

TERMS:
THE DAILY COLONIST.
Published Every Day except Monday
For year, postage free to any part of Can-
ada.....\$10 00
Part of a year at the same rate.
For week, if delivered..... 20
THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.
For year, postage free to any part of the
Dominion or the United States..... \$1 50
Six months..... 75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly
ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES.
REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as dis-
tinguished from everything of a transient char-
acter—that is to say, advertising referring to
regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Busi-
ness, Government and Land Notices—pub-
lished in the Colonist, per line, solid nonpara-
lled, the duration of publication to be specified at
the time of ordering advertisements.
More than one fortnight and not more than one
month, 60 cents.
More than one month and not more than one
fortnight, 80 cents.
Not more than one week, 50 cents.
No advertisement under this classification in-
serted for less than \$1.00 and accepted other-
wise for every day insertion.
Theoretical advertisement, 10 cents per line
each insertion.
Advertisements accompanied by special
instructions inserted at ordered out.
Advertisements discontinued before expiration
of special period will be charged as if con-
tinued for full term.
Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly
contracts.
WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line
solid nonparallel, each insertion. No advertise-
ment inserted for less than \$1.
TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS—For line solid non-
parallel: First insertion, 10 cents; each subse-
quent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Adver-
tisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per
line each insertion. No advertisement inserted
for less than \$1.00.
Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral
notice, 50 cents extra.
Where notices are inserted they must be ALL
WRITTEN—NOT MOUNTED ON WOOD.

VANCOUVER:
Branch Office of The Colonist, 609 Hastings
street. A. GOODMAN, Agent.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Mr. Anderson, who was sent to Japan by the Federal government to examine into the prospects for developing trade between that country and Canada, has come home an enthusiast. Those of us who have given attention to the subject, will not be surprised at this; but Mr. Anderson's enthusiasm is a revelation to himself and will, we are sure, be a revelation to Eastern people. He is particularly impressed with the future of Victoria in connection with this trade. This city, he said yesterday, has a brighter future before it than Montreal. This may seem extravagant, but we believe it to be the sober truth. There are good reasons for so believing, some of which we shall present.

The population of Japan is about 42,000,000. The nation is just on the threshold of progress. Great as has been the trade expansion of the last decade, marvellous as have been the strides of the people towards civilization, the movement has as yet only superficially touched the masses. It is doubtful if more than ten per cent. of the population has participated in the great regeneration, which is the wonder of the world; but the movement is spreading, and, as such movements do, in ever widening circles. The progress of the next decade will far outstrip that of the past ten years in the number of people to be affected by it, and consequently in the expansion of Japanese commerce. The new Japan will be almost as great a customer for the products of America as the United Kingdom has been. The United States will enjoy a large share of the trade to be developed, but owing to the fact that the supply of farm produce in the United States has nearly reached its limit, and that hereafter may be less than the country needs at home, Japan will have to look to Canada for the greater part of its wheat and meats. It is needless to say that Canada's possible yield in these lines is immensely in excess of what is now produced. Japan will consume enormous quantities of lumber and iron. We have both in this province. Mr. Anderson says that the amount of spruce pulp imported into Japan is enormous. We can manufacture pulp here in unlimited quantities. In view of these and other considerations that need not be mentioned, it is very clear that an enormous commerce can be developed between Canada and Japan, and for this commerce Victoria holds a commanding position. What has made New York what it is the fact of that city being the headquarters of the great trade between America and Europe. A title only of the commerce which New York enjoys with Great Britain would build up a city here greater than any in Canada, and there is no ground for doubt that in the very near future such a trade can be developed with Japan.

