The Colonist.

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THE VENDETTA IN NEW ORLEANS.

Mayor Shakespeare Selected as the Next Victim of the Mafia.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—Mayor Shakespeare, to-day, sent a special message to the City Council, officially informing them of the assassination of Chief of Police Hennessy by members of an Italian secret society and reciting the fact that papers have been found by the police, which go to show that the Italians have a strongly organized society, and have planned the murder of all the city and state officials who have been active in opposition to the Mafia. The council at once passed a resolution suggesting that the mayor appoint a special committee of fifty to meet and advise with the mayor and council. The mayor has appointed this committee, which comprises the leading business men of New Orleans, and the matter will be taken in hand immediately. This afternoon, the mayor received a communication from the Mafia notifying him that he will be the next victim. Shakespeare is determined that the vendetta shall be wiped out of existence. The citizens are greatly excited and feeling against the Italians is exceedingly bitter. A bloody race riot is threatened.

ANOTHER BIG TRUST.

The Principal Flour Mills of Canada Controlled by an English Syndicate.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 20.—An English syndicate has nearly finished negotiations for the purchase of almost the whole of the flour milling industry of Canada. It will combine the Ogilvie mills, which are the most extensive in the Dominion, Lake of the Woods company's mills and the Hudson Bay mills.

The purchase price will be about $3,000,000, $2,000,000 of which will go to Messrs. Ogilvie & Co., and the remaining million to the other companies. English accountants have been here making a thorough examination of the books of the various mills, and the properties have been valued by experts.

Within a fortnight the purchase will be consummated. The board of directors includes some of the best and wealthiest Canadians, as well as representatives from London.

The mills will be under the management of William Ogilvie.

The output of the various mills is as follows:

Ogilvie's, 5,000 barrels per day; Lake of the woods, 1,500 barrels per day; Hudson's Bay, 750 barrels per day.

The only advantage of the combine, it is claimed, will be to put an end to the competition of the companies, and the consequent cutting of prices, from which it is estimated the profits of the companies have been affected this year to the extent of $1,000,000,000, but others say this great trust is simply to keep up the price of flour.

SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

Their Supreme Council Opens at Washington in the Fourteenth Degree.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. — The supreme council of the Thirty-third degree of the Ancient Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, styled the mother supreme council of the world, convened in regular biennial session to-day at noon in the house of the temple, the official residence of the venerable grand commander, Albert Pike, the ranking Scottish rite dignitary of the globe.

The grand orient of the supreme council is at Charleston, but since 1884 meetings have been held regularly in this city, although the officials' orders continue to be dated at Charleston.

After the opening of the ceremonies of the Thirty-third degree, the supreme council was declared open in the fourteenth degree, and all Scottish rite Masons were invited to attend the reading of the grand commander's allocution.

To-night the royal order of Scotland was conferred on a number of prominent Masons at the cathedral of the Scottish rite on Grant street.

The annual dinner of the royal order will take place to-morrow night.

Timely Wisdom.

GREAT and timely wisdom is shown by keeping Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry on hand. It has no equal for cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, pains, and all summer complaints or looseness of the bowels.

ON MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

Return of the Expedition Sent Out to Explore the Mountain Regions of Alaska.

Thirty-Five Days in Tents Above the Snow-Line—Mountains Lower than Supposed.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 19. — The scientific expedition sent out last spring under the joint auspices of the National Geographical Society and the United States geological survey for the purpose of exploring the region about Mount St. Elias, Alaska, has returned. Mr. Russell, who organized the expedition and had charge of the work, has furnished the Associated Press a picturesque sketch of the work of his party.

The actual base of operations at the head of Yakutat bay was reached June 18, and study of the geology and geography of the region began at once.

They found an island near the head of the bay which they named Grandview island. From its summit, which rises bodily 1,000 feet above the water, a magnificent view was obtained of the vast stretch of snow-clad mountains, from which glaciers of great magnitude descended to the sea, and ended in cliffs several hundred feet high. From these the icebergs crowding the bay were derived. One of these glaciers we named after Dalton, the pioneer explorer of this region. Another, of large size, at the head of the bay, was named in honor of Cardinal Hubbard, president of the National Geographical society. A magnificent mountain peak, rising some 10,000 feet above the Hubbard glacier, received the same name. Another towering peak on the same mountain crest, triangular in shape and always of purest white, was named Mount Seattle.

