The Colonist.

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BY

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AMERICAN NEWS.

Mare Island Navy Yard.

VALLEJO, Nov. 9.—Admiral Irwin denies the statement that the force on Mare Island would be increased to rush the work on the war ships. The facts are that the repairs on the Mohican are being rushed along and the machinists are working overtime, but it will be for a time only.

The Visible Grain Supply.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The statement of the visible supply of grain in store November 7th, as compiled by the produce exchange, is: Wheat, 38,972,000, increase, 2,740,000; corn, 2,812,000, decrease, 240,000; oats, 4,384,000, increase, 196,000; barley, 3,181,000, increase, 12,000.

The World's Fair.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 9.—Governor Pattison, to-day, issues a proclamation calling upon the citizens of the State to prepare for furnishing their full proportion to the interest, value and financial prosperity of the Columbian exposition at Chicago.

Jeff Davis' Tomb.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The World learns that Mrs. Jeff Davis has selected an eminence on the grounds of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, Richmond, Va., as a site for her husband's monument. The spot is in the west end section of the city, and within five or six squares of the Lee monument.

Maverick Bank in Good Shape.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Receiver Beale has issued a statement of the affairs of the Maverick National Bank at the close of business, October 31st, as shown by its books. As compared with September 25th, loans, bond accounts, cash with reserve agents, loans to banks and specie had been greatly reduced. Deposits at the date of suspension, including certificates of deposit and deposits of banks, aggregated $8,260,000, as against $9,910,000, five weeks before, a loss of $1,600,000, of which $734,000 was falling off in individual deposits, and $500,000 in bank deposits. Thus far everything is found to have been systematically conducted, and all the accounts balanced upon the books. The only difference thus far announced is inadequate collateral behind loans to the directors. This statement shows less than $3,000,000 of individual deposits outside of deposits of bank and bankers at the time of the failure. At the Five Cent Savings bank everything is quiet. Money is being deposited by those who withdrew their accounts during the run.

Relations With Chili.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 10.—A cablegram received by Secretary Tracy from Capt. Schley, dated Valparaiso, Chili, Nov. 8, states that there is no indication of any feeling of hostility toward the Baltimore at Valparaiso. Regarding reports of unusual activity and Sunday work in the navy yards, it is said at the navy department that it has no warlike significance. It is a common practice to work the men overtime at the navy yards when there is particular need of haste, and if the work has been pushed on Sundays, it has been in pursuance of a general order to hasten the work of repairs on ships in order to have them in readiness for their winter cruises.

Progress in Mexico and Brazil.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 10.—The Bureau of American Republics is informed from official sources that there are now in operation in Mexico 10,183 kilometres of railway, equal to 6325 miles. The Congress of the State of Nuevo Leon, in Mexico, for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of fibre plants, has exempted from taxation for a period of 20 years all lands devoted to that purpose. The bureau is informed that the legislature of the State of Espirito Santo, in Brazil, has granted a subsidy of $90.000 a year for the establishment of direct steam communication with the United States.

The Sugar Question.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Rosy-faced, smiling and bright Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, just returned from Europe, loomed up at the Hoffman House yesterday, en route for home. He said: "The general condition of Europe is such that I don't see how sensible men can take any stock in war scares. The rate of taxation on sugar is entirely too high. Take the case of the sugar output for the Hawaiian Islands. The tariff of 4 per cent per pound has the effect of placing an absolute embargo on the sugar grown on those islands, as far as the United States is concerned. I have abandoned raising cane on my Hawaiian plantations, and now devote myself entirely to coffee. The trust tried to get its feet on my neck, and now I have succeeded in returning the compliment. I lost money on the war, so says the trust, but I am willing to lose money for the sake of getting even.

A Wyoming Scandal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Sun special from Laramie City, Wyo., says: Dudley Diggs, the office man at the rolling mills, and a prominent citizen, has sued for divorce. No less than eight co-respondents are named, and it is understood that the petitioner will ask for heavy damages from some of them. Mrs. Diggs, the daughter of a New York broker, and highly accomplished, is in Salt Lake en route to California to ask for release from her marital alliance. She was driven from home by her husband. A. W. Whitehouse, the race horse owner and club man, is one of the co-respondents, and H. J. Evan another. One report is that Whitehouse is in Salt Lake, and it is alleged that he is to marry Mrs. Diggs as soon as a divorce is secured. All the parties are members of the 33rd degree of Laramie's "Order of McAllister," and the revelations have caused a great sensation.

