

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Matter Discussed by Minister Baker, School Trustees and Teachers.

Too Many Subjects Already to be Taken Up in the Regular School Hours.

A large number of school trustees and public school teachers met Col. Baker, minister of education, in the city hall last night and discussed the subject of technical education. The lady teachers were decidedly in the majority.

Col. Baker said technical education was a subject engaging the attention in Australia, Europe and America, and wherever it had been adopted, it had been a success. He would like to hear their views. Technical education might be beneficially taught in the cities of British Columbia first, and extended to the country afterwards. Needlework and cooking were very necessary for young women entering upon life. The English people were much behind in cooking. The French were very proficient. The speaker detailed the working of a school of cooking and domestic economy in London, England, which was attended by the children of both rich and poor alike. The question was when the dishes were cooked by the girls, and when the dishes were eaten by the girls. Regarding the boys he said that technical education was carried on very successfully at Tacoma, and he did not see why Victoria should be behind in this respect. The speaker read the following quotation from the last report of the Tacoma public schools:

"There should be no misconception on the part of patrons as to the real purpose of the instruction and training given. It is not intended that students will be prepared for trades, nor is it assumed that all or any of them will become mechanics. It is expected, however, that the skillful handling of tools, which is fundamental to all trades, will make easy the way to a large number of callings in which a livelihood may be gained. Besides, the success of the individual will not decrease in business or profession because of a true appreciation of the dignity of manual labor." The speaker also read from a personal letter received from Superintendent James of the Tacoma public schools, and which letter stated that not only the boys, but even the girls, after a year's schooling, had become quite adept in handling many tools. He thought the example of Tacoma should be followed. He wished to sow the seeds, and he hoped they would bear fruit in the minds of the youth. He did not answer whether the government would give any aid, but he suggested that the government might give prizes for proficiency. Principal E. B. Paul said it was a subject of great importance. He agreed with Col. Baker that every young man and woman should be taught to use eye and hand as well as brain. In the high school there was as much work as could be done in the matter. He suggested evening classes. There were too many subjects already occupying the attention of pupils in the day time.

Chairman Hayward, of the public school board, was thoroughly conversant with the importance of technical education. He had read a prize essay of a young lady in England who showed how to cook a meal for eight cents. The prize had been offered by the Borden Co. He thought the young ladies present could do that, there would be very few young ladies teaching.

Neil Heath thought that technical education should be confined to teachers who had left school and wanted to improve themselves. Young men did not care to apply themselves to such work in the schools, but, when engaged in business, they wished to further improve themselves. He did not favor technical education upon the regular scholastic curriculum. He had seen tables made in technical schools and he would not buy them; and the food that he saw cooked he would not care to eat. (Laughter.) The matter of good cooking and sewing, and the applied mechanics, practical chemistry, which would help in cooking, and music could well be taught with advantage.

Editor Lawson, of the Colonist, thought that technical education should help a boy in his regular school course and would relieve his mind for regular study. He did not believe in taking the evenings from the boys and girls. He would recommend that the instructor be a competent mechanic. In Norway the children had taken great pride in this work. It was good for the girls to learn to drive a nail as well as cook. Technical education would do away with the false idea of gentility and it would raise the plane of manual labor.

Trustee Lewis, as a workman, said that if a boy had the stuff in him to be a mechanic he would be a mechanic, and if a lawyer a lawyer. They were trying to crowd too much in the common school education. He wanted to know how they would acquire technical education in the evening when the pupils had six or seven studies that would puzzle Milton. The home was the place for the girl to learn cooking and sewing, and the mother was the proper person to teach it.

Trustee Marchant thought that the present system of education developed the brain too much at the expense of the eye and hand. There were too many persons entering the professions and too few the mechanical branches. The question would be asked whether the state had the right to pay for technical education. Personally, he thought if the state had the right to train the mind it had an undoubted right to train the body. Cooking and sewing were very useful to girls. Very few children were home trained in these branches. The question of cost was the all important one, and he thought that the city should not be burdened; the government should come to the aid of the school board.

How few of the scholars could take bookkeepers' positions? How many boys could work on a bill of quantities? Applied mechanics would teach this.

