

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

RUMORS FROM TURKEY.

It is impossible for the newspaper reader to decide whether the news from the East is false or true. The reports of one day are so often materially modified or altogether contradicted by the telegrams of the next that he would be altogether too credulous if he placed implicit confidence in the accounts that are published from day to day. It seems as if the news caterers in Asia Minor have very little regard for the truth, for stories that were told so often that it seemed folly not to believe them have turned out, when investigated by men of intelligence and character, the grossest exaggerations. It seems now to be the fashion to blame the Armenians for taking the initiative in most of the disturbances. Is this the truth or is it a Turkish fabrication? It would not be surprising if it were true, but it is hard to understand how a people who were oppressed and robbed, as it is said the Armenians have been, would have spirit enough left to fight, or could get arms to fight with.

It appears that the Sultan is at last alive to the importance of the situation, and that he is hastening to make reforms that should have been effected long ago. His apathy has been amazing. It might have been thought that common prudence would have induced him to check the oppressors of the Armenians long ago. But instead of being checked we are told that they were encouraged and rewarded. Is this true?

The Sultan is at last convinced that the Powers who interposed on behalf of the persecuted and outraged Christians are sincere and that if he does not cease to harass them those Powers will take it upon themselves to maintain peace in Armenia and in other parts of the Sultan's dominions in which Christians are plundered and ill-used. It is said that if the Turks find out that the Sultan is not strong enough to keep his heel on the necks of his Christian subjects they will repudiate him and find some means of placing a stronger man on the throne of Turkey. The members of the young Turkey party, we are told, are active, enterprising and unscrupulous. The Sultan appears to have been informed of their designs, for we see by the latest telegrams that he has had quite a number of them arrested and executed secretly without judge or jury. We are not surprised that the people of a great part of Europe are sick of the Turk, and have made up their minds that it is high time that he was turned out of Europe bag and baggage.

THE TREATMENT OF THE INDIANS.

The November number of the Westminster Review contains an article on the treatment of the Canadian Indians, by William Grant. This gentleman may be presumed to know a good deal about the Canadian Indians and the way in which they are treated, for he lived near the reserve at Broadview for a number of years. Mr. Grant speaks highly of the treatment which the Indians receive at the hands of the Canadian Government, and of the progress in the useful arts which they are making under that treatment. Canadians are far from approving the brutal saying of an American general, "A dead Indian is the best Indian." Their Government having under its care a large number of Indians in the Northwest who, owing to the extermination of the buffalo, were without the means of sustaining life, did all that an enlightened humanity required to keep them alive and to teach them to be self-supporting.

"Roughly speaking," says Mr. Grant, "the Indians of the plains have been treated for twenty years. What has been the result? In the first place, the whole of the Indians have been tranquillized. Not only is there no violent discontent or dissatisfaction, but the red man has become thoroughly attached to the white man's government. One reason for this is that the Indians had long yearned for what they got, a yearning not the less strong because it was not expressed or formulated. So long ago as 1819 the Indians defined their position when tempted with great bribes to massacre the Red River colonists. 'No,' said they, 'the colonists are our friends.' And not only did they refuse but they warned the colonists of the impending danger. Even during the treaty negotiations, when agents from the United States sought to anticipate the authorities by purchasing land from the Indians at spots not then reached by the surveyors, they met with no encouragement. 'Can you buy the land of this river?' asked a chief of a land speculator. 'No,' was the reply, and then came the rejoinder: 'No more can you stop the progress of the Queen's chief. When he comes you can drop behind him and take up all the land claims you want; but I caution you to put up no stakes in our country.' The fact stands boldly forth that Canada has never fought the Indians, and she will not begin to do so now. Never has Canada had an Indian war; an Indian massacre is unknown in her history. She is too poor to seek glory by slaughtering the natives, born on her soil, and too proud to defame her character or stain her escutcheon. Contrast this with the policy of the United States, which is nearly always fighting its red men."

The Indians were not disappointed as to the treatment they received from the Government of Canada. They are treated with kindness and consideration. The treaties that were made with them have been scrupulously carried out, and the officers who were sent among them as a rule performed their duties conscientiously and with a view to the welfare of the Indians. This is the testimony which Mr. Grant bears to the efficiency and integrity of the Indian department.

"It is," he says, "free from boodling, oppression, or even extravagance. There is political patronage certainly—that is the unfortunate practice of the country; but as regards the Indian department it holds a second place. There is no thrusting round men into square holes merely to satisfy party fidelity or political friendship. The men

must be fit for the positions they occupy first of all, and their partisanship for those in power ranks but as an additional qualification. The result is the Indian commissioner, inspectors and agents are not figure-heads or arrogant officials who care everything for themselves and nothing for the Indians. They are gentlemen of experience and culture, who have been selected because they understand the Indians and because the Indians understand them. The agents are men who—they and their families—sacrifice the delights of refined society for a life far away on the prairie, cooped up on a Reserve with Indians for neighbors, and no other society to enjoy."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political situation in this Dominion is a peculiar one. It is acknowledged by the politicians of both sides to be difficult and delicate. A crisis is approaching and neither Government nor Opposition is preparing to meet it with a light heart. The Government admittedly has a hard task to perform but the reflection that its own task is quite as hard prevents the Opposition from anticipating a triumph if the Administration is not equal to the work it has to do. The country seems to regard the politicians with quiet interest and mild curiosity. The people without evincing any excitement wonder what the next move in the political game will be and how the political parties will get out of the difficulties that embarrass both alike. It is quite evident that the leading men of both parties are nervous and anxious, and the importance of the question at issue and the uncertainty as to what the result will be very effectually keep down any noisy demonstrations of party spirit. Recriminations have almost ceased and very little bragging is heard. Politics have become tame to a very great many. This, we imagine, is because the situation is too serious to permit the men of either party to engage in unseemly wrangling about trifles. It is the quiet that reigns in every part of the Dominion the calm that often precedes the storm? We hope not. We trust that there is good sense and patriotism enough in the country to avert the storm of which there are just now so many indications.

The Manitoba school question is the cloud that spreads itself over the whole political sky. It is not contemplated with pleasure by either the Conservatives or the Liberals. Both parties see that it cannot be long now before it must burst, and then what will be the consequence? What damage will it do and whom will it hurt? The Government feel that they have done all they could do to prevent its doing harm, and the Opposition have been dodging about, to find a place of shelter so that when it does burst they will be out of harm's way. But they are not at all certain that they will be saved by their agility.

To drop the figure, it is easy to see that men of both parties regard the situation as serious and contemplate the future with uneasiness. As in all other trying times men of weak convictions and faint hearts are beginning to waver and are trying to find a place of safety before the crisis arrives. These men are not confined to one party. There are temporizers and trimmers and skeddaddlers on both sides. These men swell the numbers of a party when it is prosperous and when there is no issue before the country that tries men's souls, but in times of difficulty and danger they are a source of embarrassment and weakness. But we are glad to see that there are resolute men in the country who are not appalled by the appearance of danger, and it is to these men that the country must look to maintain peace and harmony among men of all creeds. The strong men on the Government side have marked out the course which they must pursue. They have not faltered, although they have met with many discouragements.

The Leader of the Opposition has been an example of the very worst kind to his followers. He has made a political football of the Manitoba school question. His object in dealing with it has not been to promote peace and harmony in the Dominion, but to dish the Conservatives. He has twisted and turned and dodged and resorted to all sorts of tricks to gain an advantage over his opponents; but he has not dishd the Conservatives, he has, if we do not very greatly mistake, gone a long way towards dishing himself. Declaring from the first that the question is not a political one, he has made it a political one in the lowest and worst sense. If the Manitoba school question is happily settled, as we sincerely hope it will be, it will not be owing to any exertion that Mr. Laurier has made to effect the settlement; and if it is kept open to cause religious dissension and ill-feeling in every province of the Dominion, Mr. Laurier should be held mainly responsible for that grievous and most deplorable result. He, when he could have acted the part of a peacemaker, deliberately made that question a party issue, declaring repeatedly that it was not his place as a party leader to stand in its settlement. This was not the stand that a patriotic man should take on a question which he was one of the first to declare was not political.

We are, however, not without hope that the Manitoba school question will be amicably and satisfactorily settled without the aid of the Leader of the Opposition, and that, too, by the self-sacrificing efforts of men who believe it to be their first duty to promote peace and good feeling among the people of Canada.

WOODBRIDGE, Nov. 19.—At Woodbridge yesterday, while Mr. Dawson, manager of the Universal Knitting Co., and two other men were engaged taking sulphuric acid out of a large oak the bung blew out and there was a terrible explosion. All three were badly burned.

BETWEEN TWO ELEMENTS.

Fire and Water Claim Hundreds of Victims on the Chinese Troop-ship "Kungpai."

Her Boilers and Magazines Explode Almost Simultaneously With Appalling Consequences.

The R.M.S. Empress of China, which arrived in port Tuesday, brings news of a terrible disaster in Kinchow bay on the morning of the 18th of October, the powder magazine and boilers of the Chinese troop-ship Kungpai exploding almost simultaneously while she was on her way from Tientsin to Kinchow with 800 infantrymen, and fully 600 lives being lost. A hundred and fifty others were seriously wounded, and less than a score escaped scot-free. The survivors are now in hospital at Kinchow, and residents of the coast cities are still in ignorance of details of the appalling fatality, as news always travels slowly in the Orient, and on the present occasion elaborate precautions appear to have been taken by the authorities to prevent the facts becoming known.

This is possibly because the Kungpai, while not an old vessel, was in notoriously bad repair, everyone connected with her having been in daily fear of her boilers going at almost any time. Less than six months ago all the engine room staff deserted on this account, and the owners for a considerable time had been refrained from sending her to Hongkong, as they knew she would certainly be condemned if she touched there. The ill-fated steamer went out to the China coast eight years ago as the Wyliffe, and was shortly after purchased by Captain Boswell, formerly of the China Merchants' Company, who ran her for a time under the British flag. Later she was sold to the Chinese Merchants' Company, and under her old name had an eventful career during the late war. She was a vessel of 1,046 tons (gross) and fifteen years old, from the yards of Ramsgate & Ferguson, of South.

