NEOUS.

DUSTRY. TRY IT!

oller Flour

THE Housekeeper's FRIEND.

MBIA MILLS,

RBY, CAN ALWAYS BE

ben, B. C. Depended Upon.

LLING CO'Y,

D., AG'TS, VICTORIA.

OLUMBIA

T AGENCY, Limited

P, DIRECTORS.
DN,
LAND,

Street, - LONDON, ENGLAND.

SON has been merged in the above
he Company from this date as a
ance Agency.
ge at Low Rates. Town Lots and
ns. je24-tf-dw

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in the Chilcoten District—commencing from the N. E. stake of the Indian Reserve situated five miles N. of Annaham's village; thence E. 80 chains; thence S. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains; thence to point of commencement. M. DRUMMOND.
Chilcoten Ranche, July 28th, 1887. au5-2mw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in the Chilcoten District—Commencing from the S. E. stake of the Indian Reservation, five miles N. of Annaham's village; thence S. 80 chains; thence E. 80 chains; thence N. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains; thence to point of commencement.
M. DRUMMOND.
Chilcoten Ranche, July 28th, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIXTY days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 640 acres of land in the Sayward District; commencing from a stake at the top of the high bank of a rivulet flowing from the West into the Quinsam River, and about 1200 yards above the mouth of the same; thence South 80 chains; thence North 80 chains and thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.
A. SPRENGER.
Victoria, 22nd October, 1887. oc28w 2m

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.

POISON IS LAID on the Southern end of Salt Spring Island for destruction of vermin.
EDWARD MUSGRAVE. au12-3mw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in Chilcoten District, situated five miles N. of Annaham's village—Commencing at the S.E. stake of my second application; thence E. 80 chains; thence N. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains; thence to point of commencement.
M. DRUMMOND.
Chilcoten Ranche, July 28th, 1887. au5-2mw

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated on the east side of Upper Columbia Lake on a small creek 2½ miles south of Armstrong Creek, the S. E. corner of said land to commence at an initial stake on said creek and run thence north ½ a mile, thence west ½ a mile to shore of lake, thence south ½ a mile along the lake shore, and thence east ½ a mile to initial stake. V. W. GARDIE.
Columbia Lakes, Kootenay, B. C., November 12th, 1887. 2mos-wkly

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., for the issuance of a Crown Grant for that lot or parcel of land known as the "Blue Bell Mineral Claim," which is more fully described, as to metes and bounds by the official plot herewith posted and by field notes of survey thereof on file in the office of the Gold Commissioner, Kootenay District.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground or premises, or any portion thereof, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed within the time prescribed by the Mineral Act, 47 Vict., ch. 10, they will be barred by the provisions of the said Statute.
WILBLE A. HENDRYX.
Kootenay, B. C., Sept. 1st, 1887. Trustee.
oc11 dw

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., for the issuance of a Crown Grant for that lot or parcel of land known as the "Silver King Mineral Claim," which is more fully described as to metes and bounds by the official plot herewith posted and by field notes of Survey thereof on file in the office of the Gold Commissioner, Kootenay District.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground or premises, or any portion thereof, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed within the time prescribed by the Mineral Act, 47 Vict., ch. 10, they will be barred by the provisions of the said Statute.
WILBUR A. HENDRYX.
Kootenay, B. C., Sept. 1st, 1887. Trustee.
oc11 dw

British Columbia Milling and Mining Company
(LIMITED).

Assessment No. 18.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of one (1) cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above company, payable at the company's office in Victoria, B. C., on or before the sixth day of December, 1887, from and after which date all shares on which said call shall then remain unpaid, shall be deemed delinquent, subject to interest and costs, and will be dealt with according to law.
Dated the 14th day of November, 1887.
By order of the Board.
GEO. A. SARGISON.
Secretary.
nv15-d&w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Blacksmith's Shop at Clinton.

PURSUANT TO A POWER OF SALE CONTAINED in a Bill of Sale dated the 7th day of July, 1884, made by C. N. McLellan, of Clinton, in my favor, I will cause to be sold by public auction, at the Blacksmith's Shop, Clinton, on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1887, the Blacksmith's Shop formerly occupied by me, lately occupied by the said C. N. McLellan, with all its fittings and plant, Tin Shop, Carpenter Shop, Warehouses, Stock-in-Trade, Tools of every description, Commodious Dwelling House and Office, with Household and other Furniture and the Books of Account and Book Debts of the said C. N. McLellan, or so much of the aforesaid chattels, effects and choses in action as will satisfy the amount due on the said Bill of Sale, together with the costs of advertising and sale, and all other expenses connected therewith.
JOHN McCULLY.
nov16-d&w-td

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN NEEDLE CO., 46 and 48 Front St., East, TORONTO, get up the Neatest, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 cents for Sample of New No. 1, finished in Fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment Write to MR. KOWDY, 41 Wellington St. East Toronto. Send stamps for reply. my13-6m-dw

DR. JORDAN'S
MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
751 MARKET STREET,
San Francisco.
GO AND LEARN HOW TO avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Private office, 211 Geary street, San Francisco. Consultation of Lost Manhood and all diseases of men. Send for order mhd dwtf

CABLE NEWS.

