THE VOTE IN THE STATES.

Mr. McKinley has been elected president of the United States by a majority at least as large as the most confident of his party could have expected. Not only has the Republican presidential ticket a solid majority of the electoral college, but a very large majority of the popular vote as well. The control of the new congress will also rest with the Republicans. Thus in spite of the earnest efforts put forth by its supporters, the free silver heresy has been emphatically rejected by the people of the States, and a financial disturbance averted that would in all probability have caused serious damage. Nor has the vote been so sectional as many people feared it would be. From what used to be called the "solid South" the States of Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia, have been lost by the Democrats to their opponents—states that were supposed to be as "solid" for free silver as they were at one time for the Democracy. The eastern and middle groups of states have, it is true, gone to McKinley in an unbroken column, while the West and the South have generally supported the silver party, but the exceptions mentioned are worthy of note. We do not suppose there was any such danger of acute sectionalism as some people seemed to fear, but even those most easily alarmed will be reassured by the manner in which the states have ranged themselves. From the very first it was generally agreed that the great central states would have the deciding of the issue, and they have decided in a very emphatic way against undertaking what at best would be a hazardous experiment. It does not seem possible that the free silver doctrine could have been given a more favorable opportunity. The severe depression through which the country has been passing, and all the allied conditions, necessarily inclined the mass of the people to appeal to any remedy that might promise relief. Then Mr. Bryan was the sort of candidate apparently best calculated to secure success for the platform on which he stood. He has displayed remarkable ability and a capacity for heavy campaigning which has never been surpassed in any political contest. If the people of the United States had been at all ready to make the proposed departure the way was most completely open to them. Two attendant circumstances there were that placed Mr. Bryant at a disadvantage, namely the anarchist character of some planks in the party platform and the cognate character of some of his allies. It is altogether probable that a good many voters were influenced by these two incidental considerations to vote against the Bryan ticket, but one can hardly suppose they were numerous enough to affect the fate of the free silver issue.

THE SCHOOL SETTLEMENT.

In his speech at the late banquet in Quebec Mr. Laurier said there were extremists whose views he did not expect the Manitoba school settlement would meet. On one side were those who would condemn any concession by Manitoba and on the other side those who would not be satisfied with anything less than the restoration of separate schools as they were in Manitoba. The Quebec extremists have been particularly noisy during the last few days, informing Mr. Laurier that he is a "traitor," etc. Those of the other variety are not likely to be less voluable on the other side, and no one need be surprised to find among them people who were not long since ranting about the necessity of "respecting the constitution" and "doing justice to the Manitoba minority." Of course Mr. Laurier does not expect to satisfy the immoderates of either type, and the sensible people of the country do not call upon him to try. They will be satisfied with what Mr. Laurier promised in the following passage of his Quebec speech: "We have reached a just and equitable settlement that will meet the views of all straightforward and honest men. I know that we have people who believe and who hope that we cannot succeed. We have all those devout Catholics who exact that we shall restore everything that they had themselves destroyed. We do not appeal to those, to the men who have traded upon their religion for the past twenty-five years. But we appeal to sincere men, Catholic or Protestant. We appeal to all Christians who want the rights of conscience to be respected and who will be satisfied with that. To these, I say, that within a few days—within a week at the utmost, we shall be in a position to announce the terms of our settlement. That settlement will be embodied in an act of the legislature of Manitoba which will be drawn up and carried out by a sympathetic government."

A CANDID TORY.

The Conservatives had a grand "wawa" at Toronto, the avowed object being to organize the party in Ontario. Perhaps it would be more correct to use the word "galvanize" in this connection; at all events that word would fit in better with the speeches made at the gathering, from that of Sir Charles Tupper downwards. The most pithy observations seem to have been made by Edward Cochrane, M.P. for East Northumberland, who became famous a few years ago on account of the practice of auctioning off federal offices which obtained in his constituency. It may be remembered that this matter was made a subject of inquiry by a house of commons committee, who found that several positions were given to the men undertaking to subscribe most liberally to the party election fund. Mr. Cochrane was apparently a leader at this party conference, and one can imagine the wild applause which would greet such sentiments as are given in the following report of his speech:

Enthusiastic indeed was Mr. Edward Cochrane, M.P. for East Northumberland, who was the first speaker. His speech was of the thorough-going variety of party loyalty. Tories of the most unbending variety alone should receive their support; they should have no commerce with independents, he said. At this moment Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., looked into the hall in time to hear the speaker tell of the regret he felt at being the representatives that the city of Toronto had sent to the House of Commons and exhort his hearers "not to do it again." Just then Mr. Cochrane met with a shock; he noticed that there were reporters present and he came to a dead halt. He really had said nothing very alarming, but in tones of dismay he asked: "Are you young men taking down what I am saying?" The young men grinned acquiescence, and Mr. Cochrane, amid the laughter of the audience, complained that what he had been saying was among friends. "Stick to it," one auditor cried. After a pause Mr. Cochrane recovered and proceeded to finish his speech in terms which were evidntly mant for publication.