The steamer Irene, which was sent from Taku to investigate as soon as word of the disaster reached there, ascertained that the Kungpai's boilers gave signs of collapse on the morning of the 14th of October, but her captain decided to pass on with his troops and repair after landing them at Kinchow. Four days later the starboard boiler exploded, killing three of the stokers and the second engineer and setting the ship on fire. Despite the desperate efforts made to check their progress, the flames advanced steadily until they reached the forward powder magazine and exploded it. In desperation those of the crew and the soldiers who escaped the wrecked and mutilated bodies, and a column of smoke and flame high in the early morning air. The Captain, Richard Soden, and his Chief Officer, A. F. Lunford, were wounded by the first of the powder explosions and were laid in one of the lifeboats to be taken ashore as soon as possible. When, however, the second explosion occurred, the soldiers rushed on the boats in such numbers that the davits broke and the only means of escape was, with the wounded men, swept into the sea.

Fortunately the hull of the steamer sank in shallow water and the survivors—some foreigners of the eighteen aboard and 200 wounded soldiers—sat on the wreck for several hours before the shore could reach them. Their condition was truly pitiable for not one of the party had escaped terrible scalds and burns, and more than fifty died before the hospital was reached.

At last reports after the portion of the wrecked steamer as far as the mainmast was still intact, the forward part of the vessel having been blown to pieces. At high water the after part is under water and at low tide the upper deck shows through. The accident is spoken of as the worst that has ever happened on the coast, including even that of the Kowloon, when the forward part of the steamer had bad luck to catch fire in another way, and clearly knew what was all but certain to happen to them.

Of the Kungpai's officers and crew, as far as could be ascertained when the Empress left the Orient, but thirteen still live, including the Chief Engineer, Mr. O. Frome, and E. J. Holt, who were sent forth to invite the leading manufacturers of the Northwest and British Columbia to join the trust, have returned, satisfied with their success. One of the first firms to join the combination was the Oregon Pine Lumber Company, of Oregon. The Pacific Empire Lumber Company, formerly known as the Harris mill, of Gray's Harbor, was the next to sign the agreement. Then all the other important mills were whipped into line. They include the following: The St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, the Sitka Mill Company, of Seattle, and the Hastings mill, British Columbia. Many others have joined the combine.

THE PRISONERS OF PIRATES.

M. Paul Lyandet, who with his wife and little child was captured by pirates at Kebao in Tongking on the 24th of April last and released to the French authorities on October 8, is once more with his English and French friends at Hainan, according to a notice brought by the just arrived Empress of China. The unfortunate party underwent frightful hardships—fortunately most uncommon in this end of the century—and their heroic and patient endurance contributed no doubt very largely to the success of the French authorities in the emergency. By which on this occasion they have taken. From the date of their seizure M. and Mme. Lyandet and their child were kept on the march through jungle and mountain passes that all but defied progress, until they reached Chinese territory. There on May 3 M. Lyandet was ordered to write a letter to the manager of the Kebao Coal Mining Co., demanding a ransom of \$1,000,000—which sum was, however, reduced a little later to \$600,000. Between May 1 and July 15, their camp was changed fifty-six times, and on July 16 they re-crossed the frontier and reached the fastness of Panai.

The French authorities had in the meanwhile determined that there must be no more temporizing with the outlaws, and when the pirates arrived in Panai, which they regarded as impregnable, the French troops, on the 24th of August, by the 17th shells from the French field guns began to whistle and shriek in the vicinity of the captives who until the 31st were kept confined in the camp, exposed to danger of death from the fire of the pirates. On the 31st date the bold leaders, apparently realizing the folly of exposing them to risks, took them again across the Chinese frontier.

For thirteen days they remained among the hills, subsisting on a daily diet of boiled maize and raw fish, until it was decided to send M. Lyandet into Tongking with a proposal that \$20,000 ransom should be paid, his wife and child remaining in the hands of the bandits as hostages. This project was, however, abandoned, owing to the protests of Mme. Lyandet on learning that it was in-

tended to separate her from her husband. They were then taken down to the sea coast, and after three weeks more of misery were at length handed over to a Chinese mandarin and her son, who it is believed, have been directed by the Chinese Government to pay \$6,000 ransom and secure their release. In any event the release was secured, and as speedily as possible they were returned to the French authorities.

NEWS OF THE ORIENT.

The North China Daily News of October 5 contains particulars of the terrible collision accident which occurred about a month ago at Makiesan, some sixty miles from Hankow, and in which some sixty lives were lost. The mine is one of Chang Chih-tung's enterprises, and has not been long opened. The coal from it is used for the manufacture of coke to be employed in certain iron smelting works. In consequence of the accident the smelting furnace which has just been started will have to be blown down again. There is little doubt that the explosion is due to the Chinese authorities not acting upon the advice of the foreign experts they had employed. The mine is worked by shaft of moderate depth. The foreign overseers advised the establishment of a proper system of ventilation by means of a fan, or else of fires at the bottom of a ventilating shaft, but instead of this an antiquated plan of pumping air in from bellows was employed. Altogether some 200 men were employed in and about the mine, and at the time of the explosion some 60 men were in the workings, of whom all are presumed to have perished by the explosion of fire-damp. The occurrence has created considerable excitement, but as it happened in connection with a mine of the island, he issued a notification to the commanders of the various army corps and civil and military officers, reminding them that they should be more careful in preventing the Japanese from acquiring the pernicious habit. At the same time he published a proclamation of his determination to punish with death any native of the island caught furnishing opium, or apparatus for smoking it, to a Japanese.

The cold weather that has prevailed during the past week appears to have practically stamped out the cholera," says the Yokohama Advertiser, of October 23. Only 49 cases were reported on Sunday. A rapid and steady increase in cases was noted on the 22nd instant, and 230 houses were reduced to ashes. The utmost confusion prevailed, and the loss of life has not yet been ascertained.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 19.—(Special.)—Sentences were delivered at the Winnipeg assizes to-day, the criminal docket having been concluded. Farr, convicted of attempted murder and arson, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, the Chief Justice refusing an application for a new trial. Farr, before the court, had declared that he was being sentenced for a crime of which he was not guilty. The other sentences were delivered as follows: Mrs. O'Reilly, libel, four months; Percy Walwyn, forgery, six months; Daniel Shields, robbery, three months; J. Langevin, larceny, three months; A. Hanault, rape, eight months and fifteen lashes; M. Egan, larceny, three months; M. Ayot, incest, two years.

Henry Thompson, of Moosemin, has been committed for trial on a charge of aiding and abetting the suicide of his sister, with whom he had criminal relations. Mrs. Mary Smith, sister of the deceased girl, has been arrested on a charge of murder; Samuel Thompson, another brother of the deceased, is accused of perjury, and Charles Albert Thompson is held for aiding and abetting a suicide.

William Farmer, while blowing at East Bay, had his left hand blown almost completely off.

THE LUMBER TRUST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The details of the final organization of the great lumber trust of the Coast have become public property. The trust is the largest and most formidable ever organized on the Pacific coast, and in capital one of the largest on the continent. It includes every wholesale dealer and mill of importance, and on the first of the year will advance prices to suit the situation of the market. D. H. Bibb and E. J. Holt, who were sent forth to invite the leading manufacturers of the Northwest and British Columbia to join the trust, have returned, satisfied with their success. One of the first firms to join the combination was the Oregon Pine Lumber Company, of Oregon. The Pacific Empire Lumber Company, formerly known as the Harris mill, of Gray's Harbor, was the next to sign the agreement. Then all the other important mills were whipped into line. They include the following: The St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, the Sitka Mill Company, of Seattle, and the Hastings mill, British Columbia. Many others have joined the combine.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

VIENNA, Nov. 19.—Commenting on the refusal of Russia (announced in a dispatch from Rome to the London Times) to agree to the proposals of Austria for the settlement of the Turkish question, the semi-official Fremdenblatt declares that Russia assents to the Austrian proposals in the main; but objects to the provision empowering the embassies at Constantinople to adopt such temporary measures as they see fit in case of momentary danger. Russia contends that they should not be invested with such extensive powers; but that any measures taken by the embassies should be preceded by an understanding between the different cabinets interested.

Honest Help.

Thousands of men are suffering because they lack the courage to make known their early errors and to endeavor to remedy them. Nervous weakness, loss of manhood and the many ills due to early indiscretions, become or are becoming, if not quickly and successfully remedied, a permanent and incurable ailment. If you will only let the right people know what ails you. Write to me in confidence and I will tell you, free of charge, how to get cured. I have nothing to sell, but am desirous of honestly helping you. Perfect secrecy assured. Describe your case and address with stamp—L. A. Edwards, P.O. Box 516 Jarvis, Ont.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, influenza, and all the lung troubles.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver's Street Lighting Arrangements Not Yet Completed—Church of England Synod.

Serious Accident—Mining at Gabriola Island—What is Doing in the Interior.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Nov. 20.—The city council after adjourning on Tuesday morning sat again at 7:30 and continued until nearly one o'clock on Wednesday morning, discussing the lighting of the city. When the agreement with the Western Electric Co. had been accepted clause by clause with the exception of one or two clauses, Mr. G. De Wolf asked permission to address the council. He then made an offer to light the city for 25 cents for the present number of lights, a cent and a half in excess of the Western Electric Co., and presented a check for \$1,000 as a token of good faith. Mr. De Wolf's proposition will be considered at the next regular meeting.

The audience in the opera house last night on the occasion of the Triby performance was the most enthusiastic of the season. The Countess of Aberdeen presided at a meeting of the executive of the Council of Women at the Hotel Vancouver last night. In Vancouver the bodies of those who have met their death by accident or violence have in the past been on exhibition at the undertakers' instead of at the morgue. An attempt is being made to have the authorities instruct that all such bodies be sent to the morgue. It is said that children of tender years are frequently seen viewing partially decomposed remains.

WESTMINSTER. WESTMINSTER, Nov. 20.—Mr. J. Wintermute, of Wintermute Bros., was struck violently on the head by a piece of flying timber yesterday. He was rendered unconscious and is still in a critical condition.