As soon as the topographic work was well under way, the line of march toward Mount St. Elias was decided upon. All of our rations, bedding, tents, etc., had to be carried or packed by men, the character of the country not allowing the use of animals. We found the passes in the mountains in the direction we wished to travel, and no insurmountable difficulties in our way, although great patience and judgment were requisite in threading the net-work of crevasses in the ice fields. Probably nine-tenths of our journey was across glaciers and snow fields.

On the 1st of August we were midway between Yakatat bay and St. Elias, but still at the base of the mountains. The timber line is about 1,500 feet high, and all trees disappear a few miles to the west. An island of rock, surrounded by vast glaciers, but clothed with beautiful flowers, rank ferns and dense spruce forests, furnished a delightful spot for our base camp. We named this lovely oasis in the desert of ice Blossom island. From there the work in the high mountains began. After twenty days' hard work above snow line, we found ourselves encamped at the base of Mount St. Elias. The weather had been clear for ten days, and we had every prospect of a good day's climbing on the morrow. Rising at 3 in the morning we began what we believed to be the final ascent, but after a few hours storm clouds settled down around us, snow began to fall and all landmarks were lost to view. The storm continued for thirty hours without cessation, and it was with difficulty that we found our way through the blinding snow to camp, where the necessary rations were to be had.

A second attempt was made to reach the summit two days later, but another storm broke over the mountain as suddenly as the first. This time I was alone in the highest camp, where I was imprisoned for six days before I was able to join the party below. When I started down there were six feet of new snow, which refused to harden, and rendered impossible to do more work in the peaks. On descending to the lower level I started on an excursion up the glacier between the St. Elias range and Mount Cook, which gave promise of leading to a low pass across the main range; but a third snowstorm came up and I was obliged to return to Blossom island, and there rejoin Mr. Kerr, the topographer, who had descended a few days previous. My stay above snow line extended over thirty-five days. During that time we lived in tents, so as to be out of reach of avalanches.

After returning to Blossom island an excursion was made far out on the great Piedmont glacier, which forms a plateau about 1,500 feet high, stretching along the southern base of the St. Elias range. This glacier is of the continental type, in distinction from the Alpine glaciers, and has an area by estimate of about 1,000 square miles. It is the largest glacier known in the northern hemisphere, with the exception of the icefield of Greenland.

We returned to Yukatat bay about the 20th of September, having had stormy weather almost all the time since leaving the vicinity of St. Elias, and on the 23d our hearts were gladdened by seeing the steamer Corwin coming up the bay. Captain Hooper having made a cruise from Sitka expressly for our relief, and to convey our expedition to Port Townsend. From the point of view of scientists, if not from any other, the expedition was a success. The plan proposed in starting was carried out almost to a letter, so far as the study of glaciers, geology and topography was concerned; but we did not reach the top of Mount St. Elias. Measurements made have determined that all the mountains in this region are lower than previously supposed, and that St. Elias instead of being the highest point in North America, is in reality a second rate mountain. Its elevation instead of being 19,500 feet, as previously considered, is about 18,500. Mount Cook's elevation is 19,250, and Vancouver's is 9,400.

"IT IS ALL RUBBISH"

To Talk of the McKinley Bill Being a Death Blow to Canada.

(Boston Herald interview with Sir Henry Tyler.)

He believed that the business relations of the two countries will soon adjust themselves to the new conditions, and there will be no serious harm to either. "It is all rubbish," said he, "to talk of any such tariff measure as yours being a death blow to Canadian industries. Canada can probably stand it if you can. In regard to a question of his views on reciprocity, as outlined by Mr. Blaine, he said that under present conditions absolute reciprocity is not possible. Indeed, absolute reciprocity would be practical free trade. But limiting it to Mr. Blaine's idea of reciprocity between nations, and upon articles the free exchange of which would be upon equally advantageous terms, when the article from either side should be practically equivalent, he thought it would be well for both countries. For instance, he felt sure that reciprocity in coal would be of advantage to Canada and this country; each needs a quality of coal which it has not, but which the other can supply, and there should be no close bookkeeping to see whether our country used more or less of the other's property than she gives in return. The gate should be wide open for such to pass as circumstances made it desirable. He thought lumber was another article where reciprocity might well be established. As for annexation, Sir Henry does not believe any considerable number of Canadian people want it; there is not the slightest prospect of their considering it seriously at present. Some thoughtless people, who always think they want a change, and some self-seeking politicians talk loudly about annexation, but a serious proposition of that sort would arouse a tremendous outcry of opposition from all classes, from one end of the Dominion to the other.