The Colonist has taken every opportunity to urge upon the Dominion government the importance of doing what it can to promote this trade. We have had some very favorable expressions of opinion from individual ministers, and we are glad to be able to recognize in the mission of Mr. Anderson, proof that the government as a whole appreciates the importance of the subject. The Eastern press has been very slow about seconding our efforts, which is not surprising, perhaps, for the press of this province has held aloof. Those papers which are supposed to have the ear of the ministers, have hardly done their duty in this matter, but this is probably more due to neglect than to failure to recognize how much there is to be gained by the adoption of

a broad and liberal policy. The Eastern press is, as a rule, unable to see very far west. Its eyes are too full of the smoke of party controversy. It can find space for miles of rubbish about some little, petty thing; but if once in three months it mentions the marvellous possibilities of the Pacific Coast of Canada, it thinks it has done its duty. We hope that when Mr. Anderson gets home and has had an opportunity of talking to the newspaper men, he will impart some of his enthusiasm to them. There is a good deal in what he said, when the Colonist complained to him of Eastern apathy on this great subject. He said that it was because Eastern people do not know the facts.

As a practical suggestion towards the development of our commerce with Japan, we urge the appointment by Canada of a resident agent or agents in Japan ports, whose duty it shall be to keep our business men advised of what the market there needs. If this was done much good would result at once. Such an agent could act as correspondent for our merchants and manufacturers. It might be sufficient for the government to pay only a comparatively small salary, that is sufficient to meet actual cost of living, and permit the agent to supplement it by work done for business houses. After a short time the government salary could be withdrawn.

LET US WORK TOGETHER.

Our evening contemporary is wrong in saying that the Colonist took from its columns the idea that the provincial government ought to do something to keep in the province the thousands who will come here next year and will not go to the Klondyke. We are very sure that we did not take the idea from the Times, for the reason that we did not advance any such idea. What we urged was that the Dominion government should do what it could in that line. We are quite in sympathy with the suggestion of our contemporary that if the provincial government can do anything in the way it ought to do it, but our appeal was directed to Ottawa and not to the other side of James Bay. We suggest to our contemporary that we both have too many and too important interests in common to waste our energy in quibbling about who thinks of a thing first, and we ought both to be able to forget, when it comes to fighting the battle of British Columbia and Victoria, that there are two sides to politics in any arena. We invite the Times to join with us in an appeal to the Dominion government to come to the help of our province in this emergency. Never mind what it has done in this line heretofore. We will concede that it has done everything in its power. Never mind whether the Colonist has or has not copied from it. Let those things be forgotten, and let us both get in and do the best we can for the future. Every influence ought to be brought to bear upon the Dominion government that can be devised. Every argument ought to be presented to the provincial government that can be thought of. What we are anxious to promote is not political. We have all the time there is to fight over political issues, but we will have only one chance to get the Klondyke trade, and the reflex influence of the Klondyke rush. Let us improve this chance to the best of our ability. All that both the papers can do will be little enough. It would be a pity, therefore, to allow jealousy, or political differences, or a desire to score a political point, or anything of that kind to interfere with the work.

We think that it would be a most excellent thing to require all persons who contemplate going into the Yukon to prospect for gold to take out a license in advance and to have these licenses sold in the British Columbia dities. If our contemporary has expressed any opinion on this point it has escaped our notice. What does it think about it? Mr. Sifton will be here, perhaps to-day, and almost certainly this week. Shall not both the daily papers urge this action upon him? If it is adopted it will be worth millions to us, if it will compel every miner destined for the Yukon to call at a British Columbia port.

We think it would be an excellent thing if the Dominion government would undertake to advertise all over the United States that the Yukon mines are in Canada, and that full duties are collected on all goods imported from the United States. We believe the Times holds the same views. Will it not join with us in giving expression to them? We mention these matters now, because of Mr. Sifton's approaching visit. Local matters, that is things which the local government can do, can be considered by and by. What we want to demonstrate is that, much as we differ on political issues, there is absolute harmony between us on these vital ques-

tions. We tell our contemporary that it never had and need never hope to have again such an opportunity presented to labor for the good of Victoria and British Columbia. We have reached a crisis in the history of the province and city. There is work to be done. The subject is one worthy of the highest patriotism and the best statesmanship. It is worth many dollars to the newspapers, for if the business of this city develops, as we believe it will under the right conditions, daily newspapers will prosper as they never have prospered here. There is every incentive for action. Let us unite our efforts.