Trustee Lovell said the question was well worthy of consideration. He thought the initiation should be taken in the establishment of night classes, and applied mechanics, drawing, navigation and cooking and sewing should be taught. This would be a step in the direction of the establishment of technical schools. Victoria should keep pace with the times, and he would be happy to do all he could for the furtherance of technical education.

Col. Baker requested the ladies to speak. Several of the fair sex present began to talk among themselves, but did not seem inclined to address the meeting. Col. Baker said the ladies had good ideas, but even this little compliment did not succeed; the ladies still kept their seats.

Principal Netherby thought that practical education should go hand in hand with theoretical education. Practical chemistry was an important subject. The larger part of the agricultural land of British Columbia was unutilized; the great majority of the people settled together in cities, towns and small villages. A knowledge of practical chemistry might induce many to go into the growing of crops. Technical schools would be a great benefit. He had seen boys turned out thorough mechanics, and at the same time very well educated in the ordinary school curriculum. Technical schools taught boys the honor and nobleness of labor.

Col. Baker again appealed to the ladies, this time with success. Miss Williams said Mr. Marchant had spoken a great deal of sewing and cooking, but he had not said anything about the advisability of speaking, which was all important for the men. She favored the idea of night schools, saying that there was already too little time given for the ordinary education.

Miss Harrison thought it would be a good idea to teach cooking and sewing. She said the young women of the rising generation knew less about sewing than did their mothers. Girls did not know how even to go about sewing; technical education would teach them the way.

Principal A. B. McNeill thought an hour or two a day given to technical education would relieve the students' minds. Perhaps it would be well to begin with technical education by night classes. Kindergarten should not be fostered, at least in the cities and towns. People now a days looked down upon farming. The teaching of agricultural chemistry would tend to do away with that feeling, and rather anxiously thought that history and kindred subjects might partly be eliminated from the high school curriculum. These subjects were well covered by the pupils beforehand.

Trustee Marchant advised that a committee be appointed to consider the matter. The committee might consist of the chairman of the school board and the principals of each of the schools. He also advocated that the school curriculum be cut down to make room for technical education.

Chairman Hayward proposed that the question be referred to the teachers' institute, which would convene in a week or two. He thought the young ladies were helpful in expressing themselves because the press was present.

The proposition was made as a motion and was unanimously carried.

Col. Baker said that teachers should improve upon the pupils who were not to make them despise but to render them more useful in the ordinary callings of life. He had always thought the high school curriculum too extensive and had tried to cut down the long list of studies. But he could not. British Columbia had to keep pace with the other provinces and with the great free schools of the United States; and so long as they kept their curriculum at so high a standard, British Columbia could not begin to cut. Notwithstanding which, he believed that there was a good analogy between cramming of studies and the overcrowding of the stomach. Both had their effects, the one in the mind and the other in the body. In Tacoma, they managed to follow the regular course and give technical instruction besides. Half an hour or an hour was taken from some subject and given over to technical work. If cooking and sewing were reality, a knowledge of what he might term book cooking was very serviceable. He had personal experience. When first he tried to bake pan bread in the upper country he got a book and looked up a recipe. The first loaf was so soft that it thrown against the wall it would stick; the second was so hard that it could not be bitten, but the third loaf was tolerably good bread. Not only girls, but also boys, should be taught sewing and darning. He had a hole in his thumb which bore testimony to repeated attempts to sew on a button; he had more than once pushed the needle into his thumb instead of through the holes of the button.

Chairman Hayward proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Baker. The vote was carried, and Col. Baker in closing the meeting said the teachers could safely leave with him the rest; he only asked that they formulate a feasible plan and make it as cheap as possible.

The council procedure by-law was considered, adopted and finally passed.

J. P. Wells wrote again re the Minckler claim. The letter was received and filed.

Thomas R. Smith, secretary of the Albion Iron Works, wrote asking that a marked cheque for \$1170, given several years ago in connection with a contract for steel water pipe, be returned, and stated that in substitution for it a bond would be given. The matter passed to the finance committee to arrange for the bond.