The synod of the Church of England, diocese of New Westminster, was opened at Holy Trinity Cathedral this morning. At 10 o'clock the office for the enthronement of the Lord Bishop was performed, Rev. C. Coucher of Yale, the senior priest of the diocese, officiating. Choral holy communion followed, the Bishop being both preacher and celebrant. At the close of the sacrament, the office for the opening of the synod was held, and after the rolls had been called and the minutes read the Bishop delivered his first pastoral address.

The gold excitement has been making itself felt for some time in the Spallumcheen and Okanagan valleys, some thirty claims being entered last month. The prospects are numerous in the hills, and specimens are being assayed. The evidences of the presence of the precious metal are encouraging in a wide range of country, where it was formerly thought there was none. The English capitalists who contemplate erecting a large salmon cannery and freezer in or near the city, propose entering extensively into the export of fresh frozen salmon, and will erect buildings which will cover the better part of an acre of ground, if a suitable site can be obtained at a reasonable price. It is understood that a local company is likely to be formed to erect a salmon cannery within the city limits. The enterprise is likely to take form soon.

NANAIMO. NANAIMO, Nov. 20.—The Rapid Transit discharged 125 tons of oats at Johnston's wharf on Sunday. Among other freight from the American side were four large crates of turkeys.

Michael McFarlane, who was recently hurt by a fall of hot coal in his stall in No. 1 shaft, East Wellington, has been removed to the Nanaimo hospital. He is in a critical condition, being paralyzed on both sides from his hips down.

An Indian was brought from Alberni to be tried at the assizes next week on a charge of seriously wounding another Indian named William on the reserve.

The machinery from Mayne island has been safely transferred to Gabriola island. Camp has been prepared and boring operations were commenced yesterday. The company has issued its prospectus.

D. Wilson, inspector of schools, is holding an examination of those children who failed in one subject only at the summer examinations for the high school.

LANGLEY. LANGLEY, Nov. 16.—Mrs. Carmen died on the 13th inst., in the 68th year of her age, at the residence of her son, Silvester Carmen, near here, after a long and painful illness. Her interment took place on the 14th inst. in the Presbyterian graveyard.

Lately there has been a good downfall of rain, which has renewed the supply of water in the wells that had been dry for several months. Business is improving and farmers are active in threshing and removing their grain and produce to market.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Kootenay Mail.) The asbestos find at Trout Lake has attracted considerable attention. The discovery was made too late in the season to permit of work being done on it this year, but the owners, Abrahamson Bros., intend opening it up as soon as possible next year, when a trial shipment will be made. E. L. Kilmann, of the American, returned to Trout lake this week. The ore from the American will have to be transported about 36 miles before it can be placed on the cars at Arrowhead. This will be rather expensive, but the owners have figured out sufficient profit to induce them to ship ore as soon as rwhiding can be commenced.

NELSON.

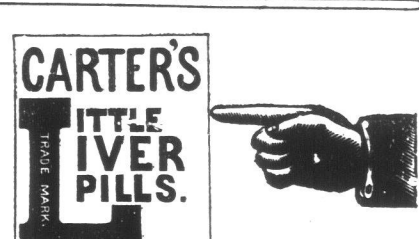
(From the Tribunes.) The amount of ore shipped from smelters and mines in South Kootenay since last week amounted to 1,088 tons, valued at \$68,400.

John J. Noble and William G. Robb have bonded their group of claims on White Grouse mountains, near the St. Mary's, to W. R. Ramsdell, of Butte, Montana, for \$12,000.

At the Silver King mine forty-seven out of the seventy-two men employed have been laid off.

The contractors are putting the finishing touches to the Kaslo & Slokan railway. A. Finch has at last got hold of ground that promises well, situated on Ten-mile creek. The shaft on the Le Roi mine is down 400 feet, and the ore taken from the bottom is the highest grade yet found in the mine.

Ben Thomas has arrived in Nelson from the Slokan. The last mine he worked in was the Slokan Star, which he pronounced



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is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

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THE CITY MARKETS.

An Unsuccessful Scheme to Keep Turkeys at Boom Prices—Advances in Flour. Groceries and provision stores have already begun to make preliminary preparations for the holiday season, and from present indications these will be on a larger scale than in any former year. That the season is close at hand is indicated by the way poultry are coming into the market. Turkeys are being brought from the Fraser river and from Seattle, principally from the latter place, and are retailing at from 22 to 25 cents per pound. An endeavor was made between local merchants to effect a combine to fix a standard price, but this proved futile owing to over-competition and also an unwillingness, it is said, on the part of some to enter into any agreement. An important feature of the past week's trade is the sudden advances in flour. The first rise was 10 cents per barrel, but this soon increased to 20 cents, and judging from wheat prospects it is very probable that there will be a still further advance. The meat and fish markets are conspicuously well supplied, but quotations are steady. The fruit market is also unchanged. Current retail quotations: FLOUR—Olivier's (Hungarian) per barrel \$5.50; Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) 5.50; Victoria 5.50; Lion 4.50; Portland roller 4.50; Salmon 3.60; Rainier 4.50; Superior 4.75; Flansifer 4.50; Snowflake 4.50; Olympia 4.25; N. S. E. 4.50; Premier 5.00; Three Star 5.00; Two Star 4.50; Superfine 4.00; Wheat, per ton 25.00; Oats, per ton 25.00; Barley, per ton 25.00; Middlings, per ton 25.00; Bran, per ton 25.00; Ground Feed, per ton 25.00; Corn, whole 35.00; Cornmeal, per 10 lbs 40.00; Gaitmeal, per 10 pounds 50; Rolled Oats, per lb 5; Potatoes, per lb 20; Sweet, per lb 4; Cabbage, per lb 2; Hay, baled, per ton \$10.00; Straw, per bale 75; Green Apples, cured, per lb 8.00; Onions, per lb 25; Eggs, Island, per doz 50; Butter, fresh 20.00; Creamery, per lb 30.00; Dairy, per lb 25.00; Ham, American, per lb 15.00; Canadian 15.00; Sausages 20; Bacon, American, per lb 15.00; Rolled 12.00; Long clear 12.00; Canadian 16.00; Shoulders, per lb 12; Lard, per lb 15; Golden Cutback, per lb 15; Meats, Beef, per lb 5.00; Sides 7.00; Veal 10.00; Mutton 10.00; Lamb, per lb 10.00; Pork, fresh, per lb 10.00; Chickens, per pair 10.00; Figones, per brace 50.00; Geese, per pair 35.00; Turkeys, per lb 25; Venison 20; Apples, per lb 20; Chilliwack, per box 1.25; Oranges (River-side) per lb 25.00; Lemons (California) 40.00; Pineapples 40.00; Bananas 40.00; Fish—Salmon, spring, per lb 15; Smoked 15; Cod 8.00; Haddock 10.00; Blowers 10.00; Kippers 12.00; Flanagan Haddock 15.

THE CITY MARKETS.

An Unsuccessful Scheme to Keep Turkeys at Boom Prices—Advances in Flour.

Groceries and provision stores have already begun to make preliminary preparations for the holiday season, and from present indications these will be on a larger scale than in any former year. That the season is close at hand is indicated by the way poultry are coming into the market. Turkeys are being brought from the Fraser river and from Seattle, principally from the latter place, and are retailing at from 22 to 25 cents per pound. An endeavor was made between local merchants to effect a combine to fix a standard price, but this proved futile owing to over-competition and also an unwillingness, it is said, on the part of some to enter into any agreement. An important feature of the past week's trade is the sudden advances in flour. The first rise was 10 cents per barrel, but this soon increased to 20 cents, and judging from wheat prospects it is very probable that there will be a still further advance. The meat and fish markets are conspicuously well supplied, but quotations are steady. The fruit market is also unchanged. Current retail quotations: FLOUR—Olivier's (Hungarian) per barrel \$5.50; Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) 5.50; Victoria 5.50; Lion 4.50; Portland roller 4.50; Salmon 3.60; Rainier 4.50; Superior 4.75; Flansifer 4.50; Snowflake 4.50; Olympia 4.25; N. S. E. 4.50; Premier 5.00; Three Star 5.00; Two Star 4.50; Superfine 4.00; Wheat, per ton 25.00; Oats, per ton 25.00; Barley, per ton 25.00; Middlings, per ton 25.00; Bran, per ton 25.00; Ground Feed, per ton 25.00; Corn, whole 35.00; Cornmeal, per 10 lbs 40.00; Gaitmeal, per 10 pounds 50; Rolled Oats, per lb 5; Potatoes, per lb 20; Sweet, per lb 4; Cabbage, per lb 2; Hay, baled, per ton \$10.00; Straw, per bale 75; Green Apples, cured, per lb 8.00; Onions, per lb 25; Eggs, Island, per doz 50; Butter, fresh 20.00; Creamery, per lb 30.00; Dairy, per lb 25.00; Ham, American, per lb 15.00; Canadian 15.00; Sausages 20; Bacon, American, per lb 15.00; Rolled 12.00; Long clear 12.00; Canadian 16.00; Shoulders, per lb 12; Lard, per lb 15; Golden Cutback, per lb 15; Meats, Beef, per lb 5.00; Sides 7.00; Veal 10.00; Mutton 10.00; Lamb, per lb 10.00; Pork, fresh, per lb 10.00; Chickens, per pair 10.00; Figones, per brace 50.00; Geese, per pair 35.00; Turkeys, per lb 25; Venison 20; Apples, per lb 20; Chilliwack, per box 1.25; Oranges (River-side) per lb 25.00; Lemons (California) 40.00; Pineapples 40.00; Bananas 40.00; Fish—Salmon, spring, per lb 15; Smoked 15; Cod 8.00; Haddock 10.00; Blowers 10.00; Kippers 12.00; Flanagan Haddock 15.

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—Mrs. Elizabeth Mansfield, aged 80, was yesterday found dead on the floor of her residence. Deceased lived alone.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

THE UNHAPPY SULTAN.

Report That He Has Been Poisoned—He Has Received Numerous Significant Warnings.

Palace Spies and Police Watching Night and Day—Lives of Ministers Threatened.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—It is only a week since, according to a Constantinople dispatch, that a mysterious letter was laid on the Sultan's table, giving him the alternative of abdication or assassination, and now a dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, states that Abdul Hamid has been poisoned, it is believed by the young Turkish party. This organization has recently grown to enormous proportions, and has given to the Sultan numerous significant warnings. Its members have become more determined since the execution of some of their number by being dropped from a gunboat into the Bosphorus. Moreover, the treaty with the Armenians and the attitude of the Powers have been used to their utmost to the disadvantage of the head of the Faithful.