Two or three weeks ago the Colonist carelessly spoke of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe as the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." The next morning a half dozen corrections were received, and since then they have been coming in from all points of the compass. Seattle, San Francisco, Chicago and divers other points have been heard from. In the hope that we may be in time to prevent a deluge of letters on this subject from Europe, Asia, Africa and South America, we will mention that we are aware that Julia Ward Howe wrote the poem in question. The corrections prove two things. One is that people read the Colonist, and the other that a lot of people were better posted than the Colonist on this point. The funny thing about the corrections is that every one seems to be based on the supposition that the corrector is the one who detected the blunder. We did not publish the correction before, because it appeared as if everyone knew the truth about it already. There are likewise some corrections which it is not worth while making. For example: A speaker once gave the following sentiment: "Woman, without her, man would be a savage." Next day it appeared in print in this shape: "Woman, without her man, would be a savage." Asked why he did not correct so absurd a blunder, the editor said he was not sure about it and it was not much of a mistake anyhow. Harriet Beecher Stowe did not write the poem referred to, but she might have done it.

The Roseland miner says that Roseland has got its second wind, which means that it has had all the wind knocked out of it. Those people who a few months ago were talking about the end of the Roseland boom simply mistook the froth for the ale. The froth has been blown off, and the real substance remains. There is not the least reason for anyone to discount the anticipations of the future of Roseland. It did not grow to a city of twenty thousand in a year, but the people who said it would were simply judging from superficial indications. On the other hand, those who said that there will in a short time be a city like Butte or Helena there will see their predictions fulfilled.

To trick up the Columbian and not find something incorrect about the Colonist would be a novelty. On Saturday our interesting contemporary alleged that the Colonist has at last been driven to admit that the Turner government holds public opinion in contempt. Will our interesting friend tell us what special edition of the Colonist it receives? If any one is getting out an edition of this paper containing such things we want to know it, and we shall see out an injunction at once. The editions printed in this office never contained any such statement as the Columbian mentions, and we would not like to accuse it of printing what it knows to be untrue.

The Kootenian speaks of the provincial government being a working force in Dominion elections. We hope this will never be. The government of British Columbia has quite enough to do to attend properly to the affairs of this province. Individual members of the government are of course at liberty to do what they like, but as a government they should maintain a strict neutrality.

We commend the frankness of the Kootenian as illustrated in the extract which we quote from it to-day. The Kootenian is an opposition paper, and we are sorry to see appears inclined to continue in opposition; but it has distinctly taken a high ground in its discussion of provincial politics, which is a matter for congratulation.

The Hawaiian annexationists are hurrying their cause by clamoring to be admitted to the United States with the rights of statehood. Many Americans who are willing to take the islands as a territory will not touch them as a state.

A very recent private letter from Dawson City says that the food prospects are very poor. The writer of the letter went from Dyea to Dawson in a month with a year's supply of provisions.

We fancy that the telegrapher, who wired that there was great excitement in Halifax over the arrival of the Yantic, must have meant to say amusement.

Curious, isn't it, how nature almost always puts gold where it is hard to get? This is what makes the yellow metal the great civilization.

The News-Advertiser says Vancouver is to have the Klondyke trade because Sir William Van Horne has promised to put on a line of steamers from that city to the North in the spring. What Sir William said was that the C. P. R. will put on a line from Victoria and Vancouver. We understand that the company will put the two cities on an equal footing. As the Colonist has already said, there is no cause for rivalry between Victoria and Vancouver in this matter, for there will be business enough for both.

DR. SHELTON JACKSON expresses the hope that the Canadian government will enforce regulations against foreigners in the Yukon for he says that will keep United States citizens in Alaska. It would be an excellent plan to oblige the good doctor in this matter.

VINDICATING THE LAW.

How an Eminent Jurist of the Royal City Taught Himself to Respect the Statutes.

It is a grand old axiom of British justice that the law is no respecter of persons. No one realizes this better than does a certain well-known exponent of the law now resident in New Westminster, who is also an enthusiastic lover of field sport and takes great delight in the chase. The foot-hill of the verdant valley, and wishing that his Irish ancestors could only see him now.

