school discipline in general—the matter of lessons, particularly the penalty lessons, more or less liberally bestowed on recalcitrant and backward pupils, by way of "keeping in" after hours, and lastly, but by no means least, the subject of the presence of Chinese pupils at some of the schools.

On the latter subject the city superintendent last year asked for specific report on the matter, and received from each teacher concerned his or her ideas bearing on the much mooted question as to their desirability of teaching Chinese along with white pupils. These reports were strikingly unanimous that in so far as the teachers and school discipline were concerned, the presence of the Chinese boys was not to the slightest degree a discordant note. The teachers who made these reports last year were yesterday asked to express themselves on the subject in the light of anything which might have transpired since the reports had been written, which might cause the writers to modify their opinions as therein set forth. Everyone concerned again expressed entire satisfaction with the present state of affairs. Mr. Eaton stated afterwards, with respect to the reported subversion of order in classes caused by the inability of the Chinese to understand what they are told, that there was absolutely nothing to warrant such rumors and, in fact, that they were pure fabrications.

The teachers in the junior division will meet the superintendent this afternoon.

HYDRAULICING IN ATLIN

Handsome Returns Secured by the Big Companies This Year.

C. Dubois Mason, who lately returned from his season's sojourn in Atlin, reports that the outlook in that district is particularly bright. Mr. Mason thinks that the output for the season will be oetween $750,000 and $1,000,000, although the number of men at work on the placers this year has been smaller than was the case in 1901. Much gold is being taken out by the big hydraulic companies which will swell the total recovered for the year to the figures named.

The Delamarre syndicate, on McKee creek, will take out nearly $70,000 this season before they close for the season. $40,000 of this was taken out after Mr. Delbanaire's return from France last August. This same company, after expending thousands of dollars in getting their machinery to work last year, expected to have a very large clean up, but after work had been stopped and the riffles cleaned up the total was only a few hundred dollars. However, this year the showing, as may be seen from the above, will be most handsome, and all hands interested are highly elated.

The Featherstone syndicate will take out about as much gold as the Delamarre syndicate. While on Wright creek the men working the claim "on lay" for the owners, Mr. Gavin Burns and Mr. Mason are making a good thing. It is stated that upwards of $100,000 had been expended on the adjoining claim by the White Pass people, but without securing any returns, and the ground was abandoned. Messrs Burns and Mason's claim is the next one above, and is now beginning to make a very good showing. It is confidently expected the next year will develop a state of things similar to that experienced on the Delamarre and other properties.

Business in a general way, while not anything too brisk, is still satisfactory, and with the development of other hydraulic properties next year should be exceedingly good.

Mr. Mason states that the government mineralogist, Mr. Robertson, expressed himself as most impressed with the richness and capabilities of the Atlin country during his recent trip through that portion of the province. Many large deals affecting what is supposed to be very valuable hydraulic ground, are now pending, and everything points to greatly increased activity all over the district, and a consequently much larger output of gold next season.

NOTES FROM KASLO.

Fine Samples From Lardo—Zinc Ore For Shipment.

Kaslo, B. C., Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Mr. Joseph Carton, owner of several claims just adjoining the Great Britain mineral claim in the Lardo, arrived from his property recently with some very rich ore samples and assays which were obtained from them, prove that his claims are as valuable, if not more so, than that of the more known Great Britain. Some considerable development work has been done on the claims by Mr. Carton, but up to within a short time ago no results were obtained. Now that the lead has been struck it is his intention to more fully develop the property, and to thoroughly prove its value.

A surveying party has returned from the Knob Hill claim, in Gerrard, and they report that the Linsom group, of which the Knob Hill is part, is looking extremely well. There is a considerable amount of ore ready for shipment, and a force of men are at work there, under the directions of Mr. A. C. Garde, of the Payne mine, who holds a bond on the property.

In the Woodberry district the activity is still very marked, and one of the properties, the Giant, has just changed hands under a bond of $20,000. Reports from the Pontiac at the head of the creek are also continuing in their favorable nature, and a large amount of ore is waiting for raw-hiding to commence, when shipping will, it is anticipated, be continuous.