The correspondent of the Daily News announces that the Sultan has been so upset by the recent Turkish affairs, he has taken another nervous fever, he has set in, and he is now so sick he only devotes two hours daily to public affairs. The young son of the Sultan is always with him.

The Sultan has lately developed symptoms of a very serious and dangerous disease, and it is not unlikely that he will meet with the same fate as his brother, the former Sultan, and thus simplify the work of Europe.

The Sultan has prohibited the entry into Turkey of all papers containing accounts of Lord Salisbury's speech at the lord mayor's dinner at London a week ago.

The correspondent of the Times learns that the constitutional party professes no personal animus against the Sultan, complaining only against his unconstitutional government. The constitutional party should not be confounded with the young Turks' party. The members of the constitutional party say they desire only reforms by government by peaceful means. They have never cared for vengeance or for bloodshed.

It is said that much of the onslaught upon Armenians is due to the fact that the Porte desires to distract attention from the Mohammedan agitation against the Sultan. Palace spies and police are kept busy night and day in Constantinople, but this does not prevent the revolutionary movement from spreading. The police have just made a fresh seizure in the Turkish part of the city of a large quantity of placards demanding a constitution, which were intended for distribution in the main thoroughfares. Two battalions of troops and the detachment of artillery at Yildiz Kiosk are kept closely within the grounds of the palace. The lives of nearly all of the ministers have been threatened. Hassan Pasha, the minister of marine, is known to distrust the navy to the extent that he has a guard of troops, and, it is claimed, does not go on board a war vessel.

A despatch to the Chronicle from Rome says that information has reached its correspondent there to the effect that when the combined fleets of the Powers have assembled in the Turkish waters an ultimatum will be sent to the Sultan and that the Sultan will be allowed him to make a reply.

A despatch to London from Constantinople says that the Sultan yesterday called on the ministers to devise plans for mobilizing 500,000 troops. It being hinted that the treasury was empty the Sultan flew into a passion, and as a result several ministers tendered their resignations, which were not accepted.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The stories sent out from Constantinople to the effect that in the recent disturbances the Armenians have been the aggressors designated as a gross calumny by a reliable correspondent, who writes to friends in this city from Constantinople. The correspondent says: "The government and the Porte alike—are doing their utmost to convince Europe that the Armenians are everywhere the aggressors. That gross calumny is being spread for the justification of the massacres, and many people are deceived. The Armenians are being exterminated. The violence of the revolutionary party has reached its peak, and the question has now passed that stage. Again and again we hear that the Sultan is soon to be taken off. It does look sometimes as if his throne and that of his dynasty would go down together. It is hardly possible to conceive of times more critical. None can comprehend what a slaughter house Turkey is becoming or what a terrible incubus the chief criminal is upon his own people as well as upon Christians."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.—The Sultan continues in a state of the greatest alarm. Some of his ministers have to be kept constantly guarded by soldiers in order to give them courage enough to transact the business of their respective offices. Throughout the night of Saturday, November 16, the most critical for the Turkish empire, the Sultan was engaged, sitting close to telegraph instruments in Yildiz Kiosk, personally dictating instructions to the provincial governors to do their duty to restore order in their districts. This indicates that the Sultan has finally determined to take the reins of government in his own hands.

As intimated, during the last few days, the attitude of the Sultan has undergone a decided change since the other fleets began to join the British fleet in the naval demonstration in Salonica bay. No doubt the pressure brought to bear upon the Sultan has been strong enough to make him take personal charge of the work in Armenia, and it is now hoped there will be no further bloodshed. His Majesty has sanctioned the scheme for reforms submitted by the three great powers, and preparations are now proceeding to carry them out.

The lack of sufficient funds to equip the reserves called out and the scarcity of regular troops in the districts are the most serious matters of great concern to the Sultan, who is said to be rapidly getting an idea of the extent to which the disorder has spread. Winter, with its deadly cold and deep snows to interrupt, will, it is expected, put a stop to the Turkish outbreaks more effectively than the Turkish troops. It will also prevent much news from reaching Constantinople.

A despatch from Tiflis, Russian Transcaucasia, says the Armenian Catholics have received a reply to the communication, recently sent to the Russian ambassador here, M. de Nelidoff. It is as follows: "The Armenians of Constantinople city are now reassured they are threatened with no danger. In the provinces, however, there are regrettable conflicts which in most cases are due to the Armenians, who were instigated by their revolutionary committee. The result was a terrible revenge on the part of the Turks in the shape of horrible massacres of the Christians."

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Rome says that Austria should force the Dardanelles, and that their joint armies should occupy Constantinople, if necessary. To these propositions Russia declined to agree. The correspondent says it is reported in official circles that, in view of the possible disruption of Turkey, Russia and Great Britain are negotiating an agreement which will give the Sultan a free hand for the occupation or annexation of Anatolia, while Great Britain will have the right to establish a permanent protectorate over Egypt.

No news of fresh disturbances in Asia Minor has been received since Saturday, and confidence is apparently being restored. At Aleppo it is hoped the worst is over, and it is believed quiet has been re-established in European Turkey.

The death of Ruzslem Pasha, Turkish ambassador to London, which occurred early this morning, has been anticipated for some time. His demise is generally regarded in official circles, as his upright conduct and generous disposition were appreciated by all. His good qualities were feelingly referred to by the Marquis of Salisbury in an important speech made yesterday at Brighton before the National Union of the Conservative association.

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THE SILVER QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—In the course of his speech at the 127th annual banquet of the chamber of commerce of New York, held at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening, Secretary Carlisle said: "Our legal standard of value is as sound as any country in the world, and if we had such a currency system as to guarantee its permanent maintenance, no government would command a larger credit or realize greater benefits from it than ours, but the great investors of the world appreciate the difficulties under which we are laboring, and until these difficulties are removed we cannot reasonably hope to see perfect confidence restored at home or abroad."

The fundamental vice in our currency system is the legal tender note redeemable in coin by the government and resaluable under the law. There are other defects, but this threatens the stability of the whole volume of our currency. The proposition that a promise of the government to pay the money is money, is just as absurd as the proposition that a promise to deliver a horse is a horse, and yet there are eminent men, high in public councils, who believe that the United States promissory note is actual money and that the statute which compels all the people to receive it as actual money is constitutional and ought to be continued in force.

The agitation for free coinage of legal tender silver is predicated upon the same vicious principle that underlies the legislation making paper promises a legal tender; but there is a practical difference between the two systems. The U. S. note was a forced loan from the people to the government, and the government promised to repay in dollars, but the free coinage of legal tender silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be a forced loan from the people to the owners of silver mines and silver bullion without a promise of repayment by anybody.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

QUEBEC, Nov. 19.—The Dominion W. C. T. U. in its eighth convention here yesterday elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Mrs. Rutherford, Toronto; vice-president, Mrs. J. C. Macdonald, Winnipeg; corresponding secretary, Miss Tilley, Toronto; recording secretary, Mrs. P. W. McLaughlin, Montreal; treasurer, Mrs. Tilton, Ottawa.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—It is said on pretty certain information that George Olds, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will retire from active service at the end of the present year.

QUEBEC, Nov. 19.—In the Quebec provincial parliament yesterday a government measure was passed reducing the number of grand jurors from eighteen to twelve.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—John Y. Lloyd, Grand Trunk engineer, shot and killed himself here yesterday.

TORONTO, Nov. 20.—Foot play is unexpected in connection with the disappearance of James Brown, of Hastings, East Northumberland. He was seen crossing a bridge at midnight, on October 28. No anxiety was felt for a day or two; but afterwards the neighborhood was searched, fruitlessly, and a child dragged on suspicion of his having been drowned. Yesterday his body was accidentally discovered in the river among some saw logs.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 20.—General Freight Agent Kerr, of the Canadian Pacific, has received instructions from Montreal authorizing him to make a reduced all-rail rate on export grain from Fort William to New York and Boston.

HALIFAX, Nov. 20.—The steamer Albert of the Canadian Pacific, with a cargo of produce for Pictou, N. S., is a total wreck on the Newfoundland coast.

RAT PORTAGE, Nov. 20.—The reduction works here were started yesterday and the whole twenty stamps and all the machinery therewith are in perfect condition.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational church of Victoria was formally recognized by the Council of that denomination Wednesday. The visiting members of the Council were Rev. Samuel Green, Rev. A. J. Bailey and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. E. S. Smith, and Mr. G. H. Lee, Seattle; Rev. H. C. Mason and Mrs. Burpee, Vancouver; Rev. T. W. Butler and Mr. J. F. Falconer, Everett; Rev. J. C. Wright, Fairhaven, and Mr. A. E. Johnson, Watcom. The council of ministers met yesterday afternoon in the Temperance hall, and after an examination of the standing of the new church found everything satisfactory and cordially received it.

In the evening the ladies of the new congregation entertained at supper the visiting council members of the church and friends from other denominations, the tables being spread in the Temperance Hall. Then in the evening the session was called to order by Rev. S. Green, of Seattle, who announced the decision of the council to recognize the establishment of the new church. Rev. H. C. Mason read the minutes of the council meeting finally admitting the First church of Victoria into the denomination.

The Rev. W. W. Butler, of Everett, preached the sermon from Matt. ix. 29, "Faith is the secret from Heaven." "Faith is the Victory," and the prayer of recognition was made by Rev. A. J. Bailey, of Seattle. The right hand of fellowship was extended to the church in the persons of pastor Rev. James Beall and the deacons, Messrs. D. Sprague, Wm. Sworeff, John Oliver and Dr. Lewis Hall, by H. C. Mason. Then followed an address to the church by Rev. G. H. Lee, of Seattle, and Rev. R. Trotter of Calvary Baptist church accorded a hearty welcome to the new church, and Mrs. J. Bailey, of Seattle, addressed a few words to the ladies of the congregation on mission work.

During the evening a piano duet was rendered by Miss Stoddard and Miss Cartmel. Miss Stoddard and Miss Stoddard also sang a duet, and Mrs. G. Brown sang. After a vote of thanks to the visiting council, Rev. Mr. Bushell pronounced the benediction.