History records that he was the first sportsman abroad when the present season opened, and it was only a brief hour after he started out that he dug up a good-sized bird and he put it down with a charge of No. 6. Doggie retrieved, and what was the consternation of the hunter to see that it was unmistakably a hen pheasant.

"That was the time I caught you," he soliloquized. "Breaking the law is it, are you? Well, it's myself will show you that the revised statutes of the province of British Columbia, and more especially that portion thereof relating to the protection of game birds, are made to be observed, not to be set at naught."

Here the eminent jurist became immersed in thought, as he again took up the thread of his self-communion. "President! President! That's what I want. There is, I believe, a precedent in the records of the California courts, but in our own, none. Something has to be done with you, that's certain. So the court was forthwith convened, the accused and the accuser and the trial judge sitting down simultaneously on a false log.

"We desire that this case be disposed of summarily? Well and good. Didn't know that the bird was a hen? Ignorance, an excusable mistake. The bird was really the head of the party, with what information he could gather from the klootchman managed, after a very hard trip, to find the creek. He found tools and the remains of Hathaway and Robinson's work. (Grant was accompanied by three Indians and a klootchman.) They prospected the ground and were successful in finding a large quantity of them to stake off claims for all those interested. Samples of gold brought back are the purest Captain Black has seen in British Columbia."

After Grant's return from notes he made and from inquiries made from Siochenese Indians, who are the natives of the Klondyke, the mayor and a majority of the council are very truthful and honest—they have no homes or villages, neither horses nor canoes, and are purely hunters and trappers, never living under a roof—the conclusion was arrived at that the remains of Hathaway and Robinson, both having spent last winter on Manson creek, decided to spend this winter on the new creek. (Which it was decided to name in honor of Hathaway and Robinson, who lost their lives there.) Grant estimates that he can make from \$8 to \$9 per day roosting. They proposed to the mayor and council to do them until next July; they cut a trail from where Captain Black supposed it could be made, and they have taken possession of the following list will show supplies. They are well provided for, and Grant, being an old-timer, by next summer will be able to know more about the new creek. (Which it was decided to name in honor of Hathaway and Robinson, who lost their lives there.)

On the occasion of his leaving the service of the Moodyville mills, Mr. A. N. C. King was last week presented with a complimentary address and a purse containing \$150. Mr. King left H.M.S. Daring in August, 1877, and has ever since resided in Moodyville, while for over fifteen years he has occupied the position of cashier for the mill company. The address was read by Mr. E. Cadwallader, and was as follows:

Alfred N. C. King, Esq., Moodyville, B. C.: DEAR SIR:—It was with much regret that we learned you had severed your connection with the Moodyville Land & Sawmill Co. Your having done so, however, gives us an opportunity of tendering you our best wishes for your success in any future business which you may undertake, and to assure you that during the years of your residence among us you have carried out the unlimited extent our confidence and esteem; and we trust that you will accept the accompanying gift in the same friendly spirit in which it is sent.

(Signed) Moodyville L. & S. M. Co., Ltd., J. G. Woods, C. V. Smith, Fred. Gass, S. J. Randall, A. W. H. Curtis, A. E. Stevens, J. M. Drummond, C. H. Cates, W. H. Chesley, P. Allan, J. Macpherson, E. Cadwallader, Chas. Peterson, H. Cadwallader, C. Mowat, Thos. Deering, W. Horton, F. Canfield, John Williams, J. R. Manson, Simon Blaney, Thomas Walker, Dennis Rivers, J. G. Clark, Jas. Wright, Victor Larsen, Chas. Newman, J. Menzies, Wm. Hall, Jas. Drake, W. Williams, Mack Louis, J. Bell, H. Frost, Simon Fraser, Hy Chick, John Gibson.

Mr. King in reply thanked his friends from the bottom of his heart for the testimonial they had so kindly presented on his departure from Moodyville, mentioning that he was totally unprepared for such a valuable gift. It was no little gratification to him, he said, after twenty years service with the Moodyville company, to be thus assured that he had earned to an unlimited extent the confidence and esteem of all his associates; and wherever his lot might be cast in the future their appreciative adhesion would be an incentive to him to continue in the right path. Moodyville would always be present in his mind, and affectionately remembered as the birthplace of his four children.