Gladstone Expresses a Full and Explicit Opinion on the Deplorable Trafalgar Square Riot.

Limerick Under the Coercion Act—A Dynamiter Arrested in Glasgow—Still in Custody.

Nobility Fined and Imprisoned—Probable Prosecution of Wilson—Reported Resignation of Grevy.

Gladstone's Advice.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Gladstone, replying to the secretary of a London radical club, writes as follows to-day: I think you will expect me to meet your request by an explicit answer, expressing the best judgment which, while absent from the spot, I am able to form on the deplorable disturbance of yesterday. As I understand the matter the Home Secretary states yesterday for the information of the public that he intended to prevent yesterday's meeting in Trafalgar square, and he believed prevention to be within his legal power. The question is one of great moment to the inhabitants of London, particularly to those at present unemployed and in circumstances of distress. It will be felt that the state of the law in regard to this matter ought to be promptly tested and ascertained. Until such a decision can be had it is the duty of every citizen to refrain from all resistance to the determination of the executive branch of the government which is clearly entitled to administer the laws to what it may be advised is their true construction. Such an abstinence is, I think, due to the high character of the people of London for the maintenance of public order and respect to the law and mode in which it is applied through the medium of the admirable police of the metropolis. But I must add that an appeal to parliament and the nation of the grave and solemn issues now raised by the proceeding of the government in Ireland would suffer a disastrous prejudice were the appeal to be associated in any manner by those who make it with the metropolitan disturbance." It is the general opinion that Gladstone's advice is not to make a party issue out of the action of the authorities will be followed.

In reference to yesterday's disturbance at Trafalgar square the *Telegraph* says: The history of the metropolis has presented few sadder pictures than that which yesterday's riot presented. The rioters must be speedily checked or anarchy will spread. The *Chronicle* praises the forbearance of the police and the good work they did, but censures the authorities for provoking a conflict with the people by the invasion of a long cherished public right. The *Times* hopes that the rioters who were arrested yesterday and are held in custody, especially the ring leaders will receive exemplary treatment and be dealt with sternly. "Behind these," it says, "stand greater criminals, who by means of the press and in other ways labor to convert the English Sunday into a carnival of blood, for which the despicable brood ought to be shot summarily." Seventy-five charges were entered to-day at the Bow Street police court against the Trafalgar Square rioters of yesterday. Most of the prisoners escaped with a fine, but some were sentenced to four and six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Queen and Pope.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Queen has appointed the Duke of Norfolk a special envoy to convey her thanks to Pope Leo for sending Mgr. Salis to represent him on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee celebration. The Duke will start for Rome early in December.

Limerick Proclaimed.

DUBLIN, Nov. 14.—The city of Limerick has been proclaimed under the coercion act.

A Dynamiter Arrested.

GLASGOW, Nov. 14.—An intermediate passenger on the steamship Indiana, which arrived to-day, was arrested at Greenock charged with being a dynamiter. His name is Cowatch *alias* Ranover. He had in his possession four dynamite cartridges which measured seven inches in length by one inch in diameter, also a gutta percha tube eighteen inches long with copper caps attached. He refused to answer any questions and was held.

Fined and Sentenced.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Count D'Andlau has been sentenced by the court to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £120 and be deprived of all civil and political rights for participation in the decoration selling scheme. This will practically make Gen. D'Andlau an exile, as he is not likely to return to France under such a sentence. Baltazi was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £80. Mme. Vernon Attas De Curtiel received a sentence of two months' imprisonment. Mme. Sant Sauvier was acquitted. The *Temps*, the *National* and *Liberte* announce the preliminary examination in M. Wilson's case has resulted in a demand for the prosecution of M. Wilson. On account of the station of M. Wilson a sensation was created in the chamber of deputies. It announces the resignation of President Grevy. M. Henri Rochfort has been examined before the commission of inquiry and has produced evidence that M. Wilson had received large bribes from Baron Sallier's family.

It is reported that leave will be asked in the chamber of deputies to prosecute M. Wilson.

The Pope's Sympathies.