The member for East Northumberland evidently knew how to touch the inner chord of the average Tory heart. "No commerce with independents" is the motto to which the party clings most religiously.

ADVOCATING ANNEXATION.

The value of British Columbia—or to speak more correctly that portion of it known as the Kootenay district—as a market for the products of Alberta is so fully appreciated by the people of that territory that an annexation agitation has been started. The people of the territory, according to the views expressed by the Calgary Herald, are beginning to realize that British Columbia is destined to become a great province. They are no doubt tired of territorial government, and their energies being restricted to one industry, they naturally would not be averse to become a part of a province whose future seems exceedingly bright. Apart from the question of union, which is a very large one and not to be settled off-hand, the fact that it is seriously discussed by our neighbors over the mountains ought to open the eyes of our own people to the immense importance of the Kootenay trade. It emphasizes the value to the coast cities of railway connection with Kootenay, for it will be apparent that when a territory which might soon become a self-governing province is willing to merge its autonomy with that of British Columbia, there must be powerful material reasons for the "sacrifice." The Calgary paper thus discusses the question:

"The benefits Alberta would derive from casting in its lot with British Columbia are undoubtedly great. The great bulk of our trade is with British Columbia. Our surplus grain, butter, eggs, poultry and pork all find their way to the growing market beyond the mountains. British Columbia also takes enormous quantities of our beef and mutton. It is our market par excellence. Nor are all the advantages on one side. We buy large quantities of British Columbia fruit and supply her demand for hard coal. But the commercial phase of the question, important though it is, is not the only thing to consider. The union would involve many important issues which only time and discussion would satisfactorily clear up. Three of the greatest of these would be the railway question, the mining question and the land question. Under the union a railway like the Crow's Nest Pass could be chartered by the province without the difficulties which exist with the present dividing line between us. The minerals of the Rockies would be at once brought into a position for rapid development under the favorable mining laws of British Columbia. A mine in British Columbia to-day is worth something in the eyes of the world. A mine in Alberta, however good the showing, will not be looked at by either the British or American investor. The question of the ownership of public lands which Alberta would have to offer the new province is a large one and would require more than the space at our disposal now. The Herald's object in mooting the question of union with British Columbia is the welfare of Alberta and it invites its readers' views on the matter. Be they either for or against they will be equally welcomed. There is undoubtedly a strong feeling of dissatisfaction with the present position and it rests with the public to say whether they want a provincial establishment of their own or union with a prosperous and rapidly developing province in which they are already deeply and permanently interested and on which the eyes of the emigrating and investing world are at present centred."

SEEM TO BE CONFIDENT.

From the following announcements appearing in the columns of eastern papers it does not appear that there is any such uncertainty and lack of business confidence resulting from the accession of the Liberals to power as some of our Conservative contemporaries profess to find:

Notice of application for the incorporation of the Willson Carbide Works of St. Catharines, Limited, appears in the Ontario Gazette. The object is the manufacture of calcium carbide and any other electro-metallurgical substances, the capital to be $200,000.

A Cornwall dispatch to the Montreal Star says: "The cotton factories will start up on the 1st of November, and will run full blast during the winter. This announcement is a boon to the mill operators and merchants of this town, as it is a long time since the factory people enjoyed full pay. It is apparent that times are on the mend all along the line."

Senator Sanford, the head of the great manufacturing company of Hamilton, says the company meditates adding a mantle manufactory to the business. Hitherto nearly all the mantles sold in Canada have been made in England and Germany. He also thinks of branching into the making of ladies' costumes. The United States, he says, supplies nearly all the ready made ladies' gowns at present. Many new hands will be employed in the Sanford factory if these additions are made.

Messrs. Lang Bros., tanners, Berlin, are making a large addition to their place of business.

The president and two officers of the Glen Falls Paper Company, New York, have been up the line of the Lake St. John railway, Quebec, examing sites for the erection of two great pulp mills.