Alarming Situation in Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Herald's special from Nashville, Tenn., says: The situation of affairs in Tennessee is becoming alarming. It has but one equal in the history of America, and that was when Carolina attempted to secede from the United States. It has been stated officially that the rebellion of miners, so far as estimated, has damaged the commercial standing of East Tennessee to an amount of millions of dollars. The two town companies, one with fifty millions capital and located at Bristol, the other with one hundred millions and located at Elizabethtown, have refused to enter the State, claiming that the State, not being able to protect its own interests, can't protect the interests of capital. Suspicious communication is being held between the East Tennessee miners and the miners of Kentucky, Alabama and Virginia. The hardy mountaineers have sworn that the Governor shall not rebuild the stockades, and that if he sends the convicts back to the Briceville and Coal Creek mines, they will be butchered in cold blood. Sheriff Rutherford, of Anderson county, who was notified by Governor Buchanan yesterday that, if he could not sustain order and protect the people, resignation would be requested, received a notice to-day. Two death heads, with grinning skulls and cross bones, were marked on the paper, and under it this significant message: "Tell your governor that, if he sends the convicts back again, we will kill them one by one. We mean business. The Miners' Committee." The law is now openly defied. There can be nothing but bloodshed if the governor really intends to rebuild the stockades. Governor Buchanan means business, too. He has had 50 new Gatling guns and thousands of small arms purchased. The state has paid out to date $16,800 for the capture of the convicts, and the lessees steadily refuse to keep their part of the contract.

Pretty Mexican Girl Murdered.

DENVER, Nov. 9.—An Albuquerque special to the Republican says: Miss Adele Jaramillo was murdered in the waiting room of the depot at Los Lunas, twenty miles south of here, to-night. She and her uncle, Jose Jaramillo, were waiting for the northbound Santa Fe passenger train. A Mexican young man was noticed before their arrival at the depot to pass in and out of the room. Just as the lady seated herself on a bench with her back to the window he was seen, and after a minute a shot was heard. She fell to the floor, expiring in a few minutes. The night was extremely dark and the murderer escaped. Suspicions are directed towards Frank Romero, son of Hon. J. D. Lacidio, a wealthy Democratic politician of Valencia county. He was desperately in love with the lady, and, although only 18 years old, he asked her to marry him, but had been refused. Miss Jaramillo was about 16 years of age, a pretty young lady and a member of one of the wealthiest Mexican families in central New Mexico.

A Fatal Explosion.

HAYWARD, Wis., Nov. 10.—A terrible explosion, with loss of life, occurred at 12:30, this morning. Shortly after midnight a fire was discovered in the warehouse of the North Wisconsin Sulphur Co., and burned rapidly, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents. Ignorant of the danger that stared them in the face, several firemen and citizens entered the building to save the contents, when a charge of dynamite exploded, fatally injuring three, seriously injuring four and doing slight damage to fifteen or twenty others. All the glass within a radius of two blocks was shattered by the explosion.

Important Boundary Dispute.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—The Indiana and Ohio boundary line question is assuming startling aspects. The survey which is being made under the direction of the National Government will probably establish the fact that the true line as declared when Ohio was organized into a State begins 12 miles west of the present boundary line at the north, and runs directly south to the present line between Ohio and Indiana, thus making a strip 200 miles long and of an average width of six miles to which the State of Ohio lays claim. The strip described includes the cities of Fort Wayne, Richmond and Union City, a population altogether of about 200.000. State Senator Shockney, of Union City, who has access to some trustworthy sources of information is authority for this assertion regarding the discoveries of the surveyors. Their report, he says, will be ready for submission to the Government in about two weeks. An inquiry into the causes that led to the juggling of these boundary lines discloses the fact that at the time Ohio was made a state there were post traders located at Richmond and Fort Wayne whose trade with the Indians was profitable. If the line had been run correctly these posts would have been taken into the new state of Ohio, and the occupation of these traders would have gone. The post traders bribed the survey party which located the line, and Richmond and Fort Wayne were left on the Indiana side. The question is an important and complicated one, for should Ohio's claim on Indiana be enforced, Indiana on the same ground would have cause of action against Illinois. If Indiana loses on the east. it would by the same ruling be entitled to a slice of Illinois.