There are several carloads of zinc ore, from different Slocan properties, awaiting shipment in the Kaslo depot. In connection with these ores there is much talk of the advisability of a zinc smelter being built and operated on this side of the line.

TRAGEDY AND SUPERSTITION.

Alaskan Indians Said to Have Committed Atrocious Murder.

Stories of Tragedies arising out of superstition are told by Juneau and Douglas correspondents. A despatch received by the Seattle Times from Skagway, dated on Saturday, says: "A report arrived from Juneau this morning to the effect that a most horrible example of witchcraft and superstition was reported from Hoonah, an Indian village about 40 miles distant. The Indians took a man who was believed to be possessed of a devil and made him the victim of the most horrible atricities.

"They finally buried him in the earth and cut off his head inch by inch. Officers have hurried to the scene on a special steamer. The delayed steamer from Atlin, which will arrive Monday, will doubtless bring a complete account of the affair."

Writing on November 4th, the Douglas correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "Word comes here from Hoonah, village, Chicagof Island, to the effect that the Indians of that vicinity are in a very much agitated condition, and that violence to white residents is feared.

"The Indians are believers in witchcraft, and a few days ago, in their tribal way, convicted one of their own number of practising the wiles of a witch and starved her to death tied to a tree.

"Very few white residents are known to be in the vicinity, but relatives of these who reside in this community are much concerned as to their safety, fearing that the frenzy of the natives will cause them to attack the whites."

"You don't have much to say on public questions?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum. "I am very much inclined to think that in modern affairs public questions are of less consequence than private misunderstandings."—Washington Star.

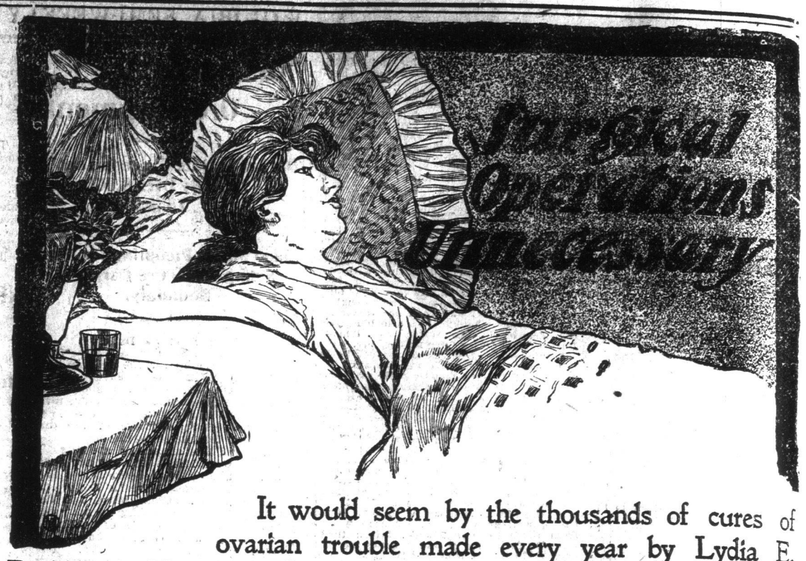
Papa—"You were up late last night, daughter." the road enters

Daughter—"Yes papa, our fresh air club met on the verandah."

Papa—"Who belongs to your fresh air club?"

Daughter, slowly and somewhat reluctantly—"Well—Jack—and—me."

Death's Hand.—The death occurred yesterday of James McIntosh, aged 45 years, a native of Thurso, Caithness, Scotland, and for some years a well known carpenter of this city. He was employed at the bench in the firm of Smith and Clark, and later took up ranch life at Saltair, B. C. He leaves a son, James A. McIntosh, of this city, and two daughters, Miss Annie McIntosh and Mrs. G. G. Meldram, of this city, to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. G. G. Meldram, 63 Frederick street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 p.m.