GALIANO. GALIANO, Oct. 18.—Through the energetic action of the part of the inhabitants, assisted by outside friends, an English church will shortly be built on Mayne Island, tenders for same having been called for and awarded. Messrs. Cain and Gillespie are the contractors, and the work will be rapidly pushed.

TWO DEAD MEN'S GOLD.

The Rich Placer Ground of the Nation Lake Country at Last Located.

Many Lives Have Been Forfeited in the Search for This Treasure District.

Nine years ago two men named Gid, Hathaway and John Robinson started out from Germanen Creek in the Omineca district to prospect the Nation lake and river. The following year their skeletons were found side by side, the men having evidently been on their way back to Germanen when death overtook them. Heavy shot gold was found amongst the few effects which were in the camp, and it was subsequently learned that at Fort McLeod the men had paid coarse gold in exchange for supplies. Where they found the diggings from which they secured the gold has not until now been known, but the newly brought down from that country by Captain Black throws some light upon what has hitherto been a mystery. In addition to the two men mentioned other lives have been lost in the attempt to locate the ground from which the gold was taken, but particulars are difficult to obtain.

It has long been known that creeks coming into the Nation lake from the southeast were auriferous. The country being extremely rough, it was always difficult to find the creeks, and it was found extremely difficult getting in and out, many having tried but giving it up. Mr. Van Kaytin in particular having spent several thousand dollars in sending parties out to locate one of these creeks, which was supposed to be rich. While in winter quarters last year, J. J. May, J. Lyons, Wm. Kaynton, Hugh Grant and Ezra Evans, all old-timers, decided that if Captain Black would join them they would give one more trial, to locate and prospect this creek. So upon his arrival last spring at Manson they spoke to him on the subject and he agreed to be one. Finally several of his men joined in, and there are now twelve interested. An expedition was sent in headed by a klootchman who had been there several years before. The second day out she lost her bearings. However, Hugh Grant, who was really the head of the party, with what information he could gather from the klootchman managed, after a very hard trip, to find the creek. He found tools and the remains of Hathaway and Robinson's work. (Grant was accompanied by three Indians and a klootchman.) They prospected the ground and were successful in finding a large quantity of them to stake off claims for all those interested. Samples of gold brought back are the purest Captain Black has seen in British Columbia."

After Grant's return from notes he made and from inquiries made from Siochenese Indians, who are the natives of the Klondyke, the mayor and a majority of the council are very truthful and honest—they have no homes or villages, neither horses nor canoes, and are purely hunters and trappers, never living under a roof—the conclusion was arrived at that the remains of Hathaway and Robinson, both having spent last winter on Manson creek, decided to spend this winter on the new creek. (Which it was decided to name in honor of Hathaway and Robinson, who lost their lives there.)

On the occasion of his leaving the service of the Moodyville mills, Mr. A. N. C. King was last week presented with a complimentary address and a purse containing \$150. Mr. King left H.M.S. Daring in August, 1877, and has ever since resided in Moodyville, while for over fifteen years he has occupied the position of cashier for the mill company. The address was read by Mr. E. Cadwallader, and was as follows:

Alfred N. C. King, Esq., Moodyville, B. C.: DEAR SIR:—It was with much regret that we learned you had severed your connection with the Moodyville Land & Sawmill Co. Your having done so, however, gives us an opportunity of tendering you our best wishes for your success in any future business which you may undertake, and to assure you that during the years of your residence among us you have carried out the unlimited extent our confidence and esteem; and we trust that you will accept the accompanying gift in the same friendly spirit in which it is sent.

