

Sold as Made Clothing

machinery, put together by machinery, and with the aid of starving female labor. Such a garment stamps the wearer on sight as dressed in slops. He not only looks it but as a consequence feels it. Men are learning that they cannot afford to be ill-dressed. Slops have had their day.

Shorey's Ready-to-Wear Clothing

expresses exactly what the name would imply

READY-TO-WEAR.

made by an artist, sewn with the fit of the form of man he is. Any man not a positive made by Shorey's Ready-to-wear

is so that he looks a Gentleman feeling of comfort and air as the well dressed man.

Warranty Card is in the pocket of every garment.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

ATHLETICS.

Australian Team For England.

The proposal to send a team of Australian athletes to England next summer, with the object of competing in the A.A.A. championships, seems likely to be carried into effect. No official reply has been received from the A.A.A. by the Australian committee, but from other sources they have received information to the effect that the team would be heartily welcomed. The committee entrusted with the arrangements has suggested twelve names for consideration as members of the party, namely, Queensland: C. Campbell (middle distances); Victoria: W. Cumming (distances) and A. O. Barrett (walking); New Zealand: A. H. Holder (hurdles and sprints), Hori E. Hone (weight and jumps), O. Mc-Cormack (hammer and weight), and W. F. Bennett (distances); New South Wales: S. Rowley (sprints), M. M. Rose (jumps and hurdles), J. Laidlaw (weight and jumps), and J. English (weight and jumps). Of the above, it is proposed to send six men—giving representation to all the colonies. Hori E. Hone, it is interesting to learn, is a Maori and a scholar at the Parnell Native College, Auckland. The foreman, who the visit be decided upon the Australians will leave about the middle of February.

THE RING.

The Recent English Fatality.

With reference to the death of Walter Croot, the pugilist, who met his death in a boxing match in London, England, mentioned in these columns a couple of weeks ago, the verdict of twelve out of the fourteen jurymen was: "The deceased, Walter Croot, met his death by an accident due to a fracture of the skull caused accidentally by a knock-out blow during a boxing contest. We further consider that there is no evidence to show that the accident occurred by an attempt to knock out." The foreman added: "I think we are agreed that it is a perfectly innocent matter. The jury: Yes. The coroner: That is a verdict of accidental death. The foreman: Yes. The proceedings then terminated.

CYCLING.

Great Performances By Platt-Betts.

Platt-Betts, the well known English cyclist, who recently lowered the mile record at Sydney, N.S.W., has essayed to do the same in connection with the five mile record held by the French cyclist, Lucien Lesna, who covered the distance on the Adelaide oval in 9 minutes 59 seconds. Platt-Betts was successful in his attempt at record breaking, and rode five miles in 9 minutes 54.25 seconds. The first mile was thrown behind in 1 minute 55.45 seconds, two miles in 3 minutes 53.25 seconds, three miles in 5 minutes 53.45 seconds, four miles in 7 minutes 51 seconds, and the five miles in 9 minutes 54.25 seconds. Lesna's record was therefore lowered by more than 4 seconds. Platt-Betts was heartily cheered by those present at the conclusion of his great ride, which is all the more remarkable for having been done so early in the morning, as the English cyclist is in his best condition in afternoon. He rode an Imperial Rover machine geared to 104.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupations require the use of the eyes should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Get them.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM \$1.50

VOL. 16.

DURRANT PAYS THE PENALTY

The Murderer of Bianche Lamont and Minnie Williams Expiates His Atrocious Crime.

He Makes a Brief Speech in Which He Stoutly Maintains His Innocence.

Dies a Convert to the Roman Catholic Faith—Cool and Collected Until the Last.

San Quentin, Cal., Jan. 7.—Theodore Durrant was executed at 10:35 this morning at the State penitentiary. He ascended the scaffold calmly, following Father Lagan, who administered to his spiritual wants.

He made a brief speech in quiet tones, forgiving those who persecuted him, mentioning especially the press of San Francisco.