It would seem by the thousands of cures of ovarian trouble made every year by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that the above statement is true.

When a physician tells a woman suffering with ovarian or womb trouble that an operation is necessary, it of course frightens her.

The very thought of the operating table and the knife strikes terror to her heart.

And our hospitals are full of women who are there for ovarian and womb operations!

It is quite true that these troubles may reach a stage where an operation is the only resource, but such cases are much rarer than is generally supposed, because a great many women have been cured by Mrs. Pinkham's medicine after the doctors had said the operation must be performed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been very successful in curing ovarian troubles. In fact, up to the point where the knife must be used to secure instant relief, this medicine is certain to help.

Ovarian troubles are easily developed from womb troubles, and womb troubles are so very common that ovaritis is steadily on the increase among women. It is, nevertheless, a most serious trouble, and to recommend wrong treatment for it is a crime for which there cannot be too deep a penalty.

It is, therefore, with full consciousness of the seriousness of the disease, and the steady failure of other medicine to cure it, that we present for ovarian and womb trouble **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** as the most certain to help of any medicine in the world to-day. Any person who could read the letters in Mrs. Pinkham's files at her office in Lynn, Mass., would be convinced of the efficiency of Mrs. Pinkham's Compound.

The strongest and most grateful statements possible to make come from women who have escaped the operating table by the use of this medicine. Let any woman suffering from these troubles, or anything which may develop into them, write and get Mrs. Pinkham's advice. If you are beyond the reach of the medicine, you will be frankly told so, but, if not, you will be fully, and carefully, and kindly advised.

WISE IS THE WOMAN WHO BELIEVES IN LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Three letters as proof taken from hundreds received during the current year.

August 29th, 1901.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Some time ago I wrote you how I suffered. The doctor called my trouble congestion of the womb; also stated that my womb was turned so that I could never have any more children, and that the only cure was an operation. I was so sore and swollen across me that it hurt me to walk. At time of menstruation I suffered terribly. A friend advised me to write to you, and after receiving your reply to my letter, I gave up doctoring with the doctor, and followed your advice, for which I cannot thank you enough.

"**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable** Compound proved to be just the medicine I needed, and saved me from a terrible surgical operation. After a time I gave birth to a nice boy. He has always been healthy and is the joy and sunshine of our home. I know had it not been for your medicine I never would have had my little boy. May God bless you in the good you are doing for suffering women."

MRS. GEORGE HOLLAND,
54 Grove Ave., East Providence, R.I.

Mrs. M. G. Merritt, Payson, Arizona, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I thought I would write to you as I have been taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"I had been sick for twelve years. I suffered a great deal with my ovaries and kidneys, had a discharge with a bad odor. Would bloat up after eating, felt tired all the time. The doctor said an operation was necessary.

"I commenced taking your medicine last April and it has cured me. I have gained in weight, and feel better than I have for years."

Mrs. F. O. Veghte, Roselle, N.J., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to thank you for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** which cured me, after I had suffered for years with ovarian troubles. The pain in my back was agonizing, and I had leucorrhœa very badly. I doctored until I thought there was no hope for me, and although it was strongly against my principles to take anything not prescribed by a doctor, finally I began to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It did me so much good that I continued its use, and I am now entirely free from pain and disease, and escaped a dreadful surgical operation. Anyone who knows the agony caused by ovarian troubles, will understand how thankful I am for the great change in me, which I am eternally grateful to you. For years I have nursed women in confinement cases, and I know how terribly women suffer from female disorders, and in all my experience I have never known of anything else that would really help those who are afflicted. I believe your Vegetable Compound will cure the very worst case of female weakness."

By a $5000.00 forfeit the above letters are guaranteed to be genuine.

BOGOTA HAS FIRST FIGHT

Colombian Gunboat Formerly Freighter Cutch in Action on Colombian Coast.

Panama, Nov. 12.—The first American casualties as a result of the revolution, occurred yesterday. The Colombian fleet captured a boat having on board correspondence showing the whereabouts of two revolutionary schooners loaded with provisions.

