

THE COUNCIL AND THE SCHOOLS.

The city council has expressed their views of the law and their duty in regard to paying the school janitors. The board of school trustees have expressed their views on the same subject. Now that both have spoken, let us have peace and let the bills be paid. The taxpayers will have to foot the bills in any event, and they would rather pay them without having the cost of litigation added. We thought that to do so, the trustees might have accepted the suggestion of the council as to stating a case for the opinion of the court, but they have not reached this conclusion, and they have of course, as much right to their own opinion as we have to ours or the members of the council have to theirs. The suggestion that if the council will pay the cost of litigation the trustees will agree to have it, does not commend itself to us, because, no matter who pays the costs in the first instance, the people will have to do so in the end. The council to-morrow night had better pay up and let the incident be closed.

UNNATURAL DEATHS.

"Unnatural death" is the happily chosen term which Dr. Hill of Cambridge, applies to the taking off of a very large portion of the population. In a paper read before the British Sanitary Institute, he said that, in round numbers, a million babies are born annually in England and Wales. Of these, 30,000 die violent deaths from accident, 20,000 more unnecessarily from tuberculosis, and 120,000 more from absolutely preventable causes, such as small-pox, measles and scarlet fever. He added that nearly one-quarter of the diseases which destroy life are preventable. Deaths from accident, from preventable diseases and from carelessness in living, Dr. Hill calls unnatural.

One of the great points urged by Dr. Hill is that people eat too much and too fast. The latter he seems to think the more serious fault of the two, for while he says nothing much about limiting the diet, he strongly recommends interspersing the recumbent business of eating with pleasant conversation, and he seems to think that if the talk is frivolous it is all the better. Doubtless many people are committing suicide at the table. They eat what they ought not to, eat it as they should not, and often eat too much. Too much heavy food is eaten, and too little of the opposite kind. The use of fruit upon the table is growing, and with manifest advantage. In these days, when we are told so much about bacilli and other terrible things, and hardly dare to take a drink of water for fear that we may be swallowing a whole microscopic menagerie, it is pleasant to be told that fruit we can get most of the moisture which the body craves, and get it free from germs of any kind. Perhaps this idea will be upset after a little by someone who will find all manner of dangers lurking in the rosy apple or the blushing grape, but in the meantime it appears reasonably safe to eat ripe fruit. Dr. Hill spoke of the dangers from milk from cows afflicted with tuberculosis, and said that about one-third of the cows in the country are afflicted with this disease, but he added that there was no more danger in a boiled bacillus than in a boiled lion and therefore it was easy to protect health from this danger.

Among the causes of unnatural death are the habit of frequent tipping and irregular eating. The system needs rest. It is unfair to the digestive apparatus to keep constantly heaping work upon it. Some men eat and drink in such a way that their stomachs never get a breathing spell, so to speak. In the long run this will work great injury. The digestive apparatus seems able to adapt itself to almost anything except irregularity. It is curious how differently we treat domestic animals in this respect to the way we treat ourselves. If we want our horses, our cows, our poultry or our dogs to be at their best, we feed them with regularity and with carefully selected materials. If they get out of condition, we look to their food at once. When it comes to our own diet, we disregard every law of hygiene, and when we get out of condition, run to the physician for medicine. It would be a good plan to adopt the alleged Chinese system of employing physicians—that is, to pay them as long as we are well, and to stop the payment the moment we become sick. But what a change this would make in the appearance of the average dining table—that is, if we followed the physician's advice.

Worry is the cause of a good many unnatural deaths. Worry steals our sleep, interferes with our appetite, unfits us for good mental work. Jew and Gentile, Pagan and Christian, all sorts and conditions of men would be the better if they would lay to heart the saying: "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Hundreds of people die up to reinforce the evils of today, all the troops of real evils that have gone before during the last twelve months, and all the shadowy troop of imaginary evils that they see coming in the future. Half, and perhaps more, of the greatest troubles we suffer from are those that never happen.