His last words were: "I am innocent." His death appeared to be painless. After the drop Durrant did not struggle.

In fifteen minutes he was cut down. His neck was broken by the fall.

How the Night was Spent.

San Quentin Prison, Jan. 7.—With eyes riveted on Washington, figuratively speaking, the father and mother of Theodore Durrant spent last night at a little inn outside the prison walls, while the son made a desperate effort to calm his nerves, so he might spend in sleep his remaining hours. Hoping against hope, demanding miracles from the slight difference in time between Washington and California, expecting some phenomenal action on the part of the president of the supreme court of the United States, when they should take their seats at noon on the day of the execution of the "criminal of the century," the unhappy trio spent the night alternately champing the bits of straw which awaited the click of the telegraph wire from Washington.

With a consciousness that there would be indeed an unexpected happening which would again clog the wheels of retributive justice, the prison officials also anxiously awaited the click of the telegraph wire from Washington.

Every other avenue of escape and deliverance had been effectively closed, all were waiting with nervous anticipations for the final appeal of the condemned man, counsel for Durrant, before the United States justices for a writ of prohibition or habeas corpus.

The prisoner's every breath was followed by six watchful eyes, never for a moment withdrawn from the vigilance of the death watch had increased with the passing of every day and hour. Always fearful of an attempt at suicide in the case of the condemned prisoner, they have been thereby cautious in their conduct since Durrant was committed to their keeping. The training at a medical college, where his favorite study was anatomy, so qualified him for the facility of self-destructiveness, that the prison guards were apprehensive of his slightest move. Durrant's guards had precise and absolute knowledge of these facts; hence their vigilance lest he should make any attempt to commit suicide. The most innocent looking pencil was not allowed to get near his face, lest, with a knowledge of anatomy, he might jab it through his eye into his brain. The guards were ready for poisoned leaves for anything, and yesterday, when the number of his watchers was increased from three to four, Durrant would, indeed, have had difficulty in making the slightest move which could not be promptly stopped.

But Durrant had apparently no thought of suicide. He passed his waking hours in prayer, and when, last night, the prison physician remarked, reassuringly, that he would come to him in the morning to prepare to give him stimulants, his smile and easy measured tone would have been sufficient to assure him that he would soon support or comfort.

When asked if he felt unwell, Durrant held up his hand at length and triumphantly demonstrated that he had no tremor. Then, with an air which was impressive even of the grandiloquent, he said: "If I have to die, I will die like Durrant—that is all. I belong to a race which can meet even death without flinching."

So impressed was the penitentiary doctor with the attitude of the condemned man that he declared: "Why, that fellow is the man of the century. I have not had him weighed, but I think he would weigh from a mark over 100."

He was particularly about his appearance as if he were preparing to go to his first party.

Early Morning Hours.

San Quentin, Jan. 7.—(7:30 a.m.)—Theodore Durrant is ready to be hanged. He awoke this morning at 6:30 o'clock after five hours of apparently restful slumber. He was not permitted to be humiliated from twisting on his convict stripes, but donned a new suit of black clothes, brought to the prison by his parents yesterday. The casket in which he will leave San Quentin was also brought by his parents. Durrant said he would not be on the scaffold, but his guard noticed that he was reticent. He welcomed the appearance of Deputy Warden Edgar with considerable satisfaction. The doomed man had a protest

and a petition to make. The prison authorities had not furnished him with a collar and necktie. He demanded both, so that his appearance would not be marred during the early hours of the morning. He had an objection also to the color of the stockings that had been given to him. They were light, and he wished them black, so that when his body depends from the gallows his stockings may not be an object of unusual attention. Captain Edgar immediately furnished the doomed man with a collar, necktie and another pair of stockings. Durrant was satisfied. He ate a hearty breakfast and waited for his day of terror to begin.

Dr. Lawlor visited the condemned man shortly after 7 o'clock. He found Durrant in an apparently perfect physical condition. The pulse of the doomed man this morning is absolutely normal. Mentally he is in the same condition as he was last night—calm, collected and determined to die without flinching. He declined any stimulant whatever, and thanked the doctor for his courtesy and wished him a cordial good morning as he was departed.