WHY GRANT WAS GREAT.

Due Recognition When True Merit Is Once Established.

Was Grant a great general?—conceded. What made him so?

When U. S. Grant was hauling cordwood into St. Louis his neighbors did not imagine that he would become the most famous man of his generation. When he was managing the little tannery in Galena no one of his intimates recognized in him a future hero. But he displayed qualities which should have satisfied them that he was no common man. What was there about him?

If you start to build a single story shanty you pay little attention to the foundation; you may lay stringers in the sand, with little fear the building will fall. But if you propose erecting a ten story block your architect will tell you you must go to the rock for the basis of your foundation, or the stately structure is liable to tumble about your ears.

The foundation of a great man is his moral force—character; this is the rock foundation. The shiftless man lacks it; he never succeeds. Grant never used an oath—a sure indication of moral character. He never told or listened to, if he could help it, a vulgar story; this shewed peculiar moral fibre, an unusual strength of character. He was a man of opinions—as his wife said, was obstinate; in other words, he had will power, force.

These qualities, with good judgment, well balanced mental powers, and peculiar executive ability, supplemented by a military education, fitted him for the emergency when it came. As soon as his merits became known, success was assured. This is always the case, with things as with men. "I well know the value of Warner's Safe Cure," writes M. Carr, of the Hotel Bennett, Binghampton, N. Y. "In 1884 I had difficulty with my kidneys. The doctors did not help me; I was badly out of rig. One day a traveling man from Utica advised me to try Warner's Safe Cure. The first bottle did so much good that when my family doctor called I threw his medicine out of the window, while he was present. I continued to use Warner's Safe Cure until I was entirely well."

The test of merit is the accomplishment of the matter in hand. The best is that which is most certain.

DANGER OF FIRE.

The White House Considered a First-Class Tinder-Box.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. — Considerable anxiety has been caused of late to the government officials and others who visit the White House daily, in regard to the possible danger of fire to the historic old structure and its occupants, arising from the many electric light wires throughout the building. The recent renovations and recent renovations and repairs to the building disclosed more than ever the danger of a like condition of the entire building. There is not a joist or timber comprising a vital point in the structure which is not half rotten and decayed and highly inflammable. The space between the ceiling of the rooms and the floors of the next room above is filled with half decayed timber and a stratum of fine dust, which would act like a train of powder in communicating flames from room to room with lightning-like rapidity.

Between the ceilings of the upper floor and the roof of the house is a space three feet high, something like an attic, where the joists and timbers are exposed, and, being very, difficult of access, a fire could get a start here sufficient to make the destruction of the building a certainty.

Workmen have about completed placing in position the wires which will furnish the electric light to the mansion. Each wire has been insulated with rubber. Not a naked wire will be strung, and extraordinary precautions have been exercised that no wire should cross another; but even then fire is not out of the range of possibilities, where electric wires come in proximity to inflammable matter.

DECREASED SALMON PACK.

Four Vessels Arrive at San Francisco With Less Than 60,000 Cases.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—For the first time since the returns of salmon have been coming in from Alaska stations the pack has fallen behind the aggregate of last year. From the middle of July until within a week the results of this season have exceeded those of last year. The arrival of the schooners Mayflower and Beulah, the bark Nicholas Thayer, and the ship Gatherer have brought about the change. These four vessels brought less than 60,000 cases. Up to date the number of cases from Alaska is 443,845. During the same time last year the pack received amounted to 468,814 cases. The decrease for the year is caused by the returns coming in from those stations in Alaska where packs have been very poor.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Manufacture of Prepared Opium.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—A dispatch has been received by Collector Phelps from the Treasury department at Washington stating that raw opium containing nine per cent. of morphia will be admitted free of duty. It is believed this will encourage the manufacture of prepared opium in this country. Collector Phelps is of the belief that native born Chinese can enter into the manufacture of the same, but foreign born can be stopped from doing so.

An Unfortunate Accident.

THE DALLES, Ogn., Oct. 20.—Captain Nicholas St. Tokows, of the British army, and his wife, fell from a railroad bridge, last Saturday evening, a distance of 20 feet, striking on the rocks and sustaining serious injuries in the case of Mr. St. Tokows who had all the ribs on the right side broken. They were making a tour of the world.