The Gutta Percha and Rubber company, of Parkdale, Ont., are erecting a factory for the manufacture of rubber shoes, and will employ quite a number of hands.

The Benjamin Manufacturing Co., of Yarker, Ont., has been incorporated. Carriage wheels and similar goods will be manufactured.

The Toronto Hygienic Shoe Company has been incorporated with $50,000 capital, to manufacture and deal in ventilated shoes in Toronto.

Toronto Globe: The development of the mines of Canada will not be advanced by such stock-booming tricks as the one exposed by Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick, who in a letter to the Montreal Gazette, contradicting the statement in the advertisement of a mining company that he was a shareholder, said: "I am not and never was a shareholder with my consent. Two months ago, on being made aware that some shares had been allotted to me, I at once refused to accept and requested that the allotment be cancelled." The letter of Mr. Kirkpatrick shows that some company promoters are quite willing to buy good names for their prospectuses in the hope of attracting the public. If prominent men would follow the example of the Lieut.-Governor and refuse to lend their names where they do not care to risk their money, legitimate mining ventures would stand a better chance.

W. T. Stead writes in the Review of Reviews: "It is satisfactory to see that Lord Aberdeen has had the courage to brave the wrath of Sir Charles Tupper and the retiring ministers rather than consent to the scandalous and colossal conglomerate of indefensible jobs with which they proposed to leave office. A reasonable amount of patronage and promotion within the limits of the law and tradition is allowed to outgoing cabinets, but Sir Charles Tupper's proposals passed all bounds, and Lord Aberdeen vindicated his office by refusing to assent to them. The governor-general no doubt tends to approximate to the position of an English monarch, but at present he is still invested with the functions of an umpire in a cricket match. He is bound to see fair play between parties, and Lord Aberdeen's action, although it provoked an outcry from the defeated jobbers, will be approved by the sober second thought of the English-speaking race."

That veteran newspaper the Montreal Herald has taken a new lease of life, having passed into the hands of Mr. J. S. Brierley, the energetic and capable publisher of the St. Thomas Journal. The Herald is one of the oldest papers in Canada, and has passed through many vicissitudes. It is satisfactory to note that under the new management it has already brightened up in every way. We trust Mr. Brierley's venture may prove profitable to himself and successful in re-establishing the old Herald in popular favor.

Montreal Herald: "The Gazette expresses the opinion that "if it is intended to avoid deficits many times larger than Mr. Foster was responsible for last year, increases in the customs duties will have to be made during the tariff revision." If the revised tariff were to be framed upon the same principle as the present measure, there might be danger of further deficits. But the new tariff is to be a measure for the provision of revenue to meet all public requirements. The present tariff has failed in that purpose.

Hon. Hugh John Macdonald entertained Hon. J. Israel Tarte at the Winnipeg Club. The social proclivities of Hugh John have complicated the situation somewhat, for if Mr. Tarte is as bad as he is painted by the Conservative press a decent Conservative like the Chieftain's son ought not to foregather with him and with other good Conservatives drink the health of the guest and sing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Hon. Hugh John Macdonald has preached a sermon which might be studied with profit by sinners of the Colonist stripe.

Archbishop Walsh, speaking in Toronto to the meeting of the Irish Home Rulers hoped the lesson of the success and content of Irishmen in the British colonies under self-government would be laid to heart by the British people and lead to a final triumph of the Irish cause; that the three nationalities might be again unitel in heart and affection to labor together for the peace, contentment, unity and strength of the whole empire.

FAIRVIEW'S MINES

Rich Samples of Free-milling Quartz From the District Now on View.

Some Valuable Properties Which Have Been Acquired by Victorians.

So much has been said and written about the vast extent and richness of the various mining districts of British Columbia that no announcement of new discoveries or operations, however enthusiastic, excites wonderment or comment. Yet Victorians will be phlegmatic, indeed, if they do not experience a thrill of interest in the latest evidence of the vast hoard of latent wealth which lies buried in the mountains of British Columbia as shown in the display of free milling quartz in the show window of Davidson Bros. on Government street.

The claims from which many of these samples were taken are the property of Messrs. W. A. Dier and A. A. Davidson, and are situated in Fairview district, a section of the province, if the views of prominent mining men go for anything, not destined to take second place among the richest gold producing portions of the province.