The mayor stated that there was a lot of steel pipe belonging to the city in the yard of the Albion Iron Works that needed a coat of tar to protect it from the elements. The matter was referred

to the water committee to be attended to.

F. S. Roper, inspector of contagious diseases, wrote saying that tuberculosis among cattle was plentiful and advising that the people of Victoria boil all milk before using it. Received and filed.

The council then went into executive session and excused the reporters.

THE PRINCE RUPERT.

She Has not left for China, nor Yet for Victoria.

The Canadian Pacific railway company's steamer Prince Rupert, built for the Victoria-Vancouver route, is not on her way to China to act as a transport, neither is she on her way to Victoria. A week ago to-day she was lying snugly in the harbor at Plymouth, England, perfectly innocent of the warlike intentions credited to her by an over-zealous reporter. Of course nobody who had the least idea of international law believed for a moment that the Prince Rupert had been sold to the Chinese government as it is known that more than one vessel built in England, with the intention of sending her to the seat of war has been seized. Besides the British government has not forgotten the Alabama claims which they paid to the United States for the part the Alabama took in the war of the rebellion.

It is understood that the C. P. R. very suddenly changed their minds in regard to the movements of the Prince Rupert. She undoubtedly cleared for Victoria, but her destination must have been changed a very few hours before she left Glasgow, as a dispatch received in Victoria several days ago from Vice-President Shaughnessy, says the vessel was at Plymouth on October 18. There is no doubt that the first intention was to send her to Victoria, as men who had shipped on her, some having made the trip around on the Islander, wrote to friends stating they had signed for the trip from Glasgow to Victoria. To show how near she was to coming to Victoria, a letter was received a few days ago from a freeman who had shipped for the trip, but missed the boat, asking a friend to look out for his luggage, which was on board the boat. Some say that the Prince Rupert is for sale, while others still contend that she is coming here.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Address to be Presented to the Governor-General Decided Upon.

The regular meeting of the council of the board of trade was held this morning, when a small budget of business was disposed of. Letters were received from H. O. Beeton, agent-general for British Columbia in London, and H. Watson, the Canadian curator, stating that it was the intention of the Imperial Institute to commence the publication of a monthly journal in which would be published reports from all parts of the British Empire and asking the board for their assistance in forwarding monthly reports. The manufacturers committee to whom the letters were referred recommended that copies of the commercial papers be sent and intimating that the respective manufacturers would furnish data respecting minerals and domestic products and advising the board to correspond by J. R. Anderson of the agricultural department. The secretary was instructed to carry out these suggestions.

The reading room committee reported that over forty papers and magazines were on file, while exchanges were received daily from the Times. Many of the specimens of ore had been received but could not be accepted until proper cabinets were obtained, the contract for which had been awarded to Jacob Sehl. It was proposed to keep the rooms open until ten o'clock in the evening if light could be obtained at a reasonable rate. The number of visitors to the rooms had largely increased. The report was adopted.

The draft of the address to be presented to Lord and Lady Aberdeen was presented by the committee and approved. The president and secretary were authorized to have a proper copy prepared for presentation to his excellency.

The president appointed an advertising committee to consist of the members of the council, T. B. Hall, chairman, Mayor Teague, W. Templeman, W. Jensen and Captain Cox.

THE NATURE POET.

Lecture on Wordsworth Delivered at St. Ann's Convent Yesterday.

In her lecture yesterday Mrs. Watt treated Wordsworth as the greatest exponent of the moral beauty of nature. He exemplified a peculiar phase of human nature and experience. He is the poet of calm meditation, of solitude, of communion with nature, of rapt philosophic ecstasy. The "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality" was cited as the complete expression to which poetic nobility, dignity and feeling could attain. Wordsworth's originality was due in part to his retired method of living, his voluntary absence from the haunts of men. In spite of his inequalities, his glowing faith, his frequent dullness, he has a rightful claim to the eminence he has of late acquired. He is the most original of our poets and the most imaginative as well as the most pure mind.

On Thursday next Mrs. Watt will lecture upon "Charles and Mary Lamb."