Dr. Hill has done well to direct attention to the number of unnatural deaths, and especially in giving us so excellent a term. It will set people thinking and lead some at least to avoid the causes which lead to such results. We will all die soon enough, no matter how good care we take of ourselves. There is no advantage in giving the grim enemy any advantage by abusing the machinery with which we keep our existence going.

THE STRAIT GATE.

The gospels say that the way to eternal life is narrow, and the gate thereto strait. Hence a few people find it. They are on the lookout for something bigger. An elaborate ceremonial, a formidable creed, a conspicuous demonstration of piety—a very large part of mankind seem to think that these must indicate the way to eternal life. This idea has done a great deal towards hampering the religious progress of the world. Not long ago a somewhat learned clergyman discoursed upon one of Paul's sayings, about which he said theologians were disagreed, and he mentioned three lines of thought which had been followed on the subject. After his sermon he asked one of his congregation which of the three views he preferred, and was somewhat staggered when he answered: "Neither, for I suppose Paul meant just what he said." To this the clerical gentleman replied that this was a common error with people, who did not look for the hidden meaning of the divine word.

The number of books, that have been written to explain what the simple language of the gospel means, is beyond present computation, for happily most of them long ago found their way to the rubbish heap. All men like to make a specialty of their calling, and ecclesiastics all the world over, no matter of what faith, are in this respect no wise different from the rest of humanity. This has led to the growth of sects in all religions. They are found among Christians, among Jews, among Mohammedans, among all nations and peoples. Human thought seems naturally to abhor the simple and choose the complex, although the great discoveries of science are demonstrating that all the laws and processes of nature are exceedingly simple. By and by we will be wise enough to see that simplicity is the dominant feature in the moral development of mankind. It is sure, Christ told this to His disciples, but too many church organizations have advanced far enough to rest upon His plain and simple teachings alone.

Another clergyman was once preaching to some soldiers. He described vividly the results of an evil life, depicting those of his hearers to whom his words applied as men marching towards moral destruction and woe. When he had completed the appalling picture, he paused and exclaimed: "But don't you be afraid!" The effect was electrical, and more than one man in the congregation said that those words were a revelation to him. One of them said he had always been told that the change from an evil life to a good one was a tremendously difficult matter, involving the acceptance of a lot of things which he could not understand, but the preacher's command showed him how simple it was after all. Very many and perhaps the most of preachers miss the full effect of their labors by conveying the impression to their hearers that religion is a profession, a trade, a science, an art, a matter of belief, a conformity to ceremonial, anything, in short, instead of being simply the act of marching in the direction of a higher life.

The gate to human happiness is likewise "strait." The majority of mankind go through life looking for something very grand and elaborate in this regard. Great wealth, the gratification of lofty ambitions, the realization of high ideals, such as to the majority the means of obtaining happiness. The Elysian fields to which they aspire are far away, and only to be reached by "restless toil and endeavor." The truth of the matter is that happiness lies all around us, and if we do not get our share of it, we have ourselves to blame. This is a pretty good sort of a world. Most of us may thank our stars if we see as good a one after we leave it. Let us make the best of it while we have it. Let us rejoice in the sight of our eyes, and the strength of our arms, and the music that fills our ears, and abjure all, in the pleasure of good companionship, not forgetting that we ourselves are responsible in most cases for our unhappiness. This is not to say that the pursuit of happiness—that is of enjoyment—is the chief end of life. All that is meant is that everyone needs a little of that sort of thing as he strides across the stage, and it is always very much easier to get than people generally think.

California will, it is said, only yield about \$13,000,000 in gold this year. At the present rate at which gold production is increasing in British Columbia and the Yukon, it is probable that in the course of two or three years both these parts of Canada will surpass the Golden State in the production of the yellow metal. The Yukon will easily surpass it next year, if it has not done so this year.