More Alaska Salmon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Bark Corypheus arrived this morning, 18 days from Karluk. A clean-up was made at the canneries before the Coryphens sailed, and 22,000 cases were brought down.

A Murderous Crook.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The preliminary examination of Geo. S. Richardson, charged with assault to murder on the high seas, was held this morning before the U. S. commissioner. Richardson was employed as cook on the steamer San Juan, and during a quarrel with his brother cook, named Conrad Shefer, he hit the latter on the head several times with a cleaver and would have killed him had he not been checked in his murderous designs by those on board. The cook was held to appear before circuit court.

Those Crafty Chinamen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Yesterday the steamer Queen arrived in port from Astoria and Portland. A portion of her passengers consisted of thirty Chinamen, who were captured while making their way into the United States, by way of Puget Sound, in a sloop from British Columbia, and who were ordered returned to China by the Treasury department. About dusk last evening it was ascertained that the entire number were safely locked up, but the crafty heathen were building high hopes of effecting an escape, and their efforts proved successful to a certain extent, for two of the men are now numbered among the missing, and only 28 were escorted to the Belgic to-day, instead of the requisite 30. The Chinamen succeeded in creeping through one of the skylights on deck and slipped over the side of the vessel and disappeared, notwithstanding the fact that five persons were supposed to be keeping a close watch.

Drew Pay on a Dead Man.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Ann Cooley, the woman for whose murder at New Portland last April, Michael W. Norton was recently convicted, it is stated, was engaged by the town to take care of a sick man, a pauper, at a stipulated sum per month, at her own house. The patient lingered through fall, but died when the cold weather came on. Then, as the story goes, instead of notifying the authorities and having a funeral, Mrs. Cooley, who lived in a remote spot, far from the village, packed the body in ice and snow and kept it preserved until spring, in order to get so many months extra for board and attendance. The truth of the story, which only came out recently, was vouched for by many respectable people.

Knights in Mourning.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Oct. 19.—The funeral of John Van Valkenburgh, past supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the world, took place this afternoon. A large delegation of Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows arrived by special trains from many outside points. Services were held at the Presbyterian church, conducted by Revs. T. C. Witherspoon, C. S. Williams, G. D. Stewart and A. V. Keudrick. The funeral cortege was an imposing one, consisting of local and visiting lodges, grand officers of both fraternities, military companies, police and fire department, and hundreds of citizens. Services at the grave were conducted by the grand officers of the Knights of Pythias.

Population of the States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—It is now believed that the total population of the United States will be shown by the census to be about 65,450,000. The entire count of the country has now been completed, with the exception of nine supervisors' districts, where recounts are now in progress. The work will not be completed before Superintendent Porter's return, which is expected by the latter part of next week. As soon as he returns a bulletin will be prepared, showing the population of the country by states and counties. This will be published by about November 1st.

Great Storm on New England Coast.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—An unusually severe storm prevailed to-day throughout New England and along the coast. In Fall River, Mass., the streets were flooded and trees blown down. No marine losses are yet reported. About 6 o'clock this evening an electric wire became crossed with the Western Union telegraph wires, connecting with the wires in the tower of the Western Union telegraph office and causing a conflagration. The loss of the wires completely isolated the Boston office from the outside office for nearly six hours. The storm has been very severe here, rain falling almost incessantly since about 10 a. m. Along the north shore the storm was the most severe in two years. Waves rushed in with terrific force, throwing wreckage of every description.

O'Connor, the Oarsman, Arrives.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—O'Connor, the oarsman, arrived to-day on the Umbria. He talks enthusiastically of his visit to Australia. Speaking of his chances of winning in Australia, O'Connor said it would be next to impossible, on account of the number of tides and eddies. O'Connor comes here to get in readiness to row with Peter Kemp, of Australia, for the championship of the world. The race will probably take place at Oakland, Cal., some time in March, and will be the first for the championship of the world ever held in this country.

The New Orleans Vendetta.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 20.—Information was brought to police headquarters to-day that Mafia has decided upon putting out of the way Mayor Shakespeare, Captain William Connors and Sergt. Geo. Vandervoort. The informant states that he overheard a conversation to this effect among some Sicilians. Tony Matringa and Vincent Caruso were re-arrested this afternoon. Both are on crutches, the result of an Esplanade street ambush by Provenzanos. Matringa declines to make a statement by advice of his attorney.