When Others Fall

Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the shattered system by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs, creating an appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern methods, possesses the greatest curative powers, and has the most wonderful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Take only Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c.

STOOD BY THEIR COLORS.

City Council Decides to Sewer Fort Street by Day Labor Despite the Petition.

City Barrister Taylor Says That It is Legal—Other Business Matters.

There was a special meeting of the city council this morning at ten o'clock to go into the matter of the protest from the residents of Fort street against sewer construction by day labor. Mayor Teague and Aldermen Munn, Harris, Baker, Vigelinus, Humphrey and Ledingham were present.

The mayor explained that the protest was received late on Monday night and by mistake had not been read. It might have been thought that the protest had been purposely kept back at the regular meeting on Monday night, so he had called a special meeting in order to give the matter prompt consideration.

The Fort street petition was then read. It simply said the "undersigned" objected to the day work. The signers were: Joshua Davies, Percy Brown for the B. C. Land and Investment company, G. A. Kirk, by his agents, the B. C. Land & Investment company, estate of W. Moriarty, by its agents, the B. C. Land & Investment company, A. R. Milne, Alexander Phillips, W. S. Chambers, John Riley, George Stevens, G. C. Shaw and J. S. Bowker.

Ald. Humphrey said that the council had given the matter full consideration, had decided upon a certain thing, and he was opposed to any change now.

Ald. Ledingham was decidedly opposed to any change. He was satisfied that the day labor system was the better. He felt that while the property owners saw the progress of the work they would be satisfied. He was satisfied that it was perfectly legal.

Ald. Vigelinus said he was afraid they were going to be misled by the petition.

Ald. Harris said the council had made a mistake which it should rectify. The principle was wrong, and he felt sure it was illegal as well. They did not need to quibble about the number of names on the petition, for one man could stop the work.

Ald. Humphrey said the work was now half done, was progressing well, and it was too late to stop now.

The mayor said there was something behind all this. A principle upon which a great deal in the future depended was at stake, and he believed that the true object for which the petition was gotten up was to defeat the attempt to try the system.

Ald. Baker was in favor of going on with the work as it was started, but in future he was for doing all the work by contract.

Ald. Humphrey suggested that the petition was a little late.

Ald. Harris moved to stop the work and call for tenders.

Ald. Baker said that the petition was already being signed, and he felt sure it was not a little late.

Ald. Harris thought that does not matter; it is nevertheless wrong.

Ald. Munn, who had been busy looking up the city map, reported that by far a majority of the property owners had signed; in fact, Dr. John Duncan, Dr. G. L. Milne, Mrs. McCune, the Ashe estate and the Thompson estate were the only ones not on it.

Ald. Ledingham contended that as a start had been made it would greatly increase the cost of the work to stop and start on the contract system. He suggested that an explanation of the situation be made to each petitioner.

Ald. Vigelinus seconded Ald. Harris' motion.

Ald. Humphrey said they had better let the petitioners go to court. It would bring matters to an issue and settle for all time a vexed question.

Ald. Baker suggested that they send for one of the city barristers, and accordingly W. J. Taylor was telephoned for. Mr. Taylor arrived in a few minutes, and in answer to a number of questions he said there was nothing in the by-laws to prevent the work from being done in any way, and he believed that it was clearly the duty of the council to pick out the most advantageous way of having the work done.

The mayor said that the council had two objects in view, one to test the system and the other to give employment to a certain class of men, and asked if that would injure their case legally.

Mr. Taylor said it was hardly their duty to care for the poor in that way, but in the absence of any improper motive they could hardly be interfered with. In answer to a question from the mayor as to whether the council or the commissioners should deal with the petition, Mr. Taylor, after consulting the by-law, said that the council made a contract and the commissioners carried it out.

Ald. Ledingham then moved in amendment to Ald. Harris' motion that the petition be received, that the work go ahead as started, and that the petitioners be sent letters giving a full explanation of the situation.

Ald. Baker seconded, and the amendment carried five to two, Ald. Harris and Vigelinus being the minority.

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A POSTMASTER'S STORY.

A STRANGE ATTACK AND THE DIRE RESULTS THAT FOLLOWED.