The new congregation will for the present hold their services in Temperance hall.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

H. M. S. Royal Arthur left for Vancouver yesterday and will be absent for Equatorial days. The Wild Swan is to leave for Honolulu this morning on a Southern route lasting upwards of a year. She will be due at Honolulu December 8; Valparaiso December 14 and Oahu December 17. Bark Ardmore sailed yesterday for the harbor from Esquimaut, and is now ready to discharge her Victoria consignments.

The government steamer Quads, which has been on duty several days in the Gulf, returned to port from Vancouver last evening.

The steam collector Peter Jensen, laden from Nanaimo mines, passed out for San Francisco yesterday.

SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

The Warning to the Sultan as Unrelenting as the Circumstances Were Cruel.

Responsibility of the Powers to Finally Solve the Terrible Armenian Problem.

(Continued from page 2.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Continuing his speech before the National Union of the Conservative Association on Tuesday night, Lord Salisbury, the British premier, said: "Some people seem to imagine that we, the people of Great Britain, can dispose of all the decisions of all the European powers. This is crediting us with more influence than we possess. Whatever is done must be done with unanimity, and we can only speak in behalf of one of the powers which will concur, if the powers do concur, in any action which may be taken. I will not admit that the responsibility of any of the decisions taken rests entirely or mainly on this country. The responsibility is upon us, and upon all the powers in common. All those who have the responsibility must act together, so if there are others who cannot agree to act with the powers those others cannot have their own way. But I am in no wise desirous of intimating that the slightest shade of disagreement up to this moment exists between the powers."

Lord Salisbury proceeded to speak in terms of high appreciation of Ruzslem Pasha, who he feared, would not recover from his present illness. He spoke specifically of the administration of Ruzslem Pasha at Lebanon, and said he was convinced that if men like him had been placed in charge of the districts where all these horrors had occurred, the conscience of Europe would never have been racked by all these tales of suffering and terror. If there had been men around the Sultan like Ruzslem Pasha, the present conditions would not exist. The present problem could not be solved by the external action of the advising powers. This Lord Salisbury pronounced a solemn warning to the powers. Continuing, he said the problem should have been solved by the natural operation of the working consoles of an enlightened monarchy acting through efficient and competent instruments. Lord Salisbury added:

"I do not see who the men are who stand as representatives of the Ruzslem Pasha type of officials at the sublime Porte. I expect you to consider that terrible Armenian problem as quite as much one of competent men as of adequate laws; that the mere writing of laws upon fresh decrees cannot supply the place of governors who know how and what is equally important, who have the courage and integrity to do their duty. I have no doubt that the powers will do their best, but do not imagine that deep-seated diseases in an empire can be cured by the will of a magician's wand. The results of long years of error will have to be paid for, and by a cruel and inexorable law those who will pay who were not originally guilty of the offenses. I have taken pains to state in various places the unaccounted field of foreign policy. Nothing but the circumstances which I have explained would have persuaded me to do so, for I maintain that a foreign minister, above all others, is bound to value and cherish the virtues of silence."

Lord Salisbury then turned to domestic affairs, and said the Conservative victory was mainly due to the fact that the magnitude of influence of a great statesman, which had been exercised in a sinister spirit, had been removed. In conclusion, he dwelt upon the division among the Irishmen and said if they were left alone they would cut their own throats.

Lord Salisbury added that he had no new bills to announce. The first thing to claim their attention was the matter of the defense, so far as some time to come it might be expected that the Admiralty department would be an important claimant at the doors of the national treasury. He hoped that the government would make a sincere effort to mitigate the agricultural distress in various sections of the country, but declined to encourage any romantic dreams of the farmers, concluding this part of his address with the statement: "Protectionist countries are suffering not less than our own."

The Times this morning prints an editorial commenting upon the speech of Lord Salisbury at Brighton, and asserts that the letter written by the Sultan to the Prime Minister was a remarkable tribute to the influence which Lord Salisbury holds in Europe. The Times adds that it may be doubted as to whether the Sultan will be greatly pleased with the result of his appeal, since Lord Salisbury declines to act outside of the concerted powers.

The Standard says that the pathetic sincerity of the letter to Lord Salisbury by you for the moment, the sympathy of all Englishmen. The only effect of the Sultan's letter and Lord Salisbury's speech is to confirm the prime minister's judgment as to the chief responsibility for the breakdown of the government of Turkey.

The Morning Post, in an editorial this morning, says that it must be admitted that Lord Salisbury's warning to the Sultan was as unrelenting as the circumstances were cruel. No one can fail to be struck by the pathetic dignity and frank earnestness of the Sultan's reply to Lord Mayor's day dinner address.

The Daily News, commenting upon the letter of the Sultan to Lord Salisbury, says that the incident shows that callous as the Sultan certainly is, he certainly cares for public opinion and for the good wishes of the people of Great Britain.

The Chronicle says that so unqualified and childish an act is unprecedented in the history of the diplomatic world, and adds that the Sultan's repentance probably comes too late.

SPAIN'S COMPLAINT.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—The Diario del Espectador, the leading army journal, issued a remonstrance to-day by heading an editorial: "A Great Shame and a Great Misfortune." Among other things this editorial said: "A sorrowful spectacle is presented to the eyes of the watching world. After all Spain's sacrifices made to combat the enemy in Cuba, she finds her chief enemy among her own people on the island." The editorial then refers to the reformist raising internal political dimensions, provoking criticism of government acts, whereas they should act in unison to strengthen Spain's hands instead of resorting to private bickerings, and almost challenging the government itself. In conclusion the editorial denounces the practice of appealing to slander and calumny and condemns the attacks made upon the highest in power. The paper says it is simply shameful to proceed in such a manner as these times, and insists that the political quarrels should be hushed in time to save the blood of the soldiers and to obviate national dishonor.

FEAUS ON THE U. S.

E CITY.

The Y.M.C.A. rooms last... extended and very successful...

At a meeting held on... endorsed the action of the...

son of Robert Miller, of... down by the noon train...

church, Esquimalt, yester... C. Enos Sharp united in...

evening will witness an... ing at the newly organized...

McKAY, who is affection... of the younger brother...

ooking strangers, who are... police to belong to a...

THE CITY.

HARRY CALDER, last heard from... city eight years ago, is urged to...

REV. S. WILKINSON, of Nanaimo... conducted special missionary services...

A LECTURE was given last night... a good attendance of the Victoria...

REV. FATHER LETERME officiated... morning at the funeral of the late...

REV. C. ENOS SHARP yesterday... united in marriage in St. Paul's...

JOSEPH PYATT, the painter... arrested several days ago on suspicion...

The regular quarterly visit... to Darcy Island was made yesterday...

A STRIKINGLY pretty trophy... in silver and crystal, attracted a...

McKAY, who is affection... of the younger brother...

ooking strangers, who are... police to belong to a...

McKAY, who is affection... of the younger brother...

ooking strangers, who are... police to belong to a...

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ooking strangers, who are... police to belong to a...

McKAY, who is affection... of the younger brother...

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Encouragement for Direct Commu... With U. S. Telegraph Lines—Ex-

A Clergyman to Be Prosecuted—New... Claims for Damages—Sewerage

Mayor Teague was once more in... his place when the council met...

An invitation by Mayor Phelps... to the Mayor and aldermen of...

Lindley Cress, on behalf of Chinese... merchants, asked permission...

Ensign Patterson presented the... quarterly report of the Salvation...

C. M. Tait preferred a claim for... \$50 for damages to his person...

The sewerage committee reported... on the sewer trap at the corner...

J. C. M. Keith reported the... result of an inspection he had...

Maria Vigliani asked that one... or two nasty wholes opposite...

J. H. Friend asked for a three... plank sidewalk across the...

William Nicholson, secretary of... the Oak Island company, trans-

The sewerage committee reported... against H. H. Macdonald's...

The special committee to whom... the matter mentioned had...

"VICTORIA, 18th Nov., 1895. 'GENTLEMEN—Having acted...

The Dominion government have... agreed to grant permission...

ALD. WILLIAMS questioned the... Mayor respecting the sidewalk...

ALD. WILLIAMS thought that... the middle people who have...

ALD. MCGILLIVRAY advocated... laying a walk, at least...

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ALD. WILLIAMS thought that... the middle people who have...

ALD. MCGILLIVRAY advocated... laying a walk, at least...

"CROSSED THE BAR."

Who in these parts during the... last thirty-seven years had...

These steamers were intended... to run on the Sacramento river...

After 1863 Captain Wright... became owner of a boat that...

In later years Capt. Tom... became part of a boat that...

With respect to the first... question, I may state that...

With respect to the first... question, I may state that...

With respect to the first... question, I may state that...

With respect to the first... question, I may state that...

With respect to the first... question, I may state that...

With respect to the first... question, I may state that...

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With respect to the first... question, I may state that...

With respect to the first... question, I may state that...

With respect to the first... question, I may state that...

With respect to the first... question, I may state that...

GREAT CESAR Pain Killer. Had to "Grin and Bear It" when he had a pain. Kills every form of external or internal pain.

THE BEATRICE CLEAR.

Chief Justice Davie Declares the... Schooner Entitled to Damages for

Sealer Shelby Is Condemned to Pay... a Fine of a Hundred Pounds.

There were two important... decisions given yesterday by...

The judgment of the Chief... Justice delivered last week...

Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C.,... appeared for the crown, stated...

The Chief Justice was... glad to hear that the...

The Chief Justice gave... judgment in the case...

Hon. Mr. Pooley for the... crown, stated that the...

The Chief Justice... declared that the schooner...

Hon. Mr. Pooley for the... crown, stated that the...

The Chief Justice... declared that the schooner...

Hon. Mr. Pooley for the... crown, stated that the...

The Chief Justice... declared that the schooner...

Hon. Mr. Pooley for the... crown, stated that the...

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Hon. Mr. Pooley for the... crown, stated that the...

The Chief Justice... declared that the schooner...

Hon. Mr. Pooley for the... crown, stated that the...

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

VICTORIA SCORES ANOTHER WIN... AGAINST THE NAVY.

The second of the series of... matches between the home...

well returned by Gamble and... the first scrimmage...