Warden Hale has refused to allow the Rev. Edward Davis to go on the scaffold with Durrant. At the request of the doomed man and his parents the Rev. Father Lagan, of San Rafael, will go on the gallows with Durrant. Mr. and Mrs. Durrant are preparing to make their last visit to their son and take their last farewell. Dr. Wm. Lawlor, surgeon of San Quentin, will have charge of the medical department of the execution. The charts for recording the respiration and pulse of Durrant after the drop have been prepared and are in Dr. Lawlor's hands. Dr. Lawlor has selected the following assistants: Dr. J. T. Jones, of San Rafael; Dr. G. W. Dickman, of San Rafael; Dr. J. F. Morse, and Dr. B. Williams, of San Francisco.

His Last Interview.

By request of Theodore Durrant an Associated Press staff correspondent was brought last night to the cage-like structure surrounded by a close wire netting in which the condemned man is confined. The mother sat on one side, conversing with her son in whispers. Durrant looked well, but his eyes were red with weeping and his lips were parched. The failure yesterday of the various moves on his behalf were referred to.

"It was a great surprise, but I am prepared for it," replied Durrant. "How do you feel?"

"Hopeful, buoyant and ready to meet my Maker," replied the condemned man. "I know the Lord is with me. No one knows what faith is until they are tried. I am going to a judge who never committed a wrong and who cannot. My faith is so strong that I have kept my word and will be sustained to the end."

They turning to his mother he said: "Mother, I have come to the conclusion that it needs a trial to know God. And you may see this in the world."

A sudden thought seemed to strike Durrant, for he added in a voice different from the earnest, religious accents of his previous remarks: "I have had offers of remuneration for a talk with me from the east. I have had three or four telegrams. 'All his words are of great value,' interrupted his mother.

No offer of compensation having been made, Durrant was promptly cautioned to talk no more. He was willing to comply, but his mother being called away for a moment, he resumed his former strain.

"I will make no reference to the past; all will be made clear, if not in this world, then in the next. I feel I am perfect in Christ."

"What will you say at the last?" was asked.

This was a rather difficult question, but the answer came quick in a firmer voice than he had been using: "I shall only proclaim my innocence, loudly, strenuously," answered Durrant. "Make this as strong as you please. I will not falter at the end. I will die bravely, knowing I am going to a better world. Thank God my hands are clean, not stained with blood; but the fair name of California stands stained with a crime that can never be wiped out in the blood of an innocent man."

Eats a Hearty Breakfast.

San Quentin, Jan. 7.—Durrant surprised his guards when his breakfast was brought in by eating heartily, and it was evident that he relished the steak, toast and fruit. After discussing the last meal Durrant read a chapter from the Bible and then received a visit from Captain Edgar, to whom he expressed a desire to deliver a short address from the scaffold. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Durrant called on the prisoner and was admitted to the death chamber for the last interview with her son. Their meeting was an affecting one, although both strove to maintain composure. Rev. Edward Davis, who publicly announced his intention to accompany Durrant upon the scaffold, was not admitted to the prison this morning, and as the prisoner refused to see either Chaplain Dahms or Rev. Wm. Rader, the Protestant clergyman who visited him recently, it was decided, both by the prisoner and his mother, that Rev. Father Lagan should be sent for. This was done, and the priest at once responded and made the necessary arrangements for the introduction of Durrant into the Catholic faith.

When it was finally decided that Durrant should accept the Catholic faith, the parents met Father Lagan in the warden's office and accompanied him to the death chamber, where the prisoner was given extreme unction and the Catholic service performed. Durrant was interested in the service and conversed with his parents for a few minutes, and shortly after 10 o'clock bade them farewell for the last time and prepared for the march to the scaffold.