SAN REMO, Nov. 14.—The Pope has written a letter to the Crown Prince in which he expresses the most earnest wishes for his recovery. Professor Schoett states that the prince might live four or five years after the operation of tracheotomy had been performed.

The Prince's Malady.

The operation on Crown Prince Frederick William has been postponed indefinitely.

The Crown Prince's Condition.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Professors Bergmann, Gerhadt and Tobold have adopted Dr. Schmidt's report of the Crown Prince's disease, which urges the extirpation of the cancer. The Prince, however, refuses to give his consent to an operation. The Empress is expected to return to Berlin from Coblentz to-day.

WESTMINSTER FALL ASSIZES.

[Before Mr. Justice McCreight.]

11th November, 1887.

THIRD DAY.

The court opened at 11:45 a. m.

Jessie Hart was arraigned for stealing from the person of a Swede, named John Anderson, $150. The prisoner, who is now undergoing a sentence of six months imprisonment for keeping a house of ill-fame, pleaded not guilty, and was undefended. The prosecutor, a fisherman, went to the woman's house and remained all night, and during the next day missed the money from his pocket-book and gave the prisoner into custody for robbery. It appeared from the evidence of Anteine Rodriguez, who was also committed for the offence, and was living with the woman, and who had turned Queen's evidence, that he and a man named John Wilson, "a hard case," went together to the house of the prisoner, and that she gave him a fifty dollar note, which he handed to Wilson in payment of $21 he owed him and received the change. They then went to a tailor's place of business and ordered a pair of pants each, and Wilson gave his name as Fuller.

In her defence the prisoner said that if she wished to have robbed the man she could have done so during the night. She heard them talking of going through Anderson, and greatly against her will they did so. Wilson drugged Anderson and stole the money.

The jury after a few minutes consultation returned into court with a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was conveyed back to the gaol.

John Wilson was then placed in the dock upon a similar charge. He also was undefended. The evidence of Rodriguez was then brought out again, which clearly showed that he was as much implicated in the robbery as Wilson and Jessie Hart. In addition to Rodriguez and prosecutor, testimony was given by Chief of Police Devlin, J. S. Manson, and W. Cartwright.

The jury retired, and after an absence of about half an hour returned into court with a verdict of "guilty."

This being the last case before the court his lordship ordered that the convicted prisoners be brought before him for sentence to-morrow at half past eleven.

The following prisoners will be brought up for sentence:

James Harris—Grievous bodily harm.

J. H. Smith—Cutting and wounding.

Eneri Vitto—In possession of an infernal machine.

John Wilson—Theft in a brothel.

FOURTH AND LAST DAY.

The court opened at eleven o'clock.

The following prisoners who had been convicted during the assizes were separately brought up and sentenced by his lordship.

J. H. Smith, found guilty of common assault, was sentenced to four month's imprisonment in H. M. gaol at New Westminster.

James Harris, found guilty of assault and inflicting bodily harm, received a sentence of one year's imprisonment in the gaol.

Eneri Vitto or Henry Viet, for having in his possession an explosive machine, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the gaol.

In answer to the usual question by the clerk of the assize, the prisoner stated, through an interpreter, that he made the machine for his father in Italy to protect him from robbers. His lordship was disinclined to credit this statement, particularly as the prisoner had been one of the Italians engaged in the late riot on the C. P. R. at Vancouver and had been fined $50 for carrying a loaded revolver.

John Wilson, found guilty of receiving stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, received a sentence of eighteen month's imprisonment. A man named John Anderson, a Swede, with over $180 dollars in his pocket went to the house of Jessie Hart and was there drugged and eased of three fifties. From the evidence there was not a doubt that Wilson and a man named Rodriguez got the money. The latter afterwards "squealed" on the prisoner. The woman Jessie Hart, who was arraigned upon a similar charge and got off, was a *particeps criminis* and no doubt got her share of the plunder.

Reviewing the cases brought up at this assize the "old, old story" was assigned by the prisoners as the cause of their misdeeds—drink.

DOUGLAS ISLAND.

The Season's Work in Developing the Extraordinary Quartz Deposits of the Island.