(Signed) Moodyville L. & S. M. Co., Ltd., J. G. Woods, C. V. Smith, Fred. Gass, S. J. Randall, A. W. H. Curtis, A. E. Stevens, J. M. Drummond, C. H. Cates, W. H. Chesley, P. Allan, J. Macpherson, E. Cadwallader, Chas. Peterson, H. Cadwallader, C. Mowat, Thos. Deering, W. Horton, F. Canfield, John Williams, J. R. Manson, Simon Blaney, Thomas Walker, Dennis Rivers, J. G. Clark, Jas. Wright, Victor Larsen, Chas. Newman, J. Menzies, Wm. Hall, Jas. Drake, W. Williams, Mack Louis, J. Bell, H. Frost, Simon Fraser, Hy Chick, John Gibson.

Mr. King in reply thanked his friends from the bottom of his heart for the testimonial they had so kindly presented on his departure from Moodyville, mentioning that he was totally unprepared for such a valuable gift. It was no little gratification to him, he said, after twenty years service with the Moodyville company, to be thus assured that he had earned to an unlimited extent the confidence and esteem of all his associates; and wherever his lot might be cast in the future their appreciative adhesion would be an incentive to him to continue in the right path. Moodyville would always be present in his mind, and affectionately remembered as the birthplace of his four children.

GALIANO. GALIANO, Oct. 18.—Through the energetic action of the part of the inhabitants, assisted by outside friends, an English church will shortly be built on Mayne Island, tenders for same having been called for and awarded. Messrs. Cain and Gillespie are the contractors, and the work will be rapidly pushed.

Boys' School Suits,

\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50.

KNICKER PANTS,

40c., 50c., 65c., 75c.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES IN B. C.

B. Williams & Co.

CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS 97 JOHNSON STREET.

WOMAN'S WEAKNESS.

Relief comes to Suffering Women in a New Way. It Discards Drugs and Takes Up Electricity. Stop Doctoring.



OH, WHAT SATISFACTION TO KNOW THAT YOU CAN STOP IT. WOMEN who have swallowed more drugs than food, and with whom poisonous chemicals have taken the place of healthy nourishment, may now rejoice, for Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt will cure them. Mrs. L. J. Burton, Tenth and Sandoe streets, Los Angeles, Cal., says: "Your Belt has kept me well for fourteen years. Previous to getting it I had been doctoring steadily for eight years without relief. Since I got your Belt I have not taken a dose of medicine."

This is Dr. Sanden's new book for women. It will be sent sealed, free upon application. Send for it and see how new life can be infused into your body, taking the place of disease. Address

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
156 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Quebec.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Vancouver Still Debating Music Hall Privileges—Drowned Off Steamer "Maude."

GALIANO Island Lands for Sale—Wholesale and Illegal Destruction of Game.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Oct. 19.—A majority of the city council are very much with the board of trade for recently passing a resolution in favor of the grant of a license to a music hall. The council has, therefore, passed a counter motion, to the effect that by the sending of municipal by-laws and otherwise, the board of trade be shown that any citizen can now obtain a music hall license. He cannot, however, obtain a liquor license in connection therewith, which is what the board of trade majority desire to see granted, though the recent motion failed to establish. The mayor and a majority of the present city council oppose the grant of a liquor license to a music hall, and the board of trade apparently does not like to ask in plain language for the grant of such a license.

One of the crew of the steamer Maude fell into the water at Steveston on Friday night and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

On the occasion of his leaving the service of the Moodyville mills, Mr. A. N. C. King was last week presented with a complimentary address and a purse containing \$150. Mr. King left H.M.S. Daring in August, 1877, and has ever since resided in Moodyville, while for over fifteen years he has occupied the position of cashier for the mill company. The address was read by Mr. E. Cadwallader, and was as follows:

Alfred N. C. King, Esq., Moodyville, B. C.: DEAR SIR:—It was with much regret that we learned you had severed your connection with the Moodyville Land & Sawmill Co. Your having done so, however, gives us an opportunity of tendering you our best wishes for your success in any future business which you may undertake, and to assure you that during the years of your residence among us you have carried out the unlimited extent our confidence and esteem; and we trust that you will accept the accompanying gift in the same friendly spirit in which it is sent.