By a loose scrimmage Smith... got the ball and passed...

By a loose scrimmage Smith... got the ball and passed...

By a loose scrimmage Smith... got the ball and passed...

By a loose scrimmage Smith... got the ball and passed...

By a loose scrimmage Smith... got the ball and passed...

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By a loose scrimmage Smith... got the ball and passed...

By a loose scrimmage Smith... got the ball and passed...

By a loose scrimmage Smith... got the ball and passed...

THE WEAK LINK IN A LIFE. A NEGLECTED OLD REMEDY. UP A GOLD IN TIME. ny-Pectoral THE QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, ETC. Large Bottle, 75 Cts.

WHAT FIBER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) 'OWN CARED' Very Old WHISKY. Please see you get it with Metal BLUE One Star. Capsules PINK Two Stars. GOLD Three Stars. OF ALL DEALERS. Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. & S. C. DAY & CO., LONDON

THE CITY.

THE trial of Bess v. the London and Canadian Fire Insurance Co. has been set down for hearing in the Supreme Court on December 2. Mr. Thornton Fall is plaintiff and Messrs. McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard for defendants.

The members of the Young Women's Christian Association had the pleasure last evening of listening to an instructive address on physiology and hygiene by Dr. Mary McNeill. The talk was divested of all scientific obscurity and proved very interesting.

The Ministerial Association is to hold a special meeting on the first Monday in December, to receive the reports of their committees on Subsidies, Finance and the Improvement of public morals. There was a misunderstanding and consequently no quorum for last Monday's meeting.

In the hurry of her departure a local Cinderella left a slipper behind at the recent hospital ball. She was not so fortunate as the Cinderella of the fable as the prince who found it has not as yet sought out the owner nor returned the slipper, and the lady has been obliged to seek its recovery by advertising the loss.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, of Oak Bay, was assessed \$25 and \$2 cents by Magistrate Macrae yesterday for shooting a "hell diver" after sundown. The conviction was secured under the clause of the game act which prohibits the shooting of any species of duck after sundown. The information was laid by Game Warden Hamilton, of Oak Bay, who estimated sundown on the day of the shooting at 4:17. Williams admitted that he shot the diver shortly after 5 o'clock.

APPENDED is the complete programme arranged for the concert to follow the Thanksgiving supper at St. Andrew's Presbyterian school room this evening: Tableaux, "Aunt Eliza's Last Chance"; mandolin duet, Misses. Sehl and Spring; song, Mrs. Rickaby; tableaux, "Madame"; violin solo, Miss Brown; song, Mr. Mitchell; tableaux, "Summer"; piano duet, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Cochrane; song, Mrs. McCandless; recitation, Miss Colling; tableaux, "Moon Fairy"; quartette (comic), O P R A; song, Mr. Richardson; tableaux, "Reconciliation."

The audience which gathered in Christ Church school last night enjoyed very much the concert and lecture given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the cathedral. In the musical portion of the programme Miss H. Tyrwhitt Drake, Mrs. Archer Martin and Mr. Hamilton ably took part. Rev. Canon Beauland's lecture on the "Anatomy of Humor," was keenly appreciated. He drew an analogy between humor and the sensation of tickling, and illustrated the different varieties of humor, varying from mere verbal distortion to satire, and reaching its highest point in the sacred things. The lecture was illustrated by readings from the English humorists.

MR. and Mrs. J. H. Adams, of 119 North Pembroke street, have met with a sad bereavement in the death of their little one-year-old daughter. On Sunday last, while playing in the kitchen, she upset a kettle of boiling water, badly scalding herself; yesterday she succumbed to the shock and the parents are prostrated by grief. They have the sympathy of all who enjoy their acquaintance and who remember at least clearly the other tragic appearance of death in the family circle so short a time ago, when Mr. Adams' father lost his life in the wreck of the Velos. The funeral is arranged to take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The fire alarm system of the city is being rearranged so that in future the number of an alarm will indicate at once in what part of the city the fire is located. For instance, all the boxes from 4 to 14 will be in the James Bay district; from 15 to 31 in the central business portion of the city; from 32 to 48 in the eastern and northern and from 51 to 71 in the western part of the city. This will be not only a convenience to the firemen, but will also be a benefit to the general public, who will be able to know by the sound of an alarm in what direction the fire is. The wiring is all completed and in a few days the boxes will be in their new places. As soon as the changes are effected Chief Deasy will have cards issued with the location of the boxes upon them.

LAST evening 'Ten Nights in a Bar-room' was performed in Semple's hall by the Victoria West amateurs to a large audience. The performance ran smoothly, all taking their respective parts in an efficient manner. Mr. de B. O. Shaw as the manager acted well, as did Miss C. E. Ure as Mrs. Morgan. Mr. T. Gold as Simon Slade made a first class landlord. Mr. A. W. Semple in the character of Sample Swichell and Miss Bessie Butcher as Mable Cartwright kept the houses in continual roars of laughter. The other characters were taken by Miss Emerson as Mrs. Slade, Mr. W. Nicholson as Harvey Green, Mr. D. McDonald as Mr. Romaine, Mr. W. Kettle as Willie Hammond, Mr. T. Watson as Frank Slade, and all acted their parts well. Miss Irene Ure as Mary Morgan also deserves especial mention. The performance will be repeated this evening.

MR. C. DUBOIS MASON yesterday made his first appearance in the city police court in his capacity of city solicitor, the case receiving his attention being that of the revenue tax collector against the members of the Quadra crew, who have denied their liability to the tax and therefore refused to pay it. The contention put forward by their counsel, Mr. Alan S. Dumbleton, is that as members of the crew of a regularly commissioned government steamer the defendants are exempt from the general provisions of the act under which the information is laid. A point was made in the cross-examination of the tax collector that he had not asked the defendants or any of them if they had paid the tax elsewhere in the province. The steamer has not yet returned from Vancouver where she took the Vice Regal party on Monday, and in consequence the defendants were not present in person at the hearing. The case now stands adjourned until next Tuesday.

VERY many old friends and acquaintances yesterday attended the funeral of the late William McKay—gentle, kindly "Father McKay," whose good deeds will long be remembered even after the present generation of Victorians has passed away. The funeral took place from the residence of Sheriff J. E. McMillan, where Rev. C. M. Tait conducted short but impressive services, and from the Metropolitan Methodist church, where services were conducted by Rev. Solomon Cleaver, R. Rev. Bishop Ormond and Rev. T. B. Macdonald. The interment took place at Ross Bay cemetery. Among the chief mourners were Sheriff J. E. McMillan and his family, with whom the deceased had made his home for more than a quarter of a century, and Hon. J. H. Turner, in whose company the pioneer came to British Columbia in the early sixties. The pall-bearers were Messrs. David Spencer, John Jessop, James

Bullen, M. Baker, Isaac Walsh and W. J. Penderay. Next Sunday evening special memorial services will be held at the Metropolitan church.

THE "CHINA" ARRIVES. The R.M.S. Empress of China completed her twenty-second homeward voyage yesterday, having sailed from Yokohama on November 3 and made a good run across. She brought a full general cargo, 169 Chinese, 9 second-class passengers and 25 in the first cabin. Among the latter the most notable were Mr. T. A. Snyder, a leading fruit preserver of Cincinnati, who has been touring the Orient for his health, and makes a short stay in Victoria before proceeding East; Mr. Watson Barker, a prominent financial man and newspaper publisher of Philadelphia, who also has been touring the East; George Flood, already well known to Victorians and now returning to his home in the Eastern States; and Mr. E. Little and Miss Little, who disembarked here and are for a day or two guests of Victoria friends. In addition to these Captain Blanchfield, of Yokohama, arrived over by the big white liner, his mission to the Coast being for the purpose of buying a steamer suitable for the trade between Japan and the North. He will before proceeding further on his journey have a look around Victoria, where he may possibly find a vessel to meet his requirements. Only 23 of the 169 Chinese passengers left the ship here.

CLINTON ENGLISH. At the Driard last night Mr. H. F. Clinton, the well known barrister of Westminster was united in marriage to Miss Laura English, daughter of Mr. M. M. English, one of the pioneer salmon kings of the Fraser river. The bride and groom accompanied by Mr. English's family and Rev. Mr. Clinton, brother of the groom, only arrived from Westminster by the steamer last night, and the ceremony took place in the Driard drawing room. Rev. Father Nicolay officiating. Miss Francis English, his bridesmaid, Mr. H. Doran, of San Francisco, acting as best man. The honeymoon will be spent on the Sound.

Mrs. W. D. English, wife of the Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco, and Miss Hatfield, daughter of Mr. B. English, Congressman for the third district of California, relatives of the bride, were among those present, having come North expressly for the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Clinton have many friends, not only in Westminster, but in Victoria, and there will be many good wishes for their future happiness.

RATE CUTTING ALL ROUND. The Pacific Coast Steamers Will Fight the Land Lines for Passengers.

"Sohome" Competition Met by the "Rosalia"—A Strange Bark in Dangerous Quarters. A declaration of war that is of more direct and personal interest to the people of British Columbia than even the promise of hostilities in the Orient, is that which the Pacific Coast and Alaska Steamship Company issued yesterday, in accepting the challenge of the Coast land lines to a rate battle. The news that the gaudiest had been taken up came yesterday in a telegram to Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., the local agents of the steamship company, instructing them to sell first class cabin passage by the Umattilla sailing here for San Francisco on the evening of the 24th—Sunday next—at \$8, second class tickets being quoted at \$5. There is no change in the price of round trip tickets, for, however, there is little call just now, nor has any change in freight rates yet been announced. Following close upon the instructions to the Pacific Coast Company's agency, came a message to Agent J. K. Devlin, of the Northwest Steamship Company, from its principal, instructing him to meet the Sohome's reduction and sell first class passenger tickets to Port Townsend at 50 cents, until further order, a \$1 bill being also equivalent for a ticket to Seattle. "The Rosalia," said Agent Devlin in explanation of that evening, "has been getting the bulk of the freight right along; now we intend to catch all of the morning passenger traffic as well." What the outcome of the conflict will be remains for the future to disclose; in the meanwhile Victorians may enjoy the luxury of travel at prices such as have never prevailed before.