Mr. Edward Bluett, a mining man whose name is familiar in many of the Western states, recently visited Camp Fairview, where he is interested in the Silver Crown and Joe Dandy mines. Speaking of the district Mr. Bluett said: "I just want to say one thing and that is that though I have been interested in mining in every mineral producing state and territory in the Union, I have never seen any country that begins to 'size up' along with this." "Why," he continued, "you people here dont appear to have grasped the idea that you have the richest country on this green earth."

Fairview is situated in Osoyoos division of Yale district, and is remarkably easy of access. The steamer Aberdeen is taken at Vernon and a run of 60 miles brings one to Penticton, 28 miles from Fairview, the latter part of the journey being made by stage. The district is unlike almost all other portions of the province in that it is not mountainous, the topographical features resembling one huge park of gently rolling hills. The climate is said to be remarkably salubrious, but very little snow falling in winter.

Prominent among the large number of claims which have been staked off in the new district are the Joe Dandy, Mammoth, Comstock, Morning Star, Black Diamond, Silver Bow, Last Chance, Brown Bear, Silver Crown, Stemwinder, White Swan, Quartz Queen, Smuggler, Randolph, Elmore, Highland Chief and Gold Hill.

The Joe Dandy, which lies within half a mile of the town, is one of the most important claims of the lot and has been sold for $60,000. In close proximity to this mine are the Mammoth and Comstock, both of which are considered valuable claims, free gold being taken out of this lead.

A group which embraces the Morning Star, Black Diamond, Silver Bow, Last Chance, Brown Bear, Silver Crown and Stemwinder, lies to the north of the town. Development work has been done on all of the claims and all have shown free gold in certain parts of the vein.

Messrs. Dier and Davidson a few weeks ago paid a visit to the district and visited their claims, the most important of which are the Comstock, Mammoth, Highland Chief, Silver Bow, Gold Hill, Randolph and Elmore. The Gold Hill is thought to be very rich, assays runing from $7 at the surface and from $43 to $80 four feet down; at 10 feet down the ore ran $123 to the ton. A company has been formed to work this mine and is known as the Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company of Fairview, Ltd. The Silver Bow Quartz Mining Company has also been incorporated. The Comstock is pronouned by competent judges to be one of the best claims in the camp, and will shortly be stocked and placed on the English market by Eastern capitalists.

The Smuggler is now under bond for a large sum of money; several tons of ore which were shipped to the smelter for a test going $150 per ton over all expenses. The Stemwinder and Silver Crown are also said to be bonded for large amounts.

Messrs. Davidson and Dier were so well pleased with their visit to the camp that Mr. Dier started a few days ago for Fairview with the intention of acquiring control of a number of the claims thought to be available, but a letter received by Mr. Davidson conveys the chilling information that representatives of English syndicates have visited the camp and bought up, bonded and located everything in sight."

The samples shown by Messrs. Dier and Davidson are pronounced by experts to be only excelled in richness by those from the famous Golden Cache claim in Lillooet, and are attracting much attention. The specimens from the Oro Firis, Joe Dandy, Silver Bar and Stemwinder are all very rich in free gold.

WARD REDISTRIBUTION.

To the Editor: Just a word or two upon the taxes on improvements and the Wards By-law. Unlike my friend, Ald. Marchant, I am not a politician, neither have I any desire to be one, but I do like to know and see what I am voting on. Ald. Marchant in his letter dated Nov. 3rd, goes on to say that "Ald. Partridge proposed a very heavy rate on improvements for this year." That's right; some one had to do it and it fell to me, but I feel sure the ratepayers are not so blind as Ald. Marchant seems to think they are. I only wish that the rate could be less. Everybody knows that the city is in debt, but some do not know that the tax on land is up to the limit, and to meet the estimates of expenditure the rate on improvements had to be raised. There semes to be no getting away from the fact, and I am sorry that it is so. Now in regard to the land, I respect the opinion of those at the board on the single tax question, but cannot endorse all of them. Then again, the question comes up every day, "Why don't you folks do something on the streets and give employment to the many who are in search of work?" I say wind cannot give these men work; wind will not furnish food for the little ones; wind will not lighten the burden of taxation. If it could, sir, I say if it could, what a great time we would have in Ireland.