On the arrival of the first train from San Francisco the open space in front of the prison gate was nearly filled with

people, including many of those who held invitations to the execution, while others were attracted by curiosity. Among the throng were many physicians and several officials of the various counties. Dr. Lawlor, prison surgeon, selected four physicians to assist him on the scaffold. So many persons pressed for admission that Warden Hale found it necessary to publicly announce that under no circumstances should anyone without a proper card be admitted.

Pastidious About His Dress.

San Quentin Prison, Jan. 7.—The morning of Theodore Durrant's last day broke with a cloudless sky. The prisoner retired at midnight and by one o'clock was sound asleep. He rested quietly all night. At 6:15 a. m. he awoke and dressed himself in a neat suit of black, provided for execution. A collar and necktie were not provided, as this would have to be removed when the rope was placed round his neck. Durrant noticed the omission and at the request of Capt. Edgar, ordered the missing articles of attire sent up to him. Durrant also remarked that the socks sent him were a little light in color and the obliging Captain procured a pair of a darker shade.

"You never saw a cooler man," said Captain Edgar. "He was calmer than you or I, and not the least bit nervous. There's no danger that he will weaken. He has nerve and is determined to die bravely."

GOOD TIMES COMING.

The Guelph Mercury thus deals with the "flowing tide of Canadian prosperity."

"From all over the province comes the same story as from the merchants in this city, that the holiday business has been better this season than for years back. Better goods wanted and more cash paid has been the universal rule, and the hopeful tone in all classes of trade is strong testimony that things have surely taken a turn upward. Manufacturers have a somewhat similar experience. Our own local firms are doing well, and the Mail and Empire quotes the big orders ahead of the Polson firm as a good indication of better times in Toronto. It is said the furniture men seemed to be overwhelmed. At a meeting in Toronto on Tuesday the export trade with Great Britain was the subject of a prolonged discussion, many of the manufacturers stating that they already had more orders from the other side of the Atlantic than they could fill and retain their Canadian trade. One manufacturer reported having received an order from England recently for 12,000 chairs, and another stated that he could not possibly fill without stopping the manufacture of all other kinds of furniture for the time being. A committee was appointed to devise a scheme and take whatever action they might see fit to take to secure the export trade, as it was decided that the association as an association could not handle it. The secretary said the outcome of it all would probably be that the committee would send a man over to Canada to make enquiries and a large stock company would be organized which would operate three or four of the large factories for the export trade, alone. This is Canada's chance."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The trial of the Carlisle Packing and Canning Company against J. A. Carthey was commenced before Mr. Justice Cox on Monday. The case was brought for about \$1,200 being claimed as the amount due from Carthey to the company. The defendant has been manager from March, 1895, to November, 1897, of the cannery, and during the fishing season was up on the Skeena river. Mr. Carthey counter-claims for \$1,500 as salary and moneys paid by him for the company. The whole thing is simply a question of account between the two parties. J. B. Ely, agent for plaintiff and E. O. O'Brien for defendant.

The full court will commence its January sittings on Monday. It is expected that Mr. Irving will be sworn in sometime during the week and will sit on several of the appeals now set down for hearing.

The regular meeting of the Benchers will also be held on Monday.

The following is the full court list:—Stowell vs. Le Roi Mining Co.; Anderson vs. Le Roi Mining Co.; McCluskey vs. Nelson Sawmill Co.; Garvey vs. West Kootenay Land Co.; Centre Star Co. vs. Iron Mask Co.; Kaslo & Slovan R. Co. vs. Chamberlain vs. B. C. S. & R. Co.; C. P. B. Co. vs. McMillan; Moore vs. Hal Mines; Davies vs. Le Roi Mining Co.; Parke; Buckle vs. Johnson; Canessa vs. Nicol; Gordon vs. Victoria; Bigger vs. Victoria; Shillcross vs. Garesche; Regan vs. Little; B. C. L. & I. Agency vs. Ellis; re Just Shing (an infant); Bead; vs. Davidge; Milne vs. Veg; Smith vs. Fulton; McCormack vs. Berg; Wallburn vs. Cowichan; Lowenberg; Harris & Co. vs. Dunsmuir; Hobbs vs. E. N. R. Co.