The government warships headed for the place, and on arrival there the Bogota (formerly the Dutch of British Columbia) manned by an American crew commanded by Capt. Marmaduke, lowered two boats with armed men, but as the schooners were aground they waited until high tide to attack them. In the meantime the revolutionists were discovered in ambush close to the beach, and when the Bogota's boats pulled ahead the second time, the rebels opened fire on them, killing the ship's armorer, Rich Kane, of Washington, and wounding Geo. Walker, who was shot through the legs. A seaman named Clark and Lieut. Vasquez were also wounded, but not seriously. The Bogota and Chucato then opened fire on the enemy and killed every man in sight; one shot fired at a group of 10 rebels, who were most actively engaged at the boat's crew, killed every one of them.

Gunner Cross, of the Bogota, thinks that from 40 to 50 rebels were killed. One of the schooners, the Helvetia, loaded with rice, was captured, but the first seen at the second schooner set her on fire and she was completely destroyed with her cargo. The body of Kane will be buried here with military honors.

CANADA'S FAR NORTHERN COAL

Belt of Bituminous Coal Similar to That of Cape Breton.

From Toronto Star.

"There is a belt of bituminous coal in the Canadian Arctic. The surface indications crop up from 63 to 165 degrees west longitude, and from latitude 69 to 81 north, running in a north-easterly direction, similar to the coal area in Cape Breton. The drift is about 3,000 miles long, commencing from Kotzebue Sound on the mainland of Alaska and appearing next at Corwin coal mine and Thetis coal mine, from where the gold mines at Cape Nome, Alaska, receive their coal supplies."

So says Capt. Bernier, the next and best fitted aspirant for the North Pole. Take a map of North America and look at the archipelago north and west of Hudson's Bay. Here is the old Franklin stamping ground and in the mazes of these islands he lost the North-West passage. The coal dip runs from the mainland north-east through these islands.

At Mercy Bay, 500 miles north of Great Slave Lake, in the North-West Territories, McClure, the Arctic explorer, wintered in 1852, '53 and '54, and burnt Canadian coal at his winter quarters.

Other explorers have reported it at five other places on this same north-east trend through the islands. Melville, Bryan, Martin and Bathurst islands are all known to contain coal. On Grinnell Land carbon only has been reported, but on North Cornwall, 75 miles due north, coal crops out again, though here evidently of a different lay. Following the direction of this latter drift, however, we find that Sir George Nares ship, the Discovery, found coal on Lady Franklin Bay, Grout Land, in 1878-9, which was afterwards noted in the same neighborhood by Major Greely, 1881-83. From Grant Land it crosses to Greenland, where Peary's new report, soon to be issued, probably traces its continuation.

American whalers every year, fitting out from San Francisco on the Pacific and New Bedford on the Atlantic, fish in the Canadian Arctic north and east of the mouth of the Mackenzie. Their crews burn coal from the same vein. New Bedford and Gloucester fishermen catch Canadian halibut in the Hudson Bay and burn Canadian coal. New Bedford whalers winter in Fox Channel, loading up with Canadian whale blubber and—burning Canadian coal.

We dwell here at the head of the lakes in the basin of the St. Lawrence, and all around us lies wealth we know nothing about. We grow weak and dependent upon another country for coal, a necessity of life for half the year, while our territory, east, west and north, holds coal in abundance. Already foreigners are claiming the Arctic Islands. Those to the north of Canada, though abutting directly on our main coast, are not, Capt. Bernier says, on the official Dominion maps even. The first man with a flag that goes up there might claim the whole archipelago, as Sverdrup did with 1,500 miles of new coast this year. It is time, it would seem, to look farther north of us than the pulpwood of the Height of Land.

Coal can be mined in the Arctic as cheap as gold. It is as warm underground in Cape Nome as it is in Pennsylvania. Vessels navigate the northern sounds and fiords in search of whale and seal, and in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. Coal could be transported in ships to Fort Churchill, on Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of the Nelson. A railway is already, though vaguely, projected to extend to Moose Factory on James Bay, from North Bay, on Lake Nipissing.