A Certain and Safe Cure.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A World special from Shelbyville, Ind., says: Maggie Dennigher, who began a dog meat diet last Thursday for the cure of consumption, says she rather likes it, and that it tastes like lamb. Many cases are cited by the older citizens in which a permanent cure of consumption has been effected by drinking the broth of dog meat, and eating the flesh of dogs.

Miner Charged With Murder.

FAIRHAVEN, Nov. 9.—An officer is now on the way here from South Dakota, to take charge of Eugene Folger, wanted for murder. Folger was arrested at Blue Canyon mines, and brought in by Sheriff De Lorimer. Three years ago, a man named Abernethy was employed as hostler in a stable, in Sturgis. He was discharged, and when he left he took a fine horse. Shortly afterwards he turned up in Pierre, in company with a man named Duncan, offering a fine bunch of horses for sale. They disposed of all except a young stallion, realizing about $3,000. They left town together and the next seen of Duncan was when some Indian children found him dead. Abernethy showed up a day or two afterwards at a ranch a little further on, where he disposed of the stallion and was arrested. He had $2,000 in his possession, and the evidence was so clear that conviction was a foregone conclusion. A few days before his trial, however, he broke jail, and that was the last seen of him until a companion at the mines thought he recognized him in Folger.

The Storm at Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 9.—The De Lion dry dock was driven ashore at Port Hadlock this afternoon during a heavy windstorm, and is now lodged on the beach awaiting high tide, when the tugs will endeavor to draw it off. The extent of the damage to the dry dock is not known. The bark Ophir, which was loading lumber for Australia, was slightly damaged, her main mast broken and sails torn. Five piles at the wharf were broken.

Rough Experience on the Columbia Bar.

PORTLAND, Nov. 9.—The tug Wallowa had a lively time at the entrance to the river, on Saturday. A huge wave rolled over the tug, dropping about 3,618 pounds of deep blue sea down into the engine-room, ripping out six panes of glass from the side lights; carrying away the ladder to the pilot-house and smashing every rung in it; snapping off her hinges and carrying overboard two doors from the engine-room on the starboard side; taking off the deck lines coiled aft, and carrying away the after grating.

Mr. Glave at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Nov. 10.—Mr. E. J. Glave, who has just returned from an expedition into the interior of Alaska, yesterday, called on Secretary J. W. Dodge, of the Chamber of Commerce, and several others of the trustees, to talk over with them the proposed opening of a pack trail from Pyramid harbor across the Coast range to the headwaters of the Yukon river. The people of Juneau are preparing a petition to the general government for an appropriation for the work. At present Indian carriers are the only means of conveyance for supplies, and they charge $15 a hundredweight for packing stuff across. In addition to this, the natives are unreliable, and a miner who wishes to cross to the upper Yukon, may have to wait for weeks before he can get Indian packers. Notwithstanding these difficulties prospectors are pushing across to the rich placer mines of the Yukon basin, and this year as much as $70,000 was brought out of there, for every miner was fortunate and came out with from $1,000 to $3,000 in gold. Much of it was in nuggets, for the delay of coming in and going out makes the season so short that no heed is paid to anything but the richest diggings. A pack trail across the narrow thirty-five mile strip of mountain would bring the miner quickly and surely to the navigable lakes and water courses by which he could reach the mines. Thus it is that the trail for pack horses would give a great impetus to the development of the Yukon basin, and would largely increase the mineral output.

Wreck of the William Lewis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The investigation into the wreck of the whaler William Lewis took place this morning before inspectors of hulls and boilers, Messrs. Talbot and Phillips. Captain Sherman, Chief Engineer Pratt, Second Officer Greenwood and ship carpenter Ferdon were examined and their testimony was about the same. Captain Sherman said that the wreck occurred at point Barrow on the night of October 3. It was blowing a gale, the wind coming partly off shore. The lead was being heaved, and when the land was sighted on the lee bow, four fathoms were indicated. A moment later three and a half fathoms of water were called, and in less than two minutes struck. All hands stayed by her that night and all the next day until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when she broke amidships. The crew then abandoned her and went on to the Belvidere. Sherman's story was corroborated by other witnesses.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 6.—The great iron firm of Jones & Loughlin, to-day, reduced the wages of the 500 laborers employed by it from $1.50 per day to $1.35. There was much grumbling among the men, but they say they are powerless to resist, having no organization and being unskilled hands.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 6.—Charles Trout, confederate of Bob Musgrave, under arrest at St. Paul, was lodged in jail this morning. Both were recently indicted for conspiracy to defraud the insurance companies in which Musgrave had $36.000 in policies. Musgrave was then a fugitive from justice here because of forged deeds and mortgages. He took a skeleton to a log cabin near the city and set fire to the cabin. The purpose was to make it appear that Musgrave had been burned to death. Trout took his chosen friend to the cabin to see Musgrave before the fire for the purpose of having witnesses to prove that Musgrave had been there.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 5.—Another break between the railroad coalers and miners has occurred and about one thousand of the miners have refused to return to work because of the operators refusing to recognize the Miners' Union. The operators at several of the mines say that while they are willing to treat with the miners individually they will not recognize their organization. The miners say that their organization will be recognized or another general strike will be ordered. At a meeting of the river operators to-day the subject of a reduction of the wages of their employees to the 3 cent per bushel rate was not discussed. Prominent river operators deny that such a move is contemplated. The amount of coal loaded and in river harbors is not nearly sufficient to supply the demand during the winter, and many millions of bushels must be dug before existing contracts are satisfied.