Mr. Robert Sharpe, of Starville Tells of His Sufferings—Lost the Use of Both Hands and Feet and Was Forced to Give Up Business—The Timely Action of a Friend Pointed the Way to Renewed Activity.

From the Bowmanville News.

Mr. Robert Sharpe is a well known resident of Starville, Durham county, who has been living in Canada for about thirteen years. He is by trade a blacksmith, and on coming to this country located in the township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland. After working there for a time he purchased a residence and shop at Starville, where he worked at his trade and established a nice business. Being both courteous and obliging he was well liked and was appointed postmaster for the place. He was in the best of health and with the exception of a slight asthma trouble had no complaint of any kind. In the month of March, 1892, he attended an auction sale in the neighborhood and came home in the evening apparently all right, but during the night was taken with a chill, accompanied with a violent pain which gradually grew worse and before morning he went into convulsions and became unconscious. A doctor was summoned, who bled him freely, which seemed to relieve him for a time, and next day he seemed better, and the doctor told him he would be all right in a few days. This, however, was not verified, and although he could go around he was fast falling in health and at times would be in an agony of pain. One doctor said he had sciatica, and another told him that his trouble was rheumatism of the spine and that he would never be better. He tried many medicines but all failed to do him any good. At this time he was so weak that he could only hobble around with the assistance of two sticks, and had to give up work. The pain continued day and night and finally he lost the use of both hands and feet and often longed for death to relieve him from suffering. About this time Mrs. Sharpe wrote a letter for him to a friend for whom he had worked when he first came out to the country, and this friend sent him a couple of boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, urging him to give them a fair trial. Before the second box was done he felt somewhat better and purchased another supply. To hasten the story, Mr. Sharpe continued the use of the Pink Pills until he had taken fourteen boxes, by which time he had completely recovered and is now as well as ever he was, and has lost all the asthma trouble as well. He is now able to do a hard day's work, and is loud in his praise of Dr. Williams' wonderful Pink Pills. As the reporter was leaving a Mr. Sharpe, an intelligent farmer who lives close by, called and verified all that Mr. Sharpe had said, and referred the reporter to others in the neighborhood who knew the circumstances as well. One who had never seen Mr. Sharpe before would not think, looking at him today, that he had come through the ordeal he has, as he seems the very picture of health and both he and Mrs. Sharpe attribute the whole cure to Pink Pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restores the rich glow of health to pale cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excess will find in Pink Pills a certain cure.

Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

BAILEY IS DEAD.

The Indian Shot by Sergeant Levin Expired This Morning.

Bailey, the Pacheena Indian, accidentally shot by Sergeant Levin of the city police in a fight on the Songhees reserve a week ago last Monday night, died at Jubilee hospital at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The body was removed a few hours later to the city morgue, and to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the city hall Coroner Hassell will conduct an inquest. Bailey's wounded leg was amputated yesterday at the hospital. There had been an internal hemorrhage, and it was the only cause left to the attending physicians. He was quite weak all day yesterday and gradually failed. He did not speak yesterday or through the night, and no statement or declaration was taken from him. Sergeant Levin by the fatal termination of the case is placed in a most unfortunate position which he feels most keenly. He cannot be blamed in any way, for the shooting was purely accidental and even beyond that it is generally conceded that he would have been justified in defending himself from a desperate assault. The facts of the case are simple. The sergeant with Constable Redgrave arrested an Indian on the reserve for being drunk and having whiskey in his possession, and as they were taking him away they were attacked by a party of Indians who rescued the prisoner. The sergeant was roughly handled and choked until he could no longer tolerate for assistance. Constable Redgrave, who was also attacked, saw a man behind Levin with a knife and warned him. Levin drew his revolver and fired toward the ground and Bailey was hit in the leg. The attacking party fled but returned with a rifle and officers retreated to the city for reinforcements. Later in the night another Indian assaulted Constable McKay. The Indians had nearly all been drinking, and the night was a pretty wild one on the reserve.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

Pure blood is a joy, perfect health the blood and

NEWS OF THE

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Lord and Lady Aberdeen at Montreal

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