When Canada gets the Pole and opens up the North-West passage; when a railway taps the Hudson's Bay and brings us coal from the Arctic; when the Province of Ontario goes north for all the north, there is, "Mr. Ross will feel a pretty big man, eh," to quote the hardy Quebec captain, who intends to go north and claim all these Arctic lands for Canada next summer.

A PARROT STORY.

Amusing Anecdotes of a Talking Bird.

From Daily Mail.

I first made the acquaintance of the particular parrot concerning whom I propose to relate certain things, at the house of a friend in Liverpool.

The bird was extremely handsome—a fine specimen of the blue-fronted Amazon—rather cross, I thought, and, prob pudor! he had no better name than "Polly." He did not seem to be particularly accomplished. Indeed, all that I could make out of his conversation was an excellent imitation of Liverpool newsboys calling the "Liverpool Echo" and a frequently-repeated remark "Don't like him at all. No, I don't. I don't like him at all." This was given with a great spreading and fluttering of feathers.

The longer the bird who consented to take the name of Cato stayed with us the more copious did his vocabulary and his variety of voices become. He had a coaxing voice, a strident and repellent voice—the kind of voice stage tyrants used to have—a well-bred drawing-room voice, and a horribly and unspeakably vulgar voice. He lived sometimes in the kitchen, but generally in the dining room, which was separated from the drawing room only by folding doors, through which any loud talking was heard but too easily unless heavy curtains were drawn over the doors.

One day when there were no such curtains drawn, a visitor—a woman—called on my wife. Cato was in the dining room, and not long after conversation had been going on in the drawing room he started an incoherent and unintelligible monologue, very loud, in the atrociously vulgar voice to which I have above referred. When this had gone on for some little time the visitor rose, said to my wife, "Is that your little boy talking in there?" and took her departure. We have not always been fortunate with our parrots and our visitors.

One day, then, one of the maids came up to tell me that Cato had all the symptoms of a bad cold. On this I hied me down with my companion, taking as equipment some whiskey slightly diluted, some red pepper and a teaspoon. With the pepper and whiskey I prepared in the teaspoon a beverage which may fairly be called an unfailing remedy, and to which the bird had taken kindly on a previous occasion.

I opened the door of the cage and proffered him the healing drink. Not a word would he have to say to it. He danced at it, he fluffed up his feathers, he said that he didn't like it at all, and he muttered and mumbled things which were evidently meant in doubt and anger. Presently I spoke to him like a grandfather, saying: "My good bird, you have had this before; it cured you then. Why don't you take it now? It isn't poison." Upon which he looked at me, said, "Well, I thought it was," and proceeded to lap it up as a kitten would lap milk.

THE SECOND NIGHT.

Roman Catholic Bazaar in Drill Hall Again Well Patronized.

The second night of the bazaar at the institute hall was again well patronized, and the ladies deserve a great deal of credit for the way in which it is being conducted. The Victoria Athletes gave a very interesting performance of strength, agility and quickness. Mr. Mellish's illuminated club-swinging was one of the features. Tonight Prof. Peters will again perform and mystify the people. All those holding tickets for raffles are desired to be present tonight. Mrs. Harlock, Mrs. and the Misses Powell deserve great credit for the smooth way things are run in the refreshment rooms. A lot of oil paintings lent by T. Bamford adorn the walls of the refreshment rooms, adding to their charms.

The electric lighting, which greatly helps to heighten the effects of the decorations, was installed by Nesbitt & Co., free of charge.

Hot lunch will be served every day from 12 to 2 p.m., and high tea from 6 p.m. on.

The centrepieces and crawnwork handkerchiefs in Mrs. Lubbe's stall both took first prize at the exhibition.

A Small Blaze.—The fire brigade was called out to quench a small fire in Minor's jewelry shop on Yates street, below Government, about half past six last evening. No damage was done.