H. W. Wilkinson, of Colquitz farm, left for England this morning on a six months' visit. A large number of friends were at the wharf last night to bid him bon voyage.

THE SAYWARD CASE.

Formally Opened in the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

Eminent Array of Learned Counsel—Senator Carlisle's Argument for British Sealers.

A Washington, D.C., dispatch of Monday says: "The United States Supreme Court Chamber was crowded, this morning, by distinguished members of the bar, present to hear the arguments in the Sayward Behring Sea sealers' case. Ex-Secretary Bayard and ex-Attorney-General Garland, of President Cleveland's cabinet, ex-Senator Edmunds, Senator Mitchell, of Oregon; Representative Springer, of Illinois, and others were present, besides Attorney-General Miller, Solicitor-General Taft, Joseph H. Choate, of New York, and others, who will take part in the argument. Justice Bradley, who has been in feeble health for several months past, was also present. The court will therefore hear this and other important cases, and Justice Bradley will take in the hearing of such of them as his health will permit, and the others will go on without him.

Senator Carlisle combatted the position taken by the United States, that this court was bound in the face of the proceedings and could not go behind what was shown on the records as submitted by the judge of the Alaska court. First taking up the words of libel, which set out: "The vessel was seized in this part of Behring Sea ceded by Russia to the United States," he said, it might very well be held that no part of it was ceded by Russia. If it was a cession from anybody, it was a cession from the civilized world, for Russia could not cede beyond three miles from the shore.

The solicitor-general, in opening for the United States, said its position could be stated in two sentences:

First—The question the petitioner seeks here to raise is not presented to the court on the record in the case.

Second—That if it be presented to the court the question has been decided, being a political question, by the political departments of the government, and the court will not reverse or qualify that decision.

Taking up the political phase of the argument, the Solicitor-General said the Government did not deny that the jurisdiction of Alaska court and venue of the offense were judicial questions, to be decided by that court and by that court in a proper case. What he asserted was that the jurisdiction of that court and the venue of offense by a single step was made inevitably to depend upon national jurisdiction in Behring Sea; that is, a political question, and that the decision of the Executive and of Congress on that political question is conclusive, not only upon this court but upon every citizen within the jurisdiction.

Carlisle next took up the point raised by the United States that if the court could go behind the returns of the Alaska judge, there was evidence which it may be presumed might have justified the court in holding that the seals were taken within the three-mile limit.

The Attorney-General, Carlisle said, in addition to the two small barriers of which he had spoken had set up another more serious one, namely, that the position taken by the executive with reference to Behring Sea was a position taken on a political question, that of national sovereignty, which absolutely binds the court, whether that position be right or wrong. The argument that, regardless of the law of nations and the act of Congress, the President can extend the national boundaries far into the ocean, would, in the language of Justice Story, lead to universal mischief. He then asked why, if the United States could try British sealers for offences in any of these waters, why not British sailors for murder? He claimed that a writ of prohibition must issue because of the fundamental want of jurisdiction in the Alaska court.

THE FIRST OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The important announcement made in the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, by Attorney-General Miller, during the argument in the Sayward or Behring Sea case, that the United States and Great Britain had agreed to submit the Behring Sea controversy to arbitration, was the first intimation that the correspondence on the subject, that has been carried on for some time past between the two nations, had at last resulted in a satisfactory agreement. Both sides had agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, if an agreement could not be reached as to what points should be laid before the arbitrators. But there did not seem to be much prospect of an unanimity of opinion on this subject. Attorney-General Miller refused to talk about his revelation, further than to say that an agreement as to the questions to be submitted for arbitration had been reached, and only awaited the sanction of the senate before being placed before the persons that will be selected by Great Britain and the United States to settle the matter.