Now for the Wards By-law. I say that I never could get full information from Ald. Marchant on this by-law. He talks a great deal, but don't answer you, but when he went into figures his single tax ideas came out very strong, as the revision is based on land and land only. Here they are:

The present proposals produce the following results:

	Assm't.	Voters.	Acr'ge.
South ward ...	$3,680,475	1,350	1,740
Central ward ..	3,612,565	1,450	1,410
North ward ...	3,608,300	1,471	1,462

The original boundaries produced as follows:

	Assm't.	Voters.	Acr'ge.
South ward ...	$4,453,070	1,230	1,785
Central ward ..	5,181,270	984	369
North ward ...	4,907,550	2,057	2,458

I put the question to him: What is the assessed value of improvements in the Central ward under the new scheme? Ald. Marchant said it is $1,260,000. Now look at the present proposals which he says will produce the following results as above and then look at these figures given me by the assessor, you will at once see that he left out the improvements altogether. The following are from the assessor's office:

1896.

As the wards stand at present:

Central—		
Land	$3,916,820	
Improvements ..	1,264,450	$ 5,181,270
South—		
Land	3,328,095	
Improvements ..	1,124,975	4,453,070
North—		
Land	3,656,615	
Improvements ..	1,250,935	4,907,550
Total		$14,541,890

1896.

For three wards as per proposed revision:

Central—	
Land	$3,612,565
Improvements	Nil
South—	
Land	3,680,475
Improvements	Nil
North—	
Land	3,608,300
Improvements	Nil

Just look at the wards as they stand at present and ask yourself the question what need of all the cry? Have not the North and South had their equal share of the expenditure? I think so, and I feel sure that the majority of the electors will say so when they cast their votes upon it.

ALD. PARTRIDGE.

WINES AND INTOXICANTS.

To the Editor:—I am sorry that Mr. Fairall thinks of any audience in Victoria as a "prejudiced audience." I have before now begun to speak on the great temperance question when my audience, or very many of it, howled like wild beasts of the desert. I suspected it was because they were prejudiced; but I can assure Mr. Fairall that he will find no such an audience either at the A. O. U. W. hall Thursday night or St. Andrew's Friday night.

As I can promise him a most unprejudiced audience and a most respectful hearing for either nights, I sincerely hope that he will kindly favor us with an attempt to do what he has so largely promised. Of course, I know he "can't do it." He thinks he can, so there's the rub. Let us see if he, or any of his friends, have the courage of their convictions.

He wants to know if I think the wine Noah got drunk on was intoxicating Well, that is a funny question. Mr. Fairall must be a joker.

If Noah didn't get drunk on intoxicating wine what was it that he got drunk on?

I shall not only show on Thursday night that the use of intoxicating beverages is contrary to the word of God and condemned by the Bible, but also that the liquor traffic contradicts every principle of political economy.

Let all who have to pay taxes, raise revenue and all who are interested in a wholesome and wealth-producing trade hear the discussion of the question.

D. V. LUCAS.

"WINE OF THE BIBLE."

To the Editor:—The Rev. Mr. Lucas fails to point out where and what portion of the Bible "he directs his arguments towards proving that the Bible did not sanction the use of intoxicants," in the face of my showing, inter alia, Deuteronomy 14 chap. 26 verse to the contrary, and again 50 other passages, if required, but instead, knowing that I would not discuss the question before a prejudiced audience, he tries to insist upon the same. I would like the reverend gentleman this evening to read 2nd chap St. John, 1 to 12 verses; 7th chap. 33 and 34 verses. He admits the wine Noah got drunk on was intoxicating. Now let him go ahead and prove his bold assertion that the Bible teaches total abstinence, or else confess himself a falsifier of Holy Writ.

I am not a joker on such serious questions, but if he will share the proceeds of his pay and the collections, I will give his meeting three hours on this question and on political economy, taxes and revenue.

H. S. FAIRALL.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In Canadian Pacific Railway Company vs. Parkes and Pinchard, argued a couple of days ago, this morning the full court, consisting of McCreight, Walkem and Drake, J.J., allowed the appellants' appeal with costs, and directed that the trial be had with a jury—the plaintiffs' counsel upon the delivery of judgment asking that the jury be a special one, it was so directed—the difference in cost to be borne by the plaintiffs.

McCreight, J., giving his reasons for the judgment of the court said: That with respect to Mr. Davis' argument that it was only in the cases mentioned in R, 329, and Order XIII., that trial by jury could be had, would be construing the rules in a manner outside the intention of the framers thereof and language thereof, looking at Order XIII. it is found that it covers only cases of liquidated demand, liquidated damages and detinue and actions of such nature leaving actions of tort unreferred to—it could not be well argued that the language of R, 81, specially called to the attention of the court by Mr. Davis—resulted in depriving litigants of the benefit of a jury in actions of tort. Further that the case in question was such as one as most probably would call for a view, and a view by a judge was unsatisfactory, and upon consideration of the facts at issue upon the pleadings a proper discretion to be exercised would be to set aside the order of Mr. Bole and direct that the trial be had with a jury. A special jury if the plaintiffs desired it.