IN DANGEROUS QUARTERS. Last Saturday as the C.P.N. Company's steamer Nevada was returning to Victoria from the West Coast, she sighted a large three-masted schooner lying dangerously close to the rocks and about ten miles west of Carmanah Point. The stranger, whose name could not be made out, had both her anchors down, but the heavy ground swell running in-bore at the time rendered her position most unenviable. The telegraph wire to the Cape has been down for several days past and in consequence no report from the light station was obtainable yesterday.

VICTORIA AND WHATCOM DIRECT. The well known Bellingham Bay steamer Island Belle, which was recently placed in service on the Sidney run, is expected to arrive at Whatcom in her route. She will arrive at Sidney at 4:30 to-morrow afternoon from that city and way ports and will tie up until after the arrival of the Friday morning train from Victoria, when she sails for Bellingham Bay. The advantage to be gained by putting the Belle into this service is a very considerable one, as Victorians will thereby be enabled to make close connections, via Whatcom, for the cities of Puget Sound and the East.

MARINE NOTES. The sealing schooner W. P. Sayward, which but recently changed ownership, is now on Lings' ways, where she is to be re-caulked, re-painted, and refitted with a new main mast. It is just thirteen years since the schooner was built for sealing by Robert Lings on the ways she is at present occupied, and although last year was the only season she has missed being in active service from the time of her construction, this is the first occasion it has been found necessary to re-caulk her. It is probable that as soon as the schooner's overhauling is complete the C. D. Rand, belonging to the same company, will replace her on the ways.

Outward bound on the San Francisco steamer Walla Walla, which sailed last evening, were the following salmon passengers from Victoria: J. W. Hartley, L. Dickinson, L. Frings, J. Rosenburger, Miss M. Langtree, D. McLean, and E. M. Morley. The steamer carried a very heavy freight, received at Soan's pier. The government dredge and Lark was at work in James Bay yesterday.

VICTORIA FALL ASSIZES.

Fyatt Is Found Not Guilty of House-breaking and Gees Free.

Probability That the Farrell Case Will Go Over Until Next Spring.

The fall assizes opened yesterday before Mr. Justice Drake, and with very little delay the preliminary formalities were disposed of and the grand jury entered upon their duties. The grand jury was composed of Ralph Borthwick, R. A. Brown, J. H. Brownie, T. Catterall, M. Cohen, H. Daan, J. V. Dwyer, J. T. Hull, J. H. Lawson, S. F. McIntosh, M. Miller, H. Rutland, B. R. Searbrook, T. Shaw, B. H. Jameson, D. G. Walker, H. E. Mytton, and D. R. Harris (foreman). Mr. J. E. Irving appeared as counsel for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Drake in a very short, business like address to the grand jury, remarked that the cases for consideration were not very numerous nor were they very serious as to crimes. He briefly instructed them in their duties with respect to the evidence and the various indictments explained the nature of the crimes set forth.

The cases of Jackson and Lee Heng Yum, for keeping gaming houses, appeared on the docket, having been held over from the preceding assizes, when true bills were found. The Crown, however, was not prepared to proceed with them at present, and it is understood that they will be taken up on Friday.

Just before the court adjourned at noon, Mr. Dennis Murphy, who has studied law with Mr. S. Perry Mills, was introduced to the court by Hon. C. E. Pooley, and took the oath as barrister and solicitor. The following were the findings of the grand jury yesterday:

TRUE BILLS. Fyatt—Housebreaking. Dolphing—Housebreaking. Almazia—Assaulting a constable. Farrell—Unlawfully wounding. Goodrich—Forgery. Jensen—Attempting to obtain money under false pretences. The case of Regina v. Fyatt was called. The prisoner was charged with breaking into the house of his friend R. English and stealing \$255 therefrom. He pleaded not guilty and conducted his own defence. The gist of the evidence of Robert English was that the prisoner had been in his house on the morning of November 12. Then the two went out together and visited several saloons, the witness paying for the drinks as the prisoner said he was "broke." The witness also testified that he saw the prisoner and the same evening English found his room had been broken into and his trunk robbed of \$65.

Thomas Potter, of the Red Lion, was called to corroborate the evidence of English as to the prisoner saying he was "broke" and several witnesses were brought to show that the prisoner had money later the same evening. The prisoner stated to the jury that he had won at black jack the money that had been seen in his possession the evening of the robbery and denied that he had said he was "broke." He also called as a witness Hastings to speak favorably as to his character. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Next came the charge against Antonio Almazia of assaulting Constable Campbell as Equilant on June 1st. Mr. George E. Powell appeared for the defence. Constable John Campbell stated that he had heard Almazia threatening John Day, and on witness trying to persuade the prisoner to go away, Almazia refused and struck him in the chest with his fist and called him vulgar names. John Day testified to the same story as Lennox. Albert Lafferty corroborated the statement of the assault.

For the defence, William Lennox swore that he had heard Campbell and the prisoner both call each other names, and that the prisoner had not struck Campbell. John Day testified to the same story as Lennox. Albert Lafferty corroborated the statement of the assault. For the defence, William Lennox swore that he had heard Campbell and the prisoner both call each other names, and that the prisoner had not struck Campbell. John Day testified to the same story as Lennox. Albert Lafferty corroborated the statement of the assault.

After an absence of three hours the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. It is unlikely that the Farrell case will be tried this week, as George Douglas, the witness wounded by the shot, is ill to be able to appear in court. Consequently the case will probably be postponed till the next assizes.

THE COURT MEETS THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.

CALLS IT A CIRCUS.

An Alderman's Opinion of the Hutchinson Inquiry, Which Is Yet to Be Continued.

The Superintendent Examined—Suggestion of Malleous Disabling of an Alarm Box.

The city council sitting as a select committee of inquiry into the charges against Electrical Superintendent Hutchinson were called to order at 8:15 o'clock last evening by Ald. Humphrey, the chairman. There was again a full house, and at 8:20 even the clock stopped for the evening.

Ald. Bragg asked to have re-called the witness Roberts, the dynamo tender at the station; and proceeded to read to him a long question as to what witness would do in commercial lighting if a coil was burned out.

Mr. Belyea objected to asking for expert evidence on electricity from a man who is not an electrician, and stated that if so-called expert evidence is to be called on one side he would have to call it also in the interest of his client, and the inquiry would be indefinitely prolonged. He also objected to questions such as this which had evidently been prepared beforehand, and for which there was no doubt a set and dried answer.

Ald. Bragg argued that he was quite within his rights in putting the question—incidentally, however, expressing the opinion that "I think the whole thing is a farce; if I could have carried out my idea that gentleman (Mr. Hutchinson) would have had another situation three months ago."

The Chairman saw no objection to the question; and without its being repeated the witness proceeded to answer it.

Mr. Belyea—"Hold on a moment! What question are you going to answer?" The witness promptly stated the question, "In commercial lighting if a coil is burned out who would I do?" and answered that he would first try the machinery and find out what was wrong, then replace the damaged coil.

To Ald. Bragg witness continued that there was a spare armature at the station, which was there when the Devonshire road circuit was burned out. He could not say why it was not then put into service; if it was in order it could be put in in about twenty minutes.

"Where was it kept?" asked the alderman. "In the store room, lying on the damp floor," was the response, witness continuing that that was not right, as it should be kept in a dry place.

To Mr. Belyea witness said Ald. Bragg had never asked these questions until now. Ald. Macmillan—"Will you explain how it was that you answered one of Ald. Bragg's questions before you were asked it?" (Applause from the audience.)

Mr. Belyea—"The Chairman, will you keep order or will you not?" The Chairman—"Yes; gentlemen, you must keep order or else go out." (Laughter.) Ald. Macmillan—"You said it was lying on the floor in a damp place; how did you know that was what was in Ald. Bragg's mind?"

Witness—"I don't think I said that before I was asked."

Ald. Partridge—"Yes he did, I put it down at once and called Ald. Wilson's attention to it."

Ald. Bragg observed that if a man is telling the truth it does not matter when he says it. As this witness had admitted, a job was done before he saw the notice in the paper. The wire referred to as connecting him with the parliament buildings, was purchased by the corporation from Mr. Holden, and witness stored it on Langley street to save time and cartage, as it was for use mainly in centre town. The men have since been taking it from there; the storage is at no expense to the city. When he went into Cunningham & Hinton's as mentioned, it was when he was short of carbons, and to find out from Mr. Hinton, who does a good deal of business with the Canadian General Electric Co., whether he could clear at the custom's store carbons which they had sent. In the matter of the holes in the wharf which Ald. Wilson had mentioned, witness did not know definitely when the coal was to arrive and had not paid attention to the wharf, where the holes were so large that he did not suppose anyone would be able to walk across them. The engineer told him that Ald. Wilson had mentioned, and witness said certainly, to go ahead and do it. As to the flooding of the boilers, the Hamilton company's man was then in charge as engineer, the present corporation engineer simply acting as fireman, this being during the trial run of sixty days.

The witness was questioned at great length by the corporation counsel, Mr. Mason, without any material new facts being brought out. Ald. Bragg rose to continue the questioning, and some of the audience hissing while others laughed the alderman requested the chairman to keep order, remarking that the job was not a pleasant one and he did not want it made worse.

The Chairman asked the audience to kindly preserve order, and Ald. Wilson brusquely remarked that if the chairman could not keep order there were others present (indicating the constables) who could. The alderman's questions at the outset were in connection with the relations between the superintendent and the electric light committee, which witness said were pleasant for a little while. He had made an arrangement to be at the station daily from 9 to 10 a.m., but that was not with the committee, being made with Ald. Williams.

Ald. Williams—"He did make that arrangement with the committee, Mr. Chairman, in the committee room!" Ald. Macmillan—"I object, Mr. Chairman, to bull-dozing a witness this way; if an alderman has a statement to make he can give it on oath later." The Chairman reminded the alderman that they must not interfere with the witnesses.