Mail Train Robbed.

LACROSSE, Wis., Oct. 20.—A registered mail pouch was stolen off Friday morning's fast mail when en route from St. Paul to Milwaukee. Later on the pouch was found at the Brookfield junction rifled of its contents. There is no clue to the robbers, and it is not yet ascertained how much money was in the pouch.

Robbed His Friends.

HARVARD, Ills., Oct. 20.—Chas. Armstrong, aged 77, heretofore much respected in this community, is charged with embezzling $25,000 of money belonging to his friends. Large sums have been placed in his hands during the last ten years to loan; he paid the money and made out fraudulent mortgages. He will probably be arrested to-morrow.

Heavy Loss by Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 20.—Frank Brothers' retail dry goods store, one of the largest in this city, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $300,000.

The Lizzie C. Troop Wreck.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 20.—A private cablegram from China, received today, states that Capt. Forones, his child and ten of his crew were drowned when his ship, the Lizzie C. Troop, went ashore on the Loo Choo Islands, while bound from Philadelphia, via Shanghai, to Puget Sound. The captain's wife, the mate and the balance of the crew were saved, and are safe at the Loo-Choo Islands.

The Ring.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—Tommy Warren picked up $900 easily here to-night by defeating Ernest Boscher before the Columbia Athletic Club. The fight lasted a round and a half, when Warren landed his left over Boscher's head, and his right on his jaw, and Boscher was knocked out. Warren wants to fight Ike Weir or Cal. McCarthy. Jack Dempsey has signed articles of agreement to fight Bob Fitzsimmons for a purse and the middleweight championship of the world before the Olympic Club in this city, about the middle of December. A telegram from Dempsey says the articles are on the way by mail.

Bishop McLaughlin's Jubilee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The reception in honor of the golden jubilee of the Rev. John McLaughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, was held in the rink on Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, this evening. Nearly 8,000 people were present. Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, and others spoke. A purse of $21,000, contributed by the laity, was presented to the bishop.

Children Fatally Scalded.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 20.—Two children of Nicholas Brant, aged respectively two and three years, were fatally scalded last night. They were playing about a stove on which sat a large pan of boiling water. When they overturned the stove the water poured over them. One of the children lived but a short time, and the other died this morning.

Sullivan Has Retired.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Special—John L. Sullivan insists that he has left the prize ring for good. Nothing, he declares, not even the suggestion of a twenty-five thousand dollar purse to meet the winner of the prospective Slavin-Jackson mill, would tempt him to again enter the arena. He is under heavy bonds to remain in Duncan Harrison's company in this country till next June, and a contract has been made to go to Australia with them in July for nine months. Sullivan denies emphatically the stories that he went on a spree recently in New York, after swearing off for a year, and declares that having given his word to keep away from liquor he intends to abide by it.

Indian Superstition.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20. — The Tribune's Pierre special says: A physician living at Fort Pierre returned yesterday from a visit to a band of Indians, twenty-five miles from here, whither he was summoned by a "squaw man," who informed him that the entire band of 200 would die off unless something was done for them. Thirteen are already dead, and many of them are down with mountain fever. The medskins have been celebrating the new Messiah craze by fasting and executing ghost dances without stint for two months, until they are helpless and have brought on disease.

Stormy Weather in the East.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 20.—The storm that originated in Nebraska Thursday night, developed into a movement eastward yesterday morning, and is now off the New England coast, was accompanied yesterday and during the night by severe gales from Eastport to Cape Hatteras. Moderate gales also occurred on the lakes. This storm will continue its northeasterly movement with northerly gales as far south as New Jersey. Rain continues in New England and the lower lakes, and cloudiness and showers prevail in Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Frosts have occurred from Western North Carolina and Tennessee north-westward to Lake Superior. The temperature has fallen in all districts east of the Mississippi river, and has risen south-west of it. A northern storm appears to be developing in Kansas and Nebraska, and will likely take an eastward movement, causing rains in the central valleys by Tuesday or Wednesday.

A Long Passage.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The National line steamer France, about which so much anxiety was felt, was sighted this afternoon off Sandy Hook. Her agents expect her to reach her dock this evening. The France was twenty-one days in making the passage.