Mr. J. S. Goddard, of Boston, arrived down on the Ancon from the mines of the Union Mining Co. on Douglas Island, where he has been superintending the outside work in preparing for crushing ore. The eighty-stamp mill for which the Union Iron Works of San Francisco had the contract for constructing and erecting, will be ready for work by the first of December. Ground has been cleared for chlorination works, but these will not be put up until the return of spring. Good progress has been made in the working tunnel, which is being driven to tap the ledge about four hundred feet from the surface. A careful survey made demonstrated that about eight hundred feet would reach the ore; seven hundred feet of this had been driven when Mr. Goddard left, the work now being in highly mineralized slate, indicating the near vicinity of the ledge. Water power has been used for driving the drills the past six months, it being secured from Grant creek, which cuts through the ledge. The company own fifteen hundred feet on either side of this creek, and at this point it is exposed a width of 300 feet, and several hundred feet in height. A prospect tunnel was run in from the creek, and five assays made averaged from $6 to $26 per ton. The company have every confidence in the value of their property, and hope to make a good output before spring is far advanced. The steamer Sardonyx, which leaves Chemainus to-day, carries 125,000 feet of lumber and a cargo of coal to the mine, the former of which will be utilized in constructing the necessary buildings. Mr. Goddard leaves for Boston to-day, but will return again in March.

Some twenty carpenters came down on the Idaho, who have been employed on the work of erecting 120 additional stamps for the Alaska Milling and Mining Co. (Treadwell). Manager Treadwell has shut down work on the mill for the winter. Since the chlorination works have been running the output of this company has largely increased. Where formerly the monthly output would be in the neighborhood of $70,000, the free gold extracted, it is now over $100,000, the sulphurets alone yielding $1,000 per day. With the addition of the 120 stamps now being erected, there is every reason to believe that this amount will be doubled. The large chlorination works have been moved to the beach in order to make room for the new mill.

Nothing has been done during the past year on the Bear's Nest mine, the property adjoining the Treadwell, though it is understood that a sale has been negotiated between an English firm of half an interest for something over a million dollars, and that next year a 200-stamp mill and suitable chlorination works will be erected. The wonderful success of the Treadwell mine, and the immense amount of ore that has been exposed by the opening up of the Bear's Nest, almost entitles the statement that there is enough ore in sight to keep a 200-stamp mill going for a century.

The Consolidated mining company, who own a location about half a mile from the Union Co.'s property are prospecting a ledge, which is presumably a continuation, with fair evidence of opening up a good property.

The amount of work that will be progressing on Douglas island in the course of another year will be something remarkable. In the neighborhood of 600 stamps will be pounding away, crushing out a rich harvest of gold for the fortunate stockholders.

A Significant Fact.

The worn out, waste and poisonous matter in the system should escape through the secretions of the bowels, kidneys and skin, or serious disease results. B. B. B. opens these natural outlets to remove disease. tu-th-sat-d&w

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Fisheries Commission Ready for Work—Date Not Yet Fixed—Proceedings to be Informal.

Work Found for Lazy Anarchists—Schwab as Scullery Maid—Fielden Goes to Cutting Stone.

A Frightful Accident—Perished in the Flames—A Dynamite Bomb Discovered in a Freight Car.

Withdrew Her Suit.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Codiella Bustead has withdrawn her suit for divorce from ex-Judge R. Bustead.

A New York Failure.

A. S. Hatch & Co., bankers and brokers at 7 Nassau street, assigned to-day to H. H. Chittenden; the liabilities and assets could not be stated but are about $200,000 each, and Mr. A. S. Hatch says he expects the firm to pay in full. The house has been on the "bear" side of the market and the present rise in certain securities caused its embarrassment. The failure is not an important one. The firm did a comparatively small business, though its predecessor Fisk & Hatch, was one of the largest houses on the street. Mr. Hatch, who was the junior partner of Fisk & Hatch, came out of that house at the time of the Grant & Ward panic of 1884 with but little means at his disposal. He is a well known philanthropist and very popular among his fellow brokers. The firm had few depositors, and whatever loss there may be will fall on customers. No other failures are feared, despite some rumors that the large depositors were in trouble.

A Big Fire.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 14.—The station of the Prospect Park and Cony Island railroad and also of the Vanderbilt one-horse car line, with a quantity of feed and rolling stock and 158 horses, were burned to-night, causing a loss of over $200,000, which is well insured.

The Whale Death a Success.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—By this morning thirty-nine whales of the Arctic and Okhotsk fleet had arrived in port from summer cruisers, and one is yet to come in, she is the bark Ocean, commanded by Capt. Marvin, and when last spoken had five whales. The season has been remarkably successful, the total catch being over 300 whales. Thirty nine whalers report having taken 32,334 barrels of oil, 544,352 pounds of bone, and 550 pounds of ivory. The Ocean will probably bring 350 barrels of oil and 7,500 pounds of bone, so that the catch may be put in round numbers at 33,000 barrels of oil and 550,000 pounds of bone, valued at $1,900,000.

Want Better Terms.

The secretary of the Ship Owners' Association announced this afternoon that the association would send no more vessels either to San Pedro or San Diego until the sailors come to terms and better facilities are provided by the dealers.