(Signed) Moodyville L. & S. M. Co., Ltd., J. G. Woods, C. V. Smith, Fred. Gass, S. J. Randall, A. W. H. Curtis, A. E. Stevens, J. M. Drummond, C. H. Cates, W. H. Chesley, P. Allan, J. Macpherson, E. Cadwallader, Chas. Peterson, H. Cadwallader, C. Mowat, Thos. Deering, W. Horton, F. Canfield, John Williams, J. R. Manson, Simon Blaney, Thomas Walker, Dennis Rivers, J. G. Clark, Jas. Wright, Victor Larsen, Chas. Newman, J. Menzies, Wm. Hall, Jas. Drake, W. Williams, Mack Louis, J. Bell, H. Frost, Simon Fraser, Hy Chick, John Gibson.

MINISTERIAL UNREST.

Many Prospective Changes in Connection With Vancouver Congregations.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 20.—(Special)—Many changes are impending or possible in Vancouver ministerial vacancies. Thus the Rev. Mr. Mason has recently vacated the pulpit at the Congregational church which is now in quest of a new pastor. Rev. J. M. McLeod has resigned the charge of the older Presbyterian church at the East End and though Rev. Mr. Meikle has withdrawn temporarily his resignation of the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church in the same district, it is very possible that there also the charge may be voluntarily vacated by him ere long. Meanwhile considerations of weakened health may, it is said, induce the acceptance of another charge in a drier up country district by Rev. J. Irving, of St. Michael's Anglican church, and it is also reported that the Rev. L. N. Tucker, of Christ church, has or shortly will have the offer of very important negotiations, and stand why the should much encouragement commissioners.

THE RIGHT

A London Elector Sees Verdict for Being

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Lines brought action damages from return Mr. Fleming for assault causing him to be deputed to exercise the Dominion general election judgment was given for \$1,150 is a Liberal.

THE PEACE

Greece Hostilities to Faith and a H

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23.—Commissioners have decided of the permanent between Greece and and causes have arisen in cases providing for spe to guard against abuses in cases where the with the consular courts demand the aid article in its present to good faith of the Turk an equitable settlement on the subject.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—officer in the army of been definitely selected as commander of the Island of Crete.

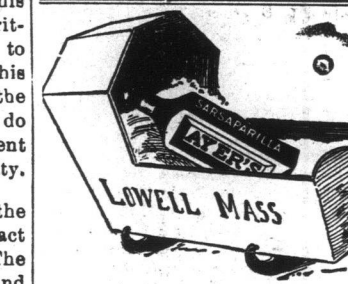
The glaziers, discolored heard can be made to Bickingham's dye, which brown or black; may be

MAN AND WIFE IN DISTRESS.

From Chronic Catarrh—But Instantaneous Relief Follows the First Application of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—Don't Neglect the Simplest Case in the Head. Many Almost Before You Can Realize It.

Rev. Dr. Bochor of Buffalo says: "My wife and I were both troubled with distressing catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from this aggravating malady since the day we first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes after first application. We consider it a godsend to humanity, and believe that no case can be so chronic or deeply seated that it will not immediately relieve and permanently cure."

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.



LOWELL MASS

Fifty Years Ago.

This is the cradle in which grew That thought of a philanthropic brain; A remedy that would make life new For the multitudes that were racked with pain.

"Was sarsaparilla, as you know By Ayer, some 50 years ago."

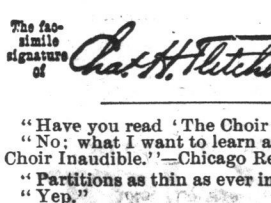
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

was in its infancy half a century ago. To-day it doth "bestride the narrow world like a colossus." What is the secret of its power? Its cures! The number of them! The wonder of them! Imitators have followed it from the beginning of its success. They are still being. Wearing the only medal granted to sarsaparilla in the World's Fair of 1893, it points proudly to its record. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record.

50 Years of Cures.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



Dr. J. C. Williams

"Have you read 'The Choir Invisible'?"
"No; what I want to learn about is 'The Choir Inaudible.'—Chicago Record."
"Partitions as thin as ever in your flat?"
"Yes."
"Girl still thumping pianoforte?"
"No; worse than that."
"Talking wheel."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.