South Dakota's Population.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The population of South Dakota, is announced by the census office to-day as 327,348, an increase since 1880 of 229,580.

A portion of the slate for the roofing of the new Methodist church was brought over by the Kingston yesterday afternoon.

THE WHIPPING POST.

Romans Used the Lash More Than Any Other Nation.

Whipping in Queen Elizabeth's Time—Flagellation in France and Holland—Use of the Rod in Russia and the Orient.

The first mention of whipping as a punishment occurs in the fifth chapter of Exodus, where we find that Pharaoh whipped the officers of the Israelites when they did not furnish the required number of bricks which they were compelled to make every day.

In ancient times, says a writer in American Notes and Queries, the Romans carried whipping as a punishment farther than any other nation, and their judges were surrounded with an array of divers kinds of whips well calculated to affright the offender who might be brought before them. The mildest form of whip was a flat leather strap called the *ferula*, and one of the most severe was the *flagellum*, which, was made of plaited ox hide and almost as hard as iron.

From ancient times the use of whipping can be traced through the Middle Ages down to, comparatively speaking, more modern times, when it is easier to find record of the use of the rod.

In Queen Elizabeth's time the whipping-post was an established institution in almost every village in England, the municipal records of the time informing us that the usual fee to the executioner for administering the punishment was "four pence a head." In addition to whipping being thought an excellent corrective for crime, the authorities of a certain town in Huntingdonshire must have considered the use of the lash as a sort of universal specific as well, for the corporation records of this town mention that they paid eight-pence to Thomas Hawkins for whipping two people to had the small-pox."

In France and Holland whipping does not seem to have been so generally practiced. The last woman who was publicly whipped in France by judicial decree was Jeanne St. Remi de Valois, Comtesse de la Motte, for her share in the abstraction of that diamond necklace which has given point to so many stories.

In connection with the history of flagellation in France may be mentioned the custom which prevailed there (and also in Italy) in olden times of ladies visiting their acquaintances while still in bed on the morning of the "Festival of the Innocents," and whipping them for any injuries, either real or fancied, which the victims may have done to the fair flagellants during the past year.

Among the Eastern nations the rod in various forms played a prominent part, and from what we read China might be said to be almost governed by it. Japan is singularly free from the practice of whipping, but make up for it by having a remarkably sanguinary criminal code.

Russia is, however, par excellence a home of the whip and the rod, the Russians having been governed from time immemorial by the use of the lash.

Many of the Russian monarchs were adepts in the use of the whip, and were also particularly ingenious in making things unpleasant for those around them. Catherine II. was so particularly fond of this variety of punishment (which she often administered in person), that it amounted almost to a passion with her. It is related that she carried this craze so far that one time the ladies of the court had to come to the Winter Palace with their dresses so adjusted that the Empress could whip at once if she felt so inclined.

While the instruments of torture used in Russia were of great variety, the formidable "punisher" was the knout, an instrument of Tartar origin and of which descriptions differ. In its ordinary form it appears to be a heavy leather thong, about eight feet in length, attached to a handle two feet long, the lash being concave, thus making two sharp edges along its entire length, and when it fell on the criminal's back it would cut him like a flexible double-edged sword. "Running the gantlet" was also employed, but principally in the army. In this the offender had to pass through a long line of soldiers, each of whom gave the offender a stroke with a pliant switch. Peter the Great limited the number of blows to be given to 12,000, but there is reason to believe he killed the victims, they seldom gave more than 2,000 at a time. When the offender was sentenced to a greater number of strokes than this, the punishment was extended over several days for the reason above stated.

Whipping, after dropping out of sight for a time in England, was reintroduced in England in 1867, in order to put a check on crimes of violence. The law was so framed that the Judges might add flogging at discretion to the imprisonment to which the offenders were also sentenced. The first instance of this punishment being used was at Leeds, where two men received twenty-five lashes each before entering their five and ten years' penal servitude for garroting. The whip used in this instance was the cat-o'-nine-tails.

The whipping-post is also still used in some parts of this country, notably at New Castle, Del., where the "cat" is still administered for minor offenses. Judging from a whipping that the writer once witnessed, it appears to be a very mild form of punishment.

Co-Operation a Failure.