Walkem, J., stated that he wholly concurred in the judgment of his brother McCreight, but only desired to add that upon his reading of the rules it was clear that the right to invoke the discretion of the Court in such cases as the one before them—for trial by jury remained, and was not taken away by the rules. Argument offered to the contrary was in his opinion fallacious.

Drake J. also concurred. But remarked that even had it been necessary or advisable to have brought both appeals that they could have been consolidated in one appeal book. That the appeal of the defendants from the order as to the amendment of the statement of claim striking out all claims for damages would have to be dismissed with costs. With this view the Court concurred.

E. P. Davis, Q. C., for plaintiffs and A. E. McPhillips for the defendants (appellants.)

County Court is sitting to-day with His Honor Judge Harrison of Nanaimo presiding. In Coates vs. Tallyard the plaintiff garnished moneys in the hands of Chief Sheppard. Mr. S. Perry Mills, for the defendant, on Mr. Fell asking for an adjournment of the case until after the criminal trial is over, asked that the garnishee summons be struck out, as there is no jurisdiction to garnishee moneys in the hands of the crown. His Honor reserved judgment until to-morrow.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

FOOTBALL

At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. football club held yesterday evening the following team were chosen to represent the team against the Wanderers. Goal, R. Lorimer, backs, Walter Winsby and W. York; half backs, B. Schwengers, W. A. Lorimer and H. Scott; forwards, W. McKeown, J. Hemsworth, J. W. Lorimer, W. N. Winsby and L. York; reserve, J. Barnswell. It was decided to enter a team for the British Columbia intermediate association cup series.

THE RING.

LAST NIGHT'S EVENT.

About 250 spectators were present at the Victoria Athletic Club rooms, Johnson street, last evening to witness one of the finest exhibitions of boxing ever given in Victoria. The greatest interest centered in the contest between Sparrow and Parker, but the preliminary bouts between Markland and Maloney, James and Dunn, and Firth and Lipton, were meritorious. The ten rounds between Sparrow and Parker proved very spirited and the "go" was voted as neat an exhibition of scientific boxing as ever was seen in the city. Sparow won the match on points, scoring 22 to Parker's 17. Everyone was well pleased with the evening's amusement.

EUROPE IS ACTING.

Armenian Situation Discussed in Chamber of Deputies.

Paris, Nov. 4.—In the chamber of deputies yesterday the minister for foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, made an important statement regarding Armenia, in the course of which he said: 'The powers have done their duty and accord has been established among the powers who recognized that isolated action must be averted and that common action would not affect the integrity of Turkey. During the Czar's visit a precise exchange of views occurred on the points before parliament and united Europe will be able to snow the Sultan that he must give his subjects security and peace."

M. Hanotaux also said: "United Europe will make the Sultan understand that not only Armenians but Catholics and Mussulmans suffer from the same evils and need some amelioration, and will show him that the source of these evils is a bad internal administration. It will indicate means to establish order everywhere, without which the country cannot continue to exist. It will demand the execution of his promises and the enforcement and extension of reforms already granted; will put an end to violent repressions. It will open the prisons, and will also bring home to him that the powers hold him responsible for the safety of Europeans."

RENOUNCES HER RIGHTS.

Archduchess Maria Dorothea Renounces Her Rights to the Throne.

Vienna, Nov. 4.—The renunciation upon the part of Archduchess Maria Dorothea of all her rights to succession to the throne of Austria, prior to her marriage to the Duke of Orleans, occurred at noon to-day at Hofburg in the presence of Emperor Francis Joseph, the Archduke and ministers.

E. V. Bodwell went over to Vancouver on the Charmer this morning, his mother being seriously ill in the Terminal City.

MIRACLES TO-DAY.

William H. White of Portuguese Cove, Racked by the Tortures of Rheumatism, Is Quickly Relieved and Permanently Cured by the Great South American Rheumatic Cure.

"I was a martyr to acute rheumatism for years. All the known remedies and best doctors were given a trial, but nothing ever gave me any permanent relief until I obtained your great South American Rheumatic Cure. It has done so much for me that I gladly give my testimony, that other sufferers from the agonies of rheumatism may take my advice and try this great remedy. I am satisfied it will cure them as it has me."