IMPORTANT OMISSION.

"These here city folks may be purty smart in some ways," said Uncle Reuben, "but they're away behind us Pokenberry county people in one respect."

"What's that?" asked his nephew. "Why, these here gentlemen who direct the streets in 'em, for I notice it never says how far it is to 'em,"—Chicago News.

Judge—Do you mean to say that you were the last person to play on the old house stage.

Witness—Yes, your honor, I'm a pipe man in the hose company.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system are cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

YUKON SUPPLIES

The Policy of the Minister of the Clearly Outlined by Our Correspondent.

To Cache Supplies at Lakes Bennett and Tagish—Murderer Troy's Sentence Commuted.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—Regarding the question of famine at Dawson, the policy of the minister of the interior is to pass supplies over the White pass and have them coast during the winter and have them stored in charge of the Mounted Police at Lakes Bennett and Tagish, so that at the moment the ice breaks up at the end of April or beginning of May, these supplies can be rapidly got into Dawson. Another plan which might be adopted to get provisions to Dawson much earlier, say by the 1st of April, would be for Canadian officials to take provisions as far as Lake Lebarge and send word to Dawson that if there are any persons whose supply of food cannot last them beyond the end of March, they can obtain food by leaving Dawson and coming to Lake Lebarge for it. This would simplify the problem of transportation considerably, but there is no great difficulty in men walking from Dawson to Lake Lebarge provided they start in time to enable their supply of provision to last them the journey. From all accounts walking seems to be the only means of getting the only means of locomotion. From five fingers the Yukon is a floating mass of ice boulders running as high as 12 feet and blocking up the canyons. Persons who have come out report that at the mouth of the Polty there were 15 persons all sort of provisions. At the mouth of the Hoquatanga there are about twenty. There are Canadian police there, and all who have come out state that the Canadian government officials have been very anxious to get them in travelling to the coast.

A big delegation is here to-day pressing upon the government to place a duty on binder twine. The delegates say they will have to close their factories if protection is not granted. Senator Cox is at the head of the delegation.

Lord Aberdeen approved of an order-in-council to-day commutating the death sentence passed on John F. Troy for the murder of McLeod, a hotelkeeper at Nanaimo, to imprisonment for life. The reason why the commutation has been granted is that the prisoner has become insane and the law does not permit an insane person being hanged. The prisoner, as it was decided that the association as an association could not handle it. The secretary said the outcome of it all would probably be that the committee would send a man over to Canada to make enquiries and a large stock company would be organized which would operate three or four of the large factories for the export trade, alone. This is Canada's chance."

Canadian goods for Klondike will be allowed to pass through the disputed territory without paying customs charges under regulations soon to be put in force by the customs authorities at Dyea. The goods are to be entered at the customs at Dyea or Skagway on a list which will be checked by a United States officer at the frontier, or possibly at Tagish. If the goods are found to correspond with the list they will then pass without further charge by the United States customs. The intention is on both sides to remove any unreasonable obstacle in the way of transferring goods.

Yesterday being Epiphany and a statutory holiday, the public departments were closed.

The penitentiary warden has concluded their conference.

CABLE NEWS.

Glasgow, Jan. 7.—During a fire to-day at Hattrick's chemical works, an explosion which killed four firemen and injured a number of other people took place. The damage is estimated at £5,000.

Marseilles, Jan. 7.—No confirmation has been received of the reports last night that a large steamer had foundered with all hands off Baudou, about 25 miles west of this port. The report is probably untrue.

O. W. O. Hardmann, when sheriff of Tyler Co., Va., was at one time; he most prostrated with a cold. He used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and was so much pleased with the quick relief and cure it afforded him, that he gave the following unsolicited testimonial: "I wish to say that I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and find it invaluable for coughs and colds." For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

OF INTEREST TO MEN.