MR. BLAINE'S STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 10.—Secretary of State James G. Blaine, was not accessible to reporters to-night, and Sir Julian Pauncefote when approached upon the nature of the questions bearing on the Behring's Sea Controversy, that had been agreed upon by the United States and Great Britain to be submitted to arbitration, said he preferred to say nothing whatever in regard to the matter.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Address to the Friends in America—Union Essential—Must Organize Against Britain.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov, 10.—M. V. Gannon, President of the Irish National League of America; S. H. Lyman, treasurer, and John P. Sutton, secretary, have issued a statement addressed to the friends of Ireland in America. It refers to the rival factions arrayed against each other in Ireland, and says those who would naturally be looked to for counsel tending to peace and unity are foremost in fomenting strife. Union between them is absolutely necessary to the success of the Irish cause, and it must be a union of head and heart based on mutual concessions, even if every present aspirant to the leadership has to be forced into retirement. It should be the resolve of the Irish in America that no parliamentary faction shall be permitted to bring upon the motherland ruin more complete. "We believe in the manhood of Ireland, and to it we appeal to force these parliamentarians to stop their quarrels or make way for other Irishmen to whom the interests of their country are greater merit than personal ambition and personal animosity." The address calls for a more thorough organization and redoubling of efforts to make the Irish National League of America a mighty engine for good, not only for Ireland, but for the Irish race all over the world. Entirely non-political in America, says the address, the league will exercise marked beneficial influence in Irish affairs, and its power to render financial assistance will be far greater than will ever be derived from the spasmodic commission tours by Irish representatives. Its service to Ireland in the past has ben incalculable, in spite of the many obstacles, and now, as an independent American organization, in should not heed the clamor of interested parties or stop by the wayside to quarrel with fellow-countrymen, but go steadily forward, endeavoring to bring order out of chaos, union out of division, and the ultimate freedom of Ireland. Branches should be at once organized, and state executives are urged to put the good work in motion with the least possible delay. The address says it has been boasted by British statesmen that a gun could not be fired in Europe without the consent of England, because strong in her own splendid system of organization, she kept every European nation in a state of turmoil and disorganization through the medium of subsidized secret societies. She is playing the same game in America, today, says the address, and asks: "Can we possibly hope to overcome her powerful influence without organization to overcome it?"

THE R. C. BISHOPS' ADDRESS.

Mixed Marriages Condemned—Importance of Christian Education.

(Portland Oregonian.)

The Catholic prelates who attended the recent provincial council have issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of the Oregon province, which deals with important questions now before the church. The prelate deem it one of their foremost duties to cultivate and advance the Catholic spirit of families confided to their care, both by public and private exhortations against dangers they may encounter. Referring to marriage, they say:

"Among the many dangers existing in our newly-formed society, dangers that corrupt and threaten to undermine the Christian family, we consider none more injudicious and fatal than the marriage of Catholics with non-Catholics. How could a truly Catholic family be raised in the one home where the mother and father are at variance with each other in matters of faith? Thousands of children are lost to the church on account of mixed marriages. Christian parents, watch with a careful eye over the early acquaintances of your sons and daughters; forbid them any kind of associations that may ripen into dangerous friendships; prevent them by all the means in your power from binding themselves with ties that would enslave them in a state of life where they could hardly fulfil their own Christian duties, and where they would most assuredly endanger the religious education of their offspring."

The prelates call the attention of parents to the Christian education of children. In this connection they regret that there are so many children who forget their obligations to their parents, who have lost that filial love, respect and gratitude they owe their parents, and who, at the age of 18 or 21, "have come to the conclusion that father and mother have no rights over them, and they are no longer obliged to listen to the parents' advice, commands and exhortations." Parents are also reproved for not properly educating their children.

SALISBURY'S GUILDHALL SPEECH.