To be quite entirely and wholly up-to-date in his evening suit, a young man must wear an embroidered lining to his collar, which will show where the silk lining now appears. The edict has gone forth from some authoritative quarter that hereafter there may be worth of color about an evening suit, whereby a guest can be distinguished from a waiter. The postmaster-general is to visit the Coast shortly. We are glad to know it. In view of his visit the board of trade ought to prepare a full statement of what is needed in the way of new postal facilities. Mr. Mulock will understand the situation much better after being on the ground.

The broad which Eastern departmental stores are making into the retail trade of British Columbia is being talked about in all the provincial papers. There is one thing about the department stores: They advertise largely.

THE ATLIN COUNTRY.

No one supposes that less than ten thousand people will go into the Lake Atlin district next year. In view of this the responsibility of the British Columbia government is very great. Provision ought to be made at once for efficient polling and administration of the law. No thought is to be lost. The first step ought to be the determination of the 60th parallel of latitude, which marks the northern boundary of the province. This is highly important, for prospectors are working very close to the line, and next year it is altogether likely that questions will arise as to whether claims are in this province or in the Yukon territory. The matter is one in which the Dominion government is as much concerned as that of the province, and the expense of fixing the parallel ought to be shared equally between the two. A point ought to be fixed on Taku Arm, Atlin Lake, Teslin Lake and midway between the two latter lakes. This will do for the present.

Roads will be needed early next year. Fortunately the district is one through which roads can be made with small expense. The provincial government ought to make its arrangements for their construction to begin as soon as the snow goes off.

A capable man must also be chosen for the position of Police Magistrate, and the provincial police force will have to be strengthened. The government has an excellent opportunity afforded it to demonstrate that the criticisms passed upon the ability of this province to handle a mining population are without foundation.

Next season the whole district ought to be surveyed and a correct map made of it. At present there is a good deal of guesswork as to its geographical features. Considerable expense will be entailed providing for the necessities of the ten thousand or more people who will be engaged in mining or prospecting there next season, but the revenue will more than meet the outlay.

The Dominion government has also something to do in this connection, and we hope there will not be such an exhibition of delay regarding it as was seen in connection with Klondike and the Stikine. We refer now to the postal arrangements. There is no reason why there should not be a daily mail from Skagway to Atlin on and after the opening of navigation next year, and during the present winter arrangements ought to be made for at least a weekly service as soon as the snow falls and ice makes in the streams.

CRITICISM SHOULD BE FAIR.

The Hon. Francis L. Carter-Cotton, finance minister, is the editor of the News-Advertiser, and its principal editorial articles emanate from his pen. This is a matter of considerable importance, because it is to be presumed that Mr. Cotton will be content to be treated as he treats others. It is useless for the News-Advertiser to attempt to discredit its editors from Mr. Cotton or for Mr. Cotton to endeavor to escape his personal and political responsibility for what the paper says. On Saturday last the News-Advertiser dealt editorially with Mr. Turner's Winnipeg interview. We have no fault to find with the attempt made to dull the point of Mr. Turner's remarks. One objection is to the manner in which Mr. Turner is treated. To accuse him of exhibiting "intellectual and moral defects" is to display an utter disregard of the amenities of public life or, what is more probable, a poverty of ideas which compelled a resort to violent and insulting language. During the years Messrs. Turner and Cotton sat opposite to each other in the house, the latter never employed such language towards him, nor did he ever feel called upon to refer to him as "silly," and yet he applied this adjective to him twice in the article referred to. We suggest to the News-Advertiser that it will place Mr. Cotton in a better light before the public and do very much to soften the asperities of political controversy, if it will exhibit in its editorial references to public men a little of the courtesy of language which Mr. Cotton ever employed in his place in the house.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE GOLD?