Witness declared that as stated in his report he had drafted a set of forms upon which a record was to be kept, and handed them to the electric light committee. He was told that they were very good and that they were about to be laid before the council, but nothing had ever been done. It was not true as stated that there is no scrap of paper to give any information about the supplies, for everything that has been purchased is shown in the requisition book. He admitted having been short of carbons, the reason being that the Canadian General Electric Co., with whom he had made an arrangement, had just sold out their stock when he gave an order, and in consequence he had to wait for a time a smaller size which would not burn so long. There is also a shortage just now owing to the fact that an order placed was only half filled, and the parties say they cannot supply the balance. The evidence given by the lamp-trimmers as to meeting him at the station is correct; he was never there when they went out in the morning, because there is a foreman lamp trimmer whose duty it is to look after them. Witness generally got home about midnight, and got out between nine and ten in the morning—sometimes later, and sometimes in case of emergencies he did not get home at all. He understood when engaged that he was not to utilize the lamp trimmers and other employees, but whatever alteration and repairs they could, so as to avoid the expense of sending outside. This he had done as far as possible. He had sent one armature out to Cunningham & Hinton's, as at that time he had one under repair himself. On the 28th of June wire armature gave out because of excessive vibration; that was on the Devonshire road circuit; and on the following night the other of the two armatures on that circuit gave out, leaving it in total darkness. This was at the time of the official test, and for two or three days he was with the representatives of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. determining the results of the test. Then he was laid up sick for three days; after which he took up the repairs on one of the armatures, giving out the other so as to hasten the job. There was some unexpected delay after that, but he thought it safe in saying that in 8 or 10 days every alternate lamp was burning, the whole number being available in about three weeks. He made whatever repairs he did in his old workshop on Langley street, where his own tools were, as the corporation had none at the station. He had had to send one job to Spratt & Gray's because he had no apparatus with which to do work. There are 180 sections in an armature, all hand wound; in commencing to make repairs all these 180 sections have to be disconnected; the many details that then have to be proceeded with he stated at length, showing that the time required can never be even approximately determined, as a job may take three or four days. Winding armatures cannot be done by everyone; it is a special branch of the trade. The old armature mentioned here to-night he found amongst some old junk; and the former superintendent told him that it was altogether unreliable; he had therefore lately advised the committee to have it rewound and thus made ready for service. The statement in the report that for twenty-four days he was only on duty half an hour is simply false. As to the policeman's reports, the first he knew of having been shadowed when he saw the notice in the paper. The wire referred to as connecting him with the parliament buildings, was purchased by the corporation from Mr. Holden, and witness stored it on Langley street to save time and cartage, as it was for use mainly in centre town. The men have since been taking it from there; the storage is at no expense to the city. When he went into Cunningham & Hinton's as mentioned, it was when he was short of carbons, and to find out from Mr. Hinton, who does a good deal of business with the Canadian General Electric Co., whether he could clear at the custom's store carbons which they had sent. In the matter of the holes in the wharf which Ald. Wilson had mentioned, witness did not know definitely when the coal was to arrive and had not paid attention to the wharf, where the holes were so large that he did not suppose anyone would be able to walk across them. The engineer told him that Ald. Wilson had mentioned, and witness said certainly, to go ahead and do it. As to the flooding of the boilers, the Hamilton company's man was then in charge as engineer, the present corporation engineer simply acting as fireman, this being during the trial run of sixty days.

Witness replied that everyone else seemed to be able to find him without any difficulty. During the first three months he had been a great deal out along the circuit.

Mr. Belyea—"The first charge against you here numerically is that you kept no accounts. What about that?"

Witness declared that as stated in his report he had drafted a set of forms upon which a record was to be kept, and handed them to the electric light committee. He was told that they were very good and that they were about to be laid before the council, but nothing had ever been done. It was not true as stated that there is no scrap of paper to give any information about the supplies, for everything that has been purchased is shown in the requisition book. He admitted having been short of carbons, the reason being that the Canadian General Electric Co., with whom he had made an arrangement, had just sold out their stock when he gave an order, and in consequence he had to wait for a time a smaller size which would not burn so long. There is also a shortage just now owing to the fact that an order placed was only half filled, and the parties say they cannot supply the balance. The evidence given by the lamp-trimmers as to meeting him at the station is correct; he was never there when they went out in the morning, because there is a foreman lamp trimmer whose duty it is to look after them. Witness generally got home about midnight, and got out between nine and ten in the morning—sometimes later, and sometimes in case of emergencies he did not get home at all. He understood when engaged that he was not to utilize the lamp trimmers and other employees, but whatever alteration and repairs they could, so as to avoid the expense of sending outside. This he had done as far as possible. He had sent one armature out to Cunningham & Hinton's, as at that time he had one under repair himself. On the 28th of June wire armature gave out because of excessive vibration; that was on the Devonshire road circuit; and on the following night the other of the two armatures on that circuit gave out, leaving it in total darkness. This was at the time of the official test, and for two or three days he was with the representatives of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. determining the results of the test. Then he was laid up sick for three days; after which he took up the repairs on one of the armatures, giving out the other so as to hasten the job. There was some unexpected delay after that, but he thought it safe in saying that in 8 or 10 days every alternate lamp was burning, the whole number being available in about three weeks. He made whatever repairs he did in his old workshop on Langley street, where his own tools were, as the corporation had none at the station. He had had to send one job to Spratt & Gray's because he had no apparatus with which to do work. There are 180 sections in an armature, all hand wound; in commencing to make repairs all these 180 sections have to be disconnected; the many details that then have to be proceeded with he stated at length, showing that the time required can never be even approximately determined, as a job may take three or four days. Winding armatures cannot be done by everyone; it is a special branch of the trade. The old armature mentioned here to-night he found amongst some old junk; and the former superintendent told him that it was altogether unreliable; he had therefore lately advised the committee to have it rewound and thus made ready for service. The statement in the report that for twenty-four days he was only on duty half an hour is simply false. As to the policeman's reports, the first he knew of having been shadowed when he saw the notice in the paper. The wire referred to as connecting him with the parliament buildings, was purchased by the corporation from Mr. Holden, and witness stored it on Langley street to save time and cartage, as it was for use mainly in centre town. The men have since been taking it from there; the storage is at no expense to the city. When he went into Cunningham & Hinton's as mentioned, it was when he was short of carbons, and to find out from Mr. Hinton, who does a good deal of business with the Canadian General Electric Co., whether he could clear at the custom's store carbons which they had sent. In the matter of the holes in the wharf which Ald. Wilson had mentioned, witness did not know definitely when the coal was to arrive and had not paid attention to the wharf, where the holes were so large that he did not suppose anyone would be able to walk across them. The engineer told him that Ald. Wilson had mentioned, and witness said certainly, to go ahead and do it. As to the flooding of the boilers, the Hamilton company's man was then in charge as engineer, the present corporation engineer simply acting as fireman, this being during the trial run of sixty days.

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A NEW REPUBLIC. The Cuban rebels seem as far as ever from being beaten. An immense army has been sent from Spain to subdue them, but it seems to have made very little impression on them.

MISS LANCHESTER'S CASE. The case of Miss Lancheester shows the mischievous tendency of some of the literature of the present day.

THE ANTI-TAX MEN. The deluded men in the Quebec township of Lowe must be made to know that they cannot be permitted to refuse to fulfill their obligations as citizens with impunity.

SOMETHING FAR BETTER. The re-appearance of the Keely motor in the field of journalism has moved the New York Commercial Advertiser to deprecate ridicule and scepticism with respect to the new discovery.

THE WORLD'S MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION. LONDON, Nov. 16.—The arrest here of the directors and managers of "the World's Great Marriage Association" on the charge of having been engaged in defrauding the long-suffering public in an extensive manner, has created a flutter of excitement among many deluded persons of both sexes.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, Nov. 18.—(Special)—Lieut. Governor Dewdney was entertained at Government House, Regina, on Saturday night by a large number of friends.

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THE DEMAND UPON TURKEY. That was a great mistake. He had never added to the demands. He did offer as substitute demands, as a simpler way of obtaining the same end, that, if it was preferred, the present Mohammedan machinery should continue and be supervised by a mixed commission.

THE TURKISH ARMENIAN QUESTION. Continuing, he said that there is another part of the world where matters are not so peaceful as he hoped they were in the Far East. He recalled the action in May last of the British, French and Russian ambassadors at Constantinople, and declared that it was designed to protect the Armenians whose terrible and deplorable sufferings had moved the feelings of the British nation to their base.

THE HYAMS TRIAL. TORONTO, Nov. 16.—(Special)—The testimony given by Mrs. Aylsworth to-day in the Hyams trial was on the whole corroborative of the evidence given by her husband, E. W. Aylsworth, and strengthened materially the case of the accused.

A VAST DIFFERENCE. HOW TO DISTINGUISH THE GENUINE FROM THE IMITATIONS AT A GLANCE. PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND "MAKES PEOPLE WELL."

There is truly a wonderful difference when the pure, solid, heavy and legal gold coin is compared with the miserable imitation.

The genuine coin is passed with confidence from one person to another; all people believe in it. It is the imitation—that spurious coin made and issued by dark and criminal hands.

The genuine gold coin has music and crispness in its ring; the base coin sounds dead and harsh to the ear.

As the genuine gold coin and the imitation differ so vastly, so also is there a world of difference between Paine's Celery Compound and the imitations of Celery that people are frequently deceived by.

Paine's Celery Compound is universally popular owing to its great efficacy; it is hailed everywhere as the great relief of disease; it is recommended by professional men all over this continent; it is genuine, reliable and honest, and "makes people well."

The imitations, and all the crude preparations, are made to sell without regard to results. Deceived buyers are naturally indignant at the loss of money and the aggravation of their troubles.

Emperor William's wardrobe is a subject of much wonder and comment in the foreign press. It is said that he has in all of 1,000 miles of clothes, twelve dozen of every item of underclothing, fifty dozen handkerchiefs, and, except his uniform, he seldom wears the same thing twice.

she must necessarily come in contact. She cannot, let her be ever so happy in her domestic relations, but be miserable when she is looked upon with coldness and suspicion by those with whom intimate intercourse ought to be a constant source of pleasure and comfort.

SEE THE OTHER SIDE. American politicians say the strangest things in the coolest way imaginable. It seems impossible for even able men among them to see both sides of any question in which the interests of the United States are involved.

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harm in refraining from the payment of taxes or in taking advantage of the Government whenever they get the chance. This is a foolish as well as a mischievous notion and one that has led many a poor misguided fellow into trouble.

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