Great Britain Likely to be Fiscally Isolated for Some Time—Merited Praise of Balfour.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall, last night, Lord Salisbury commented upon the legislation of the past session, which, he said, was satisfactory to the Government and acceptable to the people. Regarding Ireland, he said, the work of Mr. Balfour, as chief secretary, had done in that country in the last four years, was the best ever done. Continuing, he said: "What we have recently seen has not altered our politics, nor has it made us think that a domestic legislature in Ireland would be distinguished by peace, or absence from use of blackthorns, or freedom from ecclesiastical domination." As to foreign affairs, the premier said there was a noticeable cloud upon the horizon, foreboding danger to the peace which prevails, though with respect to material affairs he said he could hold out the most promising anticipations. So far as industrial warfare was concerned, having as a weapon protective legislation, he feared Great Britain would occupy for a time a peculiar isolated position. The recent elections in America had shown that the slight reaction against protection had lost its force. Referring to Egypt, he said it was England's duty to remain there until the Egyptian Government was strong enough to repel external invasions and quell internal disorder.

OLD HANNAH.

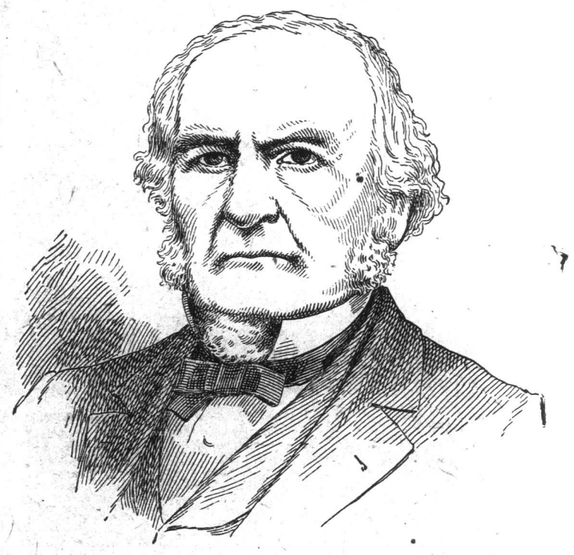
'Tis Sabbath morn, and a holy balm
Drops down on the heart like dew,
And the sunbeams gleam
Like a blessed dream
Afar on the mountains blue.
Old Hannah's by her cottage do
In her faded widow's cap;
She is sitting alone
On the old grey stone,
With the Bible on her lap.
An oak is hanging above her head,
And the burn is wimpling by;
The primroses peep
From their sylvan keep
And the lark is in the sky
Beneath that shade her children play'd,
But they're all away with death,
And she sits alone
On the old grey stone
To hear what the spirit saith.
Her years are o'er three score and ten,
And her eyes are waxing dim;
But the page is bright
With a living light,
And her heart leaps up to Him
Who pours the mystic harmony
Which alone the soul can hear!
She is not alone
On the old grey stone,
Tho' no earthly friend is near.
There's no one left to love her now,
But the eye that never sleeps
Looks on her in love
From the heavens above,
And with quiet joy she weeps:
She feels the vive of balm is poured
In her lone heart's deepest rut;
And the widow line
On the old grey stone
Hath a peace the world knows not.

—ALEX. MCLAUGHLIN.

W. E. Bergman, Medical Electrician, has removed to more commodious premises, 76 Yates Street (upstairs, Moody's Block), where he has established Electric Baths, Medicated Baths, Steam and Vapor Baths, and is able to treat his patients with Massage and all kinds of Electric, Galvanic and Magnetic appliances. The electric bath tubs are composed of soap stone, and the medicated baths tubs of porcelain, so as never to be infectious. References of patients already treated and benefitted in Victoria, will be cheerfully given. Terms moderate. Consultation free. Hours, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon; from 2 to 6 p.m., and from 7 to 9 p.m. Sundays, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon; 76 Yates street, 1 door below Broad. ddw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GRAND OLD MAN.



RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, one of the greatest of living statesmen, speaking of the Encyclopædia Britannica, said: "For scientific research and as an educational factor this great work has no equal." Thousands of the leading men of the world think the same thing. But few comparatively could afford to pay from $150 to $200 for the old original ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. The ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA REVISED AND AMENDED contains every article that the old work does, but some of the lengthy articles have been cut down, and many articles written up to 1891, giving an *Encyclopædia up to date*. Besides, the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA Revised and Amended contains over 4,000 biographies of living and dead statesmen not contained in the old work; even such men as the great Gladstone, Bismarck, Sir John Macdonald, Hon. John Bright, Hon. George Brown, and hundreds of other great men are not mentioned at all in the old ninth edition.

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