The world's product of gold in 1898 will probably exceed \$250,000,000, that of last year being \$240,000,000. The president of the American Bankers' Association puts the yield for the year at \$275,000,000. It is estimated that since January 1, 1894, over a billion dollars' worth of gold has been produced. This wonderful increase in the supply of the standard metal has not had any appreciable effect upon the price of commodities or the condition of the money market. The gold has been absorbed, and there is as much demand for more as ever there was. What becomes of it all? Only very little of it has actually gone into circulation, either directly as coin, or indirectly as a reserve against which bank notes have been issued. Many of the nations have been accumulating it for military purposes, and the change in the currency laws of some of them have called for the maintenance of a large reserve. An interesting quantity is used in the arts. We see it everywhere. It glitters on the bindings of our books, it shines in letters on windows and signboards, it adorns furniture and architecture, dentistry adorns a great deal of it, plate, ornaments and jewelry call for much of it. Every year more of it is needed for these latter uses. Abrasion accounts for some of it. Coin that is in active circulation loses considerable weight because gold is a soft metal. In scores of ways that cannot be enumerated much gold is lost every year. But after allowance has been made for all these causes, the fact remains that no answer can be given to the question: What becomes of all the gold?

A LONDON VIEW.

The London Globe discusses "Klondike Abuses" in an article which contains, among much that is hardly warranted by the facts, some statements which are worthy of notice. Among the former is the alleged allegation that good roads are almost non-existent in the Klondike country, and that the measure to provide one, that is a first class wagon road, was thrown out by the senate in the interest of rival routes. The allegation that the 10 per cent. bonus is prohibitory upon mining is not true, although unquestionably it prevents the operation of any but the richest claims under existing prices of labor and provisions. The statement that immigrants are stranded between Telegraph Creek and Teslin Lake, unable to go either forward or back, is also incorrect. The Globe thinks that any inquiry made ought to extend to Ottawa as well as to the officials at Dawson, a view in which we think every one will join. In this connection it issues the following severe language:

There are ugly stories in circulation to the effect that some of these concessionaires have been obliged to expend expenditure of palm-oil at Ottawa; and while we should hesitate to believe, in the absence of cogent and convincing proof, that the greatest of our colonial parliaments was amenable to such influences, the investigation which is now to be taken into consideration should include in its purview Ottawa as well as Dawson City.

No Canadian journal has made any charge of this nature, but the appearance of one of this kind in a prominent paper as the London Globe will, we trust, lead the government to make the scope of its inquiry as broad as possible. It is a very serious thing for Canada that such things are being said about the administration of its affairs by responsible newspapers. Sir Wilfrid Laurier owes it to the whole country to take such steps as will remove any stain from the escutcheon of our country.

The Globe also refers to the proposal to hand the administration of the Yukon over to British Columbia, but it does not think much of the suggestion and gives the following reason: "The government of British Columbia is, perhaps, the least enterprising of any in the Dominion. On the other hand the Victoria (B.C.) authorities decided to discontinue their agency-general in London on the ground that they could not justify the expenditure of the £750 annually expended in its maintenance. Considering the importance of the British Columbia mining industry and the enormous strides which the gold production of the province has made during the past two years, this adoption of a policy of retrenchment is a little for the statesmanship or acumen of British Columbia; and we should prefer to see the government of the Yukon region pass into more energetic hands."

Mr. Semlin and his colleagues must by this time realize that they made a serious error in abolishing the office referred to. Their action has been condemned by every British paper that has referred to it, and the Globe's language is fairly representative of the comments generally made.

THE FRENCH CLAIM.

The claim made by France to some recognition of the results of Major Marchand's courage and energy has an aspect which in fairness ought not to be overlooked, and we do not believe the French government has any desire to disregard it. It is of course, a very strange question that France shall be allowed to retain possession of Fashoda and so practically control the avenue of approach to British territory on the upper waters of the Nile, but it may be found possible to make some acknowledgement of the honor due to France by reason of the gallant major's expedition, without permitting anything of that kind. The British people, who love courage and daring in any form, would be the first to concede that Marchand's work should not go unrewarded. To admit this is not to say that the claim to the occupation of Fashoda can be sustained by France for a single moment.