A Chinese Procuress.

The federal grand jury this afternoon returned an indictment against Lee Moon Lum. She is a one-eyed Celestial procuress, forty-eight years of age. She is charged with importing thirteen women for purposes of prostitution. A roll of accounts was found on the woman which shows how much she paid for each of the thirteen women. The prices ranged from $380 to $655.

The Fisheries Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The diplomatic reception room at the State Department is in readiness for the sessions of the fisheries conference. The date of the meeting has not been definitely settled, but it is believed that the conference will come together about the close of the week. Arrangements as to the methods of procedure will be left to be decided in the conference. The proceedings will be entirely informal and secret.

Cannot Import Explosives.

The department of state has been informed by the British minister that the government has deemed it necessary to rigidly enforce the act of parliament of 1875 concerning explosives, which renders any person importing explosives in his baggage into the United Kingdom is liable to a heavy penalty in addition to forfeiture of the explosives.

Interesting to Coal Miners.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 14.—This afternoon a sensation was created by an application from Wm. Kibler and wife and others interested for a *mandamus* from the court to compel the Susquehanna Coal Cempauy to produce the bodies of the miners who were buried in No. 1 slope of that company at Naticoke on the 18th of Dec., 1885, and whose bodies are still entombed. If the court should grant the request of the petitioners the expenses to the company would reach a quarter of a million dollars. The result of the proceedings will be watched with great interest by persons interested in coal mining.

Perished in the Flames.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—Word has just reached here that the residence of S. R. Culver, (colored) about two miles from Seven station, on the Baltimore & Potomac road, was burned early Saturday morning, and that Culver, his eldest son and his youngest child perished in the flames. Culver had his young child in his arms and was about to jump from the second story, when the flooring gave way and he fell back into the flames. The eldest son tried to enter the ground floor to save his father, and he too was lost.

A Town in Ruins.

WICHITA, Kansas, Nov. 14.—Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, the entire town of Haysville, about 12 miles south of here, was destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered in the general store of D. R. Jones. All efforts made by the citizens to quench the flames proved futile. The village was composed of several dwellings, store and shops. Every building was destroyed. The loss is heavy, with but little insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Frightful Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 14.—About one o'clock yesterday morning a frightful accident occurred on the Ohio & Springfield Railway near Greenfield. A mogul engine and eight cars crashed through a bridge over Point Creek to the rocks, thirty feet below. The fireman, Jacob Hill, was so badly injured that he died. The engineer was not seriously injured.

Coke Worker's Meeting.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—An immense meeting of coke workmen is in session at McConnellsville with delegates from all coke mining points. Their object is to form an organization to embrace all coke workers and render future strikes effective. No action will be taken on the wage question until the organization is thoroughly completed.

A Distinguished Arrest.

RICHMOND, Ky., Nov. 14.—Robt. McCreary, son of ex-Governor McCreary, is under arrest for killing Wm. Schilling, who died yesterday of wounds received at McCreary's hands on Friday last. McCreary and a companion were noisy in a saloon kept by Shilling's father-in-law. Schilling ordered them out, and in a quarrel which followed McCreary shot Schilling.

A Bomb Discovered.

PERN, Ind., Nov. 14.—The station agent of the Chicago & Atlantic railway at Rochester has discovered a dynamite bomb in a freight car. It was made of a piece of gas pipe. The dangerous missile was handed to the police and the fuse removed.

Skipped With $50,000.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 14.—It has just been ascertained that John H. Webber, a Northern Pacific Express messenger, disappeared a week ago, taking a package supposed to have contained about $50,000. The package was destined to a western point.

Work for the Anarchists.

JOLIET, Nov. 14.—Archiste Fielden and Schwab were assigned to duty in the jail. Schwab is to work in the kitchen and Fielden is to cut stone.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Everything seemed to be quiet in the anarchistic circles to-day. Mrs. Parsons is still in a state of frenzy alternating with complete prostration, and is watched by devoted friends. The *Arbeiter Zeitung's* editorials to-day were of increasingly violent character, and there seems to be a disposition to utilize Mrs. Parsons' grief as the means of stimulating the wrathful energies of the faithful adherents.

KOOTENAY MINES.

Progress of the Work at Findlay Creek—Wild Horse and Perry Creek Mines.