Co-operation has not been successful in Berlin. Thirty-five co-operative societies have been organized there for manufacturing purposes since 1868. Thirty of them wound up their affairs after an average existence of six years each. Five still exist. The various reasons for discontinuing business were lack of funds, differences of opinion among members, and dwindling away of membership.

A Cow with No Pedigree.

A Vermont editor boasts that he has a stub-tailed, one horned cow, with no pedigree, which not only furnished the milk for his family of ten persons last year, but $100 worth which he sold to his neighbors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stanley House!

COR. BROAD AND YATES STS.

SALE OF

BANKRUPT STOCK

IS NOW PROCEEDING.

Lines are Being Rapidly Reduced and Sold Out.

Still Remaining, Some Good Lines in

DRESS GOODS

Ladies' and Boys' Underwear,

FANCY GOODS

DOMESTICS, WOOLENS, LINENS.

A Special Line of Dress Goods in Newest Shades Suitable for Evening Wear.

The Stanley House,

Cor. Broad and Yates Streets.

WM. S. HAMPSON, Manager.

se24dw

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that I am on hand at the corner of Yates and Broad streets and that I am selling the

CHOICEST GROCERIES

—AT—

The Lowest Prices

(All things considered) in this City

FLOUR FROM CALIFORNIA, OREGON, MANITOBA AND B. C.

BEST QUALITY OF HAMS, BACON, DRY SALT PORK, LARD, FRESH AND CREAMERY BUTTER.

CANNED MEATS, CANNED VEGETABLES, CANNED FRUITS, CANNED FISH.

Hilmans' Stores Direct from Cross & Blackwell.

In fact every article usually found in a first class Grocery Store.

No goods sold at cost;
No deception practised;
No short weights or measures!
No discount Running!

My object is to obtain and retain the confidence of my customers.

A. J. ROWBOTHAM

TELEPHONE No. 108. P. O. Box 476

aug-6mos-dw

TO THE ELECTORS

—OF—

Westminster Electoral Dist.

GENTLEMEN:

I take this method of informing you that I have resigned my seat as one of your representatives in the Legislative Assembly.

Experience has convinced me that to do full justice to so large and important a constituency involves more work than is compatible with my other official duties and the state of my health.

In thus severing my official connection with you, I desire to thank you for the confidence placed in me in having always returned me at the head of the poll, and to assure you that although sitting for another constituency, I shall continue to take a warm interest in your District, and hope to be able to co-operate with your representatives in promoting its prosperity.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN ROBSON.

Victoria, Oct. 8, 1890. oct24

Faber's Golden Female Pills.

For Female Irregularities; nothing like them on the market. *Never fail.* Successfully used by prominent ladies monthly. Guaranteed to relieve suppressed menstruation.

SURE! SAFE! CERTAIN!

Don't be humbugged. Save Time, Health and Money; take no other. Sent to any address secure by mail on receipt of price, $2.00.

Address—

THE APHRO MEDICINE COMPANY,

Western Branch, Box 27, PORTLAND, OR.

SOLD BY

COCHRANE & MUNN, DRUGGISTS, Corner of Douglas and Yates streets.

tnov22-dw-1yr Sole Agent for Victoria

P. T. JOHNSTON & Co.

Have now ready for Sale a large and varied assortment of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs, Etc.

Including all the old favorites and some never before offered to the Public.

Grasses, Clover, and all other Seeds at Lowest Prices.

For further particulars see priced Catalogue, which will be forwarded post free on application

SEED STORE, No. 23 Fort Street. NURSERY, St. Charles Street, Off Cadboro Bay Road.

N.B.—Having to vacate a portion of our Nursery Premises before November 4th, purchasers coming early are likely to obtain specially good bargains.

oct 4m-d&w P. T. JOHNSTON & CO.

THE INSANE GRAND DUKE.

LONDON, Oct. 24. — Further particulars have been received from St. Petersburg concerning the insanity of the Grand Duke Nicholas. He was seized in the most violent manner during the Volynia manœuvres and his deplorable condition has aroused the pity of all observers. The Czar, to whom the matter from the world addressed a letter of congratulation to the Duke on the success of the manœuvres although the Grand Duke had not been in chief command. Afterward, the condition of the Grand Duke became so critical that he could no longer hide his malady threatens to prove serious. The Grand Duke is a favorite uncle of the Czar, who is much distressed by the news.

THE RIGHT TO MAINTAIN A FLEET.

The Austrian government has informed the Prince of Montenegro that under