Marchand's expedition set out from French Congo, which is on the Atlantic coast of Africa. He has made what we think is an unprecedented journey. In a direct line, the distance from his starting point on the coast of Fashoda on the Nile is upwards of two thousand miles, and much of it is through a country concerning little, if anything, is known. The general course of his journey was north-east and he passed in the rear of the German possession, then north of the Congo Free State and then across the western portion of what has been usually marked on the maps as British East Africa. The fight to occupy Fashoda would carry with it the possession of Bahr el Ghazal, a very fertile and populous region watered by a tributary of the Nile having the same name, but to claim Bahr el Ghazal as the Hinterland of French Congo would be geographically absurd. It might far more properly be called the Hinterland of the German territory of the Cameroons, but as it is on the Eastern side of the watershed between the rivers flowing into the Nile and the sources of the Congo, it cannot by any process of reasoning be treated as appurtenant to the territory bordering on the Atlantic. Moreover the whole country was formerly in the possession of Egypt and to reconquer Bahr el Ghazal among other territories was one of the objects of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition.

It is fair to say that when Marchand set out on his expedition he supposed the whole Upper Nile to have been abandoned by Egypt and therefore according to the rules which have hitherto governed the partition of Africa, to be open to occupation by the first European government whose flag was carried through it. For him and his courageous and successful expedition, no one can have anything but the warmest praise. It was not his fault that after he was well on his journey, Kitchener was sent up the Nile to overthrow the Khalifa. It was

a lucky thing for him that the Anglo-Egyptian force was despatched, for if it had not been, the name of Marchand would have been added to the already long list of those explorers who have disappeared in the heart of Africa, and never been heard of again. The Khalifa would very speedily have disposed of him and his little force of armed men. Marchand would never have reported anything to his government, if it had not been for the success attending Kitchener's operations. Yet while giving Marchand all due credit, the claim of France to Fashoda must be rejected for it can hardly be seriously contended that when the owner of premises is going in by the front gate to expel a troublesome tenant, he can creep in through a back door in the back fence and acquire title to the property. This is the sum and substance of the French claim.

What recognition can be accorded to the very courageous work done by Marchand we are unable to suggest, but doubtless the ingenuity of the two governments directly concerned will enable them to discover something.

The Lillooet Prospector says that Capt. Clifford, M.P.P. for Cassiar, has declared that if the Semlin government will do what is right by Cassiar, he will support it and work for it. The Prospector's story is built up in this way: Capt. Clifford said that he was elected to represent Cassiar and would support no government that would not do what was right by his constituency. This was what he said in little so as to read that he would support any government that would do what was right by Cassiar. To this there was added an allegation that the Semlin government will do what is right by Cassiar, and from this the conclusion was drawn that Capt. Clifford will support Mr. Semlin. Capt. Clifford himself said that he was prepared to support Mr. Turner in the new house.

The latest news from Stewart River indicates that this is part of the Yukon is likely to be the scene of much activity next season. It is true that some very scientific people have declared that no gold will be found there, but there have been more than one instance where the busy scientists have missed the mark.

The Rossland Miner speaks very highly of the new Yukon gold commissioner, Mr. Senker. We hope that his record will justify the high expectations which the Miner indulges in.

THE COMING RUSSIANS.

Some Facts About the Donkubors, Mr. Sifton's Latest Proteses.

From the Montreal Gazette. It is natural that considerable curiosity and some misapprehension should prevail as to Russian dissenters, known as Donkubors. Over 2,000 of them are now in Canada, and they will probably be followed by 5,000 more, so that their settlement is a matter of interest. The name "Donkubors" or "Donkubors" is given to them in derision, but, like the early Christians and the Methodists, they have adopted the nickname as a suitable distinction. The sect started about a century ago; a protest against the formalism and petty oppression of the Orthodox Greek and Russian churches, and their desire to emigrate to a more free and open country. They are already current in Canada as to their tenets and practices, most of which are peculiarly harmless and inoffensive people, and their is nothing in their religious belief to make their presence undesirable. Their faith is very like that of the English Quakers or members of the Society of Friends. They do not believe in priests or any intermediary between man and God. They accept the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount in its literal signification. They obey the precept "swear not at all," refusing to take any oaths whatever. They will not resist evil; if a man smites them on the right cheek, they will turn the other. They are not at all bigoted, and they are not in the least hostile to any other religion. They are not in the least hostile to any other religion. They are not in the least hostile to any other religion.