Mr. James Brady, manager and part owner in the Findlay Creek Mining Co., arrived down last Sunday night from Kootenay, the sudden appearance of winter having compelled the cessation of work for the season. During the summer good progress has been accomplished in thoroughly prospecting the property, in constructing ditches, five miles of the latter having been built, and in erecting hydraulic works of a capacity of one thousand yards per day. The company are so satisfied with the outlook that they have determined to double their present works, and will also place in an electric light plant for night work. A sawmill of 5,000 feet daily capacity is on the property, and about 100,000 feet of lumber for fluming purposes will be got out during the winter. The company only secured the charter for the property the session before last, and preliminaries were arranged in 1886, but the greater proportion of the work was done this year, and is certainly highly creditable to the management. The lease extends for eight miles along Findlay creek, and the latter having a fall of from fifty to seventy-five feet to the mile, and fair flats for dump ground at different points along the stream, the facilities for washing are good. Mr. Brady will go to San Francisco during the winter and purchase the necessary outfit for the additions to be made next year. Piping will begin about the first week in April, and a great deal of ground will be worked before the season again closes. This hydraulic mining enterprise promises to be the most successful ever prosecuted in the province.

Mr. Robt. Galbraith placed in a hydraulic giant and pipes on his property on Wild Horse Creek, and has been running for a considerable period. The season's results are not yet given.

Mr. Brady met the pumps for the Perry Creek Co. about half way between Golden City and Akes. It has probably reached its destination by this time. The miners throughout the district speak very favorably of the prospects of the company.

The construction of the road connecting with steamer navigation to the C. P. R. will greatly facilitate the work of mining in Kootenay district south of Golden, as it will furnish a moderately cheap means of transportation from the railway to within a short distance of the American boundary. The Findlay Creek Co. built nine miles of road for the purpose of connecting their mines with the main road at the upper Columbia lake.

LECTURE ON HYGIENE.

Good Ventilation Absolutely Necessary for Health—Consumption Arising From Bad Ventilation.

Yesterday afternoon, in the High School, Dr. Milne gave a lecture on the subject of hygiene. The lecturer began by taking up the subjects dealt with at the previous lecture on the causes of disease, and continued his remarks chiefly to the impurities of the air. Through this medium particles of organic matter, either living or dead, may be introduced into the system, producing ill-health or disease. He referred to the subject of ventilation, which is a matter of great importance, as it is a means of removing these impurities. These are of organic nature, derived from the human body, chiefly through the lungs by the act of respiration, producing an excessive amount of carbon dioxide. Before going into the impurities, the lecturer gave the composition of pure air and dwelt upon its components, viz. nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon dioxide, stating that air was not a chemical compound, but merely a mixture of these components, oxygen being the chief life sustaining property. Impurities of air arise in various ways, by respiration, combustion, putrefaction, gases and poisons. Respiration was dealt with at length, and the lecturer stated that these impurities can be ordinarily noticed through the sense of smell. When air is inhaled it contains 20 parts oxygen, and when exhaled it only contains about 13 parts, the rest being retained in the system through the lungs. So the change would go on until a person within a certain cubic space of pure air would soon contaminate the atmosphere immediately surrounding him. The skin has the power of throwing off animal organic matter. Combustion, fires and lights are also sources of impurity, the impurities being chiefly carbon monoxide, which is a great cause of death by suffocation. Putrefaction, sewage and gases were also remarked upon. The evil effects of bad ventilation were fully commented upon. The diseases produced by insufficient ventilation are those of the lungs, either acute or chronic. Consumption is also very frequently brought about by impure air. Some people are more susceptible to foul air than others and suffer from headache, languor and loss of appetite, while others would feel no ill effects. It is estimated that 1,000 cubic feet of fresh air is sufficient for one individual if it were changed three times an hour by natural ventilation. This amount is, of course, increased by labor or exertion. Less space would do if proper artificial ventilation were obtained. At the ordinary temperature of a room air moves at two to three feet per second, over this, a sensation of draught will be felt. By diagrams on the blackboard, Dr. Milne showed the proper method of ventilating rooms by proper vents and by windows, and also referred to the question of flues. The time allowed him being up the lecturer closed his remarks and promised the pupils a lecture on anatomy next Friday afternoon.

In the Santa Rita mountains, Arizona, ten miles south of Prescott, a rich ledge 8x13 inches has been discovered by two men, Harlan and Barrington. In three days $1,500 of gold was taken out.

THE TRAFALGAR RIOT.

One Hundred Thousand People Assemble on Trafalgar Square—The Police Powerless to Act.

The Military Called Out—The Mob Overawed—Free Fights Between the Police and the Mob.