The attention of the reader is called to an attractive little book lately published by that eminent Eye Physician, G. H. Roberts, M.D., 222 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. This book is one of genuine interest to every man and his plain and honest advice will certainly be of the greatest value to any one desirous of securing perfect health and vigor. A request for a free and sealed copy will be promptly forwarded to the publisher, G. H. Roberts, 222 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

THE CLEVELAND LOOTING.

Missionary Swartout of Uchelet States the Case for the Indians.

To the Editor:—In all the accounts I have seen of the looting of the above wreck, the part taken by the Indians has been severely condemned.

I do not mean to say the Indians were justified in doing what they did, but it should be remembered that they alleged from the beginning they would deliver up everything upon being paid for salvaging the stuff, as had been done within their experience in the case of the wrecked Archer some two years ago. When they found they were not to be treated in the ordinary way again they naturally desired to keep a portion to repay themselves, which some of them endeavored to do, thus making themselves liable for retribution. Apparently, no one in the vicinity knew the law regarding salvage of vessels and cargoes, and certainly the Indians cannot be expected to know laws with which even whites are not familiar—nor can they be unduly blamed for doing just what white men often do under similar circumstances.

But I do wish to say, that these Barclay Sound Indians are not bands of savages and robbers, as might be inferred from the reports—and when I state that upon my going on board and asking the Indians to cease taking stuff from the vessel they at once cheerfully complied with my request, it can be understood I have some basis for my assertion. The statement that the Indians set fire to the vessel after the Captain retook possession is wholly unwarranted. Fires there were, but from the evidence that can be offered the perpetrator was not a West Coast Indian.

The report that the Indians engaged to take the purser, with a message, to Cape Beale, purposely capsize their canoe with the apparent intention of delaying the message is ludicrous. Anyone who knows anything about these Indians knows that a white man is as safe in their canoes as skill and caution can make him.

Two of the most reliable and trustworthy Indians in the Sound were sent on that trip. They claim they were not intoxicated at the time of the mishap, and that the accident was not due to their carelessness, and the account they give is an exceedingly likely one. One of them remained in the water for two hours, lightening and staying afloat after it was righted, while the other Indian and the purser paddled for shore. Owing largely to this Indian's care and courage the white man's life was saved. The Indian lost a valuable watch, and is blamed for the accident—correctly reported he would have gained a medal.

A little more than a year ago, a band of drunken sailors entered the Indian village of the male Indians in the same Barclay Sound—the inhabitants being at the time at a fishing station a few miles away—broke into nearly every house, smashed doors, windows, looking-glasses, boxes and dishes, making a target for rifle practice of hanging lamps and other lighted articles. I have yet to learn that these offenders were brought to justice. Now that the Indians have received a lesson in British justice—as I learn by the newspaper reports of the recent trials—possibly the world will be allowed to know the next outrage of the kind that happens in this vicinity.

The truth is the Indian on this coast is largely what the whites have made him. The whiskey that I read they gave "undivided attention to" in the wreck, is not the only thing that has made the only offenders in this particular case.

One of their chiefs said to me one day, in terms of withering scorn, when I was expostulating with him about drinking whiskey—"If you want us to stop drinking, we'll have your whiskey houses, Siwash don't make whiskey—Siwash washes don't make whiskey—Siwash make dry salmon."

In the harbor, before my house, as I write, there lies at anchor my little sail boat, provisioned and equipped for a voyage. It has been lying thus for several days, detained by contrary winds. Indians are passing and re-passing constantly. Many things of value to them are there with no lock and key to prevent their taking them. I have yet to see anything that has been taken.

Could there be such an experience in any civilized city or town in Canada? Missionary to Indians in Barclay Sound, Uchelet, B. C., JANUARY 5, 1898.

IN TIME OF PEACE.

The Largest Fleet on Record Will Soon Be Stationed at Esquimaux.