The preparations made for war are described by the chief, beginning with the period when war was regarded as an object of honor. Orders were given for large amounts of powder, projectiles of all kinds, small arms and small guns for secondary batteries, and contractors were required to carry out their work without interruption and to increase the capacity of their plants. All vessels of the navy were fitted with ammunition, and those on foreign stations, and vessels laden with a reserve supply were kept in readiness to supply the fleet. Batteries were placed on 107 auxiliary vessels, requiring 576 guns, while 59 guns were placed on 12 regular naval vessels, set more could have been supplied by the bureau had they been required.

USE OF ELECTRICITY.

It is said in the report that electricity has demonstrated its superiority to every other form of power for the manipulation of turrets, hoisting ammunition and operating gun machinery. The guns so operated can be more speedily and accurately laid on the object to be hit; there is no danger from bursting pipes, nor is the temperature raised, as with steam. Altogether, the advantages enumerated in favor of electricity are regarded as overwhelming, all demonstrated by the experience of the bureau with the ships it had already fitted up with electrical plants for gun work. The bureau does not consider the one-pounder guns as of any appreciable value in the economy of a battleship or large cruiser, and will substitute for them on torpedo-boats about to be built three-pounder automatic guns. When automatic guns work well they are ideal, but when anything goes wrong with them the difficulty cannot be quickly remedied, as a rule. The bureau is of the opinion that a uniform calibre and standard small arm cartridge should be adopted for the army, navy and marine corps, and also the militia.

Capt. O'Neill notes with satisfaction that in no case has there been any attempt at extortion on the part of the numerous business concerns with which the bureau has dealt, nor any disposition shown to take advantage of the unusual needs of the government. It is proposed to establish torpedo depots at New York, Norfolk and San Francisco, and to provide some stores for the use of the bureau in the various navy yards. As one of the lessons of the war, Capt. O'Neill says: "While heavy guns in turrets must be regarded as one of the chief charac-

Advertisement for Castoria medicine. Text includes: '900 DROPS', 'Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN', 'Fac-Simile Signature of Dr. J.C. Hatcher', 'WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF GASTORIA'.

to begin with. It is to be hoped that the English committee which is sending the Donkubors out here will not think their duty is at an end when the immigrants are landed on our shores. In the early stages at any rate they will be sure to find friendly counsel and help. If, as is stated, they are simple, kindly, frugal, industrious people, practiced in mixed farming, they will have in Canada every chance of happiness and prosperity. But a very necessary addition to their simple faith and altruistic principles.

ARMAMENT OF BATTLESHIPS.

Those Now in Hand for the United States to Be Equipped With Guns of New Design. Washington, Oct. 19.—The naval ordnance bureau was one of the busiest branches of the naval service during and immediately preceding the war, and the annual report of Capt. Charles O'Neill, chief of ordnance, to the secretary of the navy, recites the accomplishments of the bureau at that time. He shows that so far the naval ordnance factory has turned out 122 main battery guns, while during the past year 112 guns of calibres from 4 to 12 inches have been completed.

New designs have been prepared for the guns of the future, and they will afford a much higher velocity than the present types. The first of these guns will be placed on the battleships Maine, Ohio and Missouri, and on the four harbor defence monitors to be built. Capt. O'Neill says the guns mounted in service have been severely tested during the week, and it is gratifying to note that their performance has been satisfactory. But improvements are constantly being made, and each vessel is superior to her predecessor in the matter of armament.

The preparations made for war are described by the chief, beginning with the period when war was regarded as an object of honor. Orders were given for large amounts of powder, projectiles of all kinds, small arms and small guns for secondary batteries, and contractors were required to carry out their work without interruption and to increase the capacity of their plants. All vessels of the navy were fitted with ammunition, and those on foreign stations, and vessels laden with a reserve supply were kept in readiness to supply the fleet. Batteries were placed on 107 auxiliary vessels, requiring 576 guns, while 59 guns were placed on 12 regular naval vessels, set more could have been supplied by the bureau had they been required.