An M. P. Joins the Mob, Gets Wounded and is Arrested for Assaulting the Police—Many Injured.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—An enormous crowd, estimated to number 50,000 persons, gathered in the vicinity of Trafalgar Square to-day, despite the warning of Sir Chas. Warren, commissioner of police, that no meeting in the square would be permitted. Most of those who came intended to take part in the anti-coercion meeting called by the radical clubs and leaders, but a large number of socialists and turbulent spirits of all kinds were also drawn to the spot. The crowd jammed all the approaches to the square and finally pressed so hard against the quadruple cordon of police who surrounded the open space, and became so threatening and demonstrative that orders were given the police to drive them back. These orders were carried out with great severity. The police were helpless, apparently believing that if they did not succeed in dispersing the crowd they would themselves be routed and treated without mercy. The hardest fighting was in Northumberland avenue, but there was a general encounter in all the streets debouching upon the square. Hundreds of persons, including numbers of women, were injured more or less severely. They were conveyed to the hospitals as soon as possible. An United Press reporter saw eight wounded men taken into Charing Cross Hospital within twenty minutes. The leaders of the mob seemed to be young roughs from the east end. At 10 o'clock Sir Charles gave up the attempt to control the mob with the police force at his disposal, and called upon the military authorities for assistance. A detachment of mounted and foot life guards quickly responded, having been held in readiness for such an emergency. Their appearance, together with that of a large reinforcement of police, resulted in the crowd being overawed and the streets were soon cleared. Most of the people seemed by common consent to take up their march for Hyde Park. A magistrate who had come with the military to read the riot act, remained on the ground but had no occasion to read the the act. At six o'clock the military and police were still in possession and holding the square. A strong force also had been sent to Hyde Park.

The scene at Trafalgar Square to-day has not been equalled since 1866, when the people, in asserting their rights to public meetings, destroyed the railings of Hyde Park. Early in the day 4000 policemen took possession of the square and its approaches, and prepared to hold it and prevent the advertised meeting from taking place. Soon the different club associations, etc., began to arrive, after having marched through the various districts in which they belonged, headed by bands of music and flying flags, banners, streamers, etc. These detachments were composed of socialists, republicans, Irish societies and a few trades associations, and as fast as they came to the square they were attacked and dispersed by the police only to reassemble and press forward. Later on, as the crowds became more dense, fierce fights were started between the police and the mobs in Northumberland Avenue, Whitehall, Pall Mall, and other adjacent streets, in which they were uniformly the victims, one detachment, headed by a band, succeeding in getting into the Square and a bloody fight ensued which ended finally in the repulse of the intruders and with the injury of many persons. Toward this detachment was Mr. R. C. Graham, liberal member of parliament for North West Lanarkshire, who was seriously hurt and subsequently arrested on the charge of assaulting the police. At 4:40 this afternoon the crowd numbered easily 100,000, and it became so perfectly manifest that the police were powerless to disperse them, that the military was summoned. In response to the call a force of cavalry and infantry came up on to the ground but they refrained from charging on the multitude because the people were awed by the presence of the troops and began to disperse and by dusk comparatively few remained. Two hundred citizens and 40 of the police were injured in the succession of melees that took place and about thirty of the disturbers were arrested, including Burns, the socialist leader. Some of the injured were well enough to leave the hospital after their wounds had been dressed, while others were so badly hurt that they cannot fully recover for weeks. One patient, in Charing Cross hospital, is terribly burned with vitrol, which was squirted upon him from a syringe. Another man, who is seriously cut in the thigh and other places says he received wounds from two policemen, one of whom thrust a bayonet through his thigh while the other stabbed him with a knife. Several injured policemen are suffering from knife wounds. It was noticeable that the crowd, while hooting, jeering and execrating the police, cheered the military. The infantry was posted in the middle of the square so that the mob should not take possession of the square in case they succeeded in breaking through the police line. They did not succeed in penetrating the police line, however, and it is perhaps fortunate that they were prevented, as it is believed instructions were given to read the riot act and for the infantry to fire upon the crowd the moment that the latter should break through the police cordon.

A large procession of rioters arrived at a point near the square, by way of St. James street and

PALL MALL,

about four o'clock hooting the Carlton club as they passed its post and cheering the Reform club when they reached its quarters. When the crowd reached the Athenæum the police barred their further progress and the officers in command shouted, "You can't go any farther." The crowd pressed on, however, and the police charged on them with batons drawn. The crowd resisted for a moment but the onslaught of the police was too much for them to resist and they fell back. The police plied their clubs vigorously, broke down the banners carried by the procession and trode upon them and soon the mob was in full return on their way back. The retreating crowd met another procession *en route* to the square and with this body the fleeing men returned. Upon the arrival of the augmented crowd on the scene of the first fight they were met by an increased force of police. In a surprising short space of time the formidable looking mob were scattered in all directions. The crowd then blocked the passage to Pall Mall and Carlton House Terrace. While all this had been going on the Prince of Wales was sitting in a cab near by unobserved by the crowd or the police. When the second procession was scattered and broken up he directed the cab to be turned and driven to Marlborough House, where he ordered something to drink to be served to all policemen on duty near the house. The example of the Prince was followed by all of the clubs on Pall Mall. The procession comprising east-enders, was followed by a large van loaded with stones, clubs, etc., but upon the character of the vehicle's burden being discovered the driver was arrested. The police refused bail for Commissioner Graham in spite of his severe injuries. Most of the prisoners are confined in Bow street, Scotland Yard and King street stations. Between the hours of four and six o'clock seventy injured persons were treated at the Charing Cross hospital.