The fleet at Esquimaux will, within a very short time, be the largest that has ever been stationed there, no less than eight vessels being in harbor. A present contingent consists of the Imperieuse, Phaeton, Icarus, Leander and Virago. The Amphion has been ordered north from her present trip, and the Phaeton and Sparrowhawk will, it is expected, arrive here in a few weeks. The Leander, a second-class cruiser of 4,300 tons displacement, and the Virago, a torpedo boat destroyer of 300 tons, arrived from England last night, having had a very pleasant and uneventful passage. At Esquimaux, on October 19th and except for the marvellous escape from what seemed certain death of one of the crew of the Leander, nothing of an extraordinary nature occurred on the trip. The man referred to fell from aloft to the deck, but by some fortunate coincidence escaped with very slight injuries.

Among her equipments are two berthing boats, which are made of canvas and are collapsible. Her officers say that these boats, frail as they may seem to be, are as seaworthy as any wooden craft.

The Leander and Virago left Plymouth on October 19th and except for the marvellous escape from what seemed certain death of one of the crew of the Leander, nothing of an extraordinary nature occurred on the trip. The man referred to fell from aloft to the deck, but by some fortunate coincidence escaped with very slight injuries.

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Twice-a-Week.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

strangers to the British Columbia waters, one of the exceptions being Commander Baird, who was stationed here about twelve years ago in his "middy" days. This brings to mind the fact that he is still quite a young man to occupy so responsible a position, having only celebrated his 28th birthday on Thursday last. First Lieutenant MacHutchins and Assistant Paymaster Clarke have also been on this station before.

The Leander is a sister ship to H.M.S. Amphion. She is a double funneled barkentine rigged craft, 300 feet long between perpendiculars, 46 feet beam and 20.6 feet draught, with a speed of 16.6 knots. She was built in Glasgow in 1882 at a cost of £148,453. She is twin-screwed and has an indicated horse power of 5,000. Her armament consists of 10 6 inch quick firing guns, four 3 pounders and 14 Maxims. Her large coal carrying capacity renders her especially suitable for a station like Esquimaux, whence long trips have so often to be made.

Both the Virago and Sparrowhawk belong to an entirely distinct class of vessels. They are not intended for independent action, and, in fact, if left to their own resources at sea for a few days they would be helpless, for, even under the best of circumstances, they could not run at a moderate speed of ten knots an hour for more than eight or nine days, as everything is sacrificed to machinery and high speed, and cannot carry sufficient coal to last longer than that time. If they attempted to run at their highest rate of speed they would consume all the coal they could carry in a single day.

The destroyers are intended to accompany fleets of large warships, from which they can receive a supply of coal as they need it. For this reason it is necessary to send both the destroyers in the coast of England to this port, as this was obliged to put into almost every available harbor to receive a supply of coal from the Leander.

The Virago is a small craft, and apparently a very uncomfortable vessel, though her officers declare that she is a good sea boat. She is very narrow, having but 21 feet beam in the widest part, and she rolls like a log in a heavy sea. During her passage here, it was not unusual for her to have a roll of 35 degrees, taking up a sea on one side, leaving it pour over her deck and empty on the other side. She carries one 12 pounder and five 6 pounders, but they were all stored on the deck of the Leander, so as to lighten the small vessel as much as possible on her sea voyage. She has no ram and depends entirely upon her small guns to destroy torpedo boats. She has powerful search lights, and her speed is so great, that she is expected to overhaul any kind of a torpedo boat in a short time and send her to the bottom with a shot from one of her guns, or by firing a torpedo from one of the two tubes with which she is provided, and even in a moderate sea she is always awash and great volumes of spray are sent flying over her pilot house constantly.

Among her equipments are two berthing boats, which are made of canvas and are collapsible. Her officers say that these boats, frail as they may seem to be, are as seaworthy as any wooden craft.

The Leander and Virago left Plymouth on October 19th and except for the marvellous escape from what seemed certain death of one of the crew of the Leander, nothing of an extraordinary nature occurred on the trip. The man referred to fell from aloft to the deck, but by some fortunate coincidence escaped with very slight injuries.

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