THE SEALING.

Canadian Government. Winnipeg on His City. Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—(Special)—Deep sorrow is felt by all members of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in Manitoba, on the death of the late Mr. Taylor, who has been Grand Commander of the order, and in his official capacity since 1888. Winnipeg on three occasions.

BROKER GE.

Justice Walkem Gives. Clubbon Scott Case. In the Clubbon Scott case, Justice Walkem gave \$8,750 in favor of Gray in regard to an acre between Clifton and St. James, and a former clerk and a former secured the other as a director in

SPAIN'S

Finds Herself United States Powers Peace Commission of Comprom Cuban

By Associated Press. Madrid, Oct. 24.—General Correa, the Imparcial, has treated the vanquished States is treating Spain as a conquered territory. The American general has received from Porto Rico, Spain as the Euro China. He orders to embark the regular troops at Porto Rico to protest of her capt to go to Havana to Our government when at the Philippines up. Of course, there is a disagreement, and the American to assume any ported debtless, may announce to proceed negotiations based on the adjustment. The commission to-day to the American, in the Quam, in the Lach been chosen by the United States, under protocol, and its terms affirmed by the Span minor importance decided upon in the session of Porto Rico, of which is practical.

TWO BRITISH

Chinese Soldiers Att Party—Foreign Eng the Out London, Oct. 25.—The Chinese soldiers attached to the British forces in the Philippines are being sent to the United States. The British government has agreed to send them to the United States, where they will be treated as prisoners of war. The British government has agreed to send them to the United States, where they will be treated as prisoners of war.

STEAMER IN

Plymouth, Oct. 24.—The steamer "Gloria" is expected to arrive in Montreal, has put pipes damaged. WATCHING FOR Palestine Police Round Advance of the Arrive. Hayfa, Palestine, Oct. 24.—An important news item from the Holy Land. Extraordinary precautions taken to insure the safety of the pilgrims. The British government has agreed to send them to the United States, where they will be treated as prisoners of war.

PORTO RICAN

Protestant Episcopal to Enter the N Washington, Oct. 24.—The Protestant Episcopal church in Porto Rico is expected to enter the United States. The church has been in existence for many years, and its members are of various nationalities. The church has been in existence for many years, and its members are of various nationalities.

THE SEALING.

Canadian Government. Winnipeg on His City. Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—(Special)—Deep sorrow is felt by all members of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in Manitoba, on the death of the late Mr. Taylor, who has been Grand Commander of the order, and in his official capacity since 1888. Winnipeg on three occasions.

BROKER GE.

Justice Walkem Gives. Clubbon Scott Case. In the Clubbon Scott case, Justice Walkem gave \$8,750 in favor of Gray in regard to an acre between Clifton and St. James, and a former clerk and a former secured the other as a director in

THE SEALING.

Canadian Government. Winnipeg on His City. Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—(Special)—Deep sorrow is felt by all members of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in Manitoba, on the death of the late Mr. Taylor, who has been Grand Commander of the order, and in his official capacity since 1888. Winnipeg on three occasions.

BROKER GE.

Justice Walkem Gives. Clubbon Scott Case. In the Clubbon Scott case, Justice Walkem gave \$8,750 in favor of Gray in regard to an acre between Clifton and St. James, and a former clerk and a former secured the other as a director in

THE SEALING.

Canadian Government. Winnipeg on His City. Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—(Special)—Deep sorrow is felt by all members of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in Manitoba, on the death of the late Mr. Taylor, who has been Grand Commander of the order, and in his official capacity since 1888. Winnipeg on three occasions.

BROKER GE.

Justice Walkem Gives. Clubbon Scott Case. In the Clubbon Scott case, Justice Walkem gave \$8,750 in favor of Gray in regard to an acre between Clifton and St. James, and a former clerk and a former secured the other as a director in