Dr. McKenzie the Man.

Before leaving to-day Dr. McKenzie reported that the cancerous growth in the Prince's throat was still very small. He agrees with the theory that the cancer was born with the individual growth of the patient and it is not the result of smoking. The Prince says if the operation is necessary only Dr. McKenzie shall perform it. He is, however, much adverse to having any operation performed while the Emperor lives.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

A Well Known Puget Sound Man Offered a Good Position.

A gentleman called at this office yesterday afternoon and said: "I have just arrived from Victoria on the Olympian, and I was informed on good authority that the superintendency of the Canadian Pacific Navigation company had been tendered to Captain Charles E. Clancey, late Puget Sound Superintendent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and accepted by him."

"Is not Capt. John Irving superintendent of that company?"

"Yes, but he does not care anything about the position. It is business, he is after, and he realizes that Capt. Clancey's long acquaintance and business experience on the Sound is worth a whole lot of money to any company, and hence he is ready and willing to step aside and give place to Capt. Clancey. You understand, no doubt, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has declared war against the Northern, and realizes that the hardest blow they can give their antagonist is to capture the trade of Puget Sound. Capt. Clancey being familiar with that trade, having seen it grow from nothing up to its present proportions, can do much toward aiding the Canadian company to secure the coveted prize, and that is the principal reason they offered him the superintendency of their steamboat line.

"How soon will Captain Clancey assume the duties of his new position?"

"I do not know; my informant did not go into particulars. He told me about it just as the steamer was leaving the dock, and I had no opportunity to ask him any questions. I am expecting a letter from Captain Clancey, and he will probably mention the matter to me. If he does, I will let you know."—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

[The assumption here is that the gentleman who informed the *P.-I.* man that Capt. John Irving was going to resign his position as manager of the C. P. N. Co., was slightly mixed. No definite information could be gleaned at the C.P.N. Co.'s office in this city, but it is thought probable that Capt. Clancey will be appointed superintendent of the Sound division of the C. P. N. Co., under the direction of Capt. Irving. Why the latter should resign his position as manager of the C. P. N. Company is a conundrum yet to be solved, and we are of the opinion that he has no idea of doing so.]

POLICE COURT.

The Perjury Case—His Honor Refuses to Commit Mrs. Bray and Binds the Prosecutor and McNab Stuart to Appear at the Next Assizes.

Mrs. Bray, on remand, charged with wilful perjury in the case of Labonne vs. Bray, heard in the county court on October 6th last.

Mr. Stuart appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Taylor for the defense.

Joseph Labonne, sworn, said—Was in the court house on the 6th October last; there was a case on that day of Labonne vs. Bray; heard Mrs. Bray give evidence.

Mr. Taylor here objected to a question, "Was the evidence the defendant gave true or untrue?"

His honor overruled the objection.

Witness (in answer to the question)—"Yes, sir."

Mr. Stuart—"Now your honor, I am prepared to go into the box and swear that I heard Mrs. Bray give evidence that was untrue."

His honor—"Mr. Taylor do you wish to cross-examine Labonne, if so, you had better do so now."

Mr. Taylor—"I do not wish to take up the time of the court."

H. McNab Stuart, sworn—Deposed that he was in the court house, James Bay, on the 6th of October last; there was a case of Labonne vs. Bray; heard Mrs. Bray state what he knew to be untrue, on oath.

Mr. Taylor—"Is that all the evidence you have?"

Witness—"Yes."

Mr. Taylor—"Well, your honor, I do not wish to take up the time of the court, and I would ask that the woman be discharged at this stage; if your honor will not hear me out I will cross-examine the witness."

His honor—"Mr. Stuart, I really do not see how I can commit Mrs. Bray for trial on the evidence already given."

Mr. Stuart—"I have taken my charge from the Consolidated Statutes."

His honor—"I am satisfied that there is no evidence to support the charge at the assizes; I do not think I can commit Mrs. Bray."

Mr. Stuart—"If a