



The Colonist. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1895.

"REFORM" NOT IMPROVEMENT.

The time has come for men to inquire into the results that the reforms from which so much was promised and expected have produced. Have those reforms made the world much better than it was before they were introduced? Harold Frederic, the London correspondent of the New York Times, writing of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of General Cadorna's entrance into Rome, naturally directs attention to the changes that have taken place in Italy since then, and to the effects the unification of Italy has produced. Have the political and other "reforms" which were then inaugurated improved the condition of the people of Italy? Are they better and happier than they were before the days of Garibaldi? This American republican seems to think they are not.

"The truth is," he says, "that Italy as a whole is in no mood for merry-making and discerns no practical reasons for celebrating 1870 as a sacred date. The promises of that delusive year have all been broken, the peninsula is as divided against itself as it was under the Grand Dukes, and the people are not better educated, or housed, or fed, or clothed. Taxation has risen to the point of ruin, the national debt of the small, impoverished country equals that of the United States at the close of the civil war, politics have grown incredibly base and rotten, and, worst of all, there is a permanent religious feud ceaselessly disturbing the social life of every village, disrupting families, estranging friends with deadly certainty, and making another Ireland of the unhappy land. Crispi's long speech yesterday recognized and illustrated all this. It was as narrow and strictly partisan a harangue as was ever listened to."

This, when the glowing pictures of Italy's future painted by the revolutionists are remembered, is exceedingly sad and disappointing. The Italian revolutionists did not fight to make their country such a one as this American journalist describes. They believed that one of the results of the struggle in which they were engaged would be to regenerate Italy, to make it not only free, but happy and prosperous. Those of them who survive cannot be proud of the work they did. The impoverished people have evidently too much to do to pay their taxes and to get a little coarse food to eat, to give attention to the squabbles of the degenerate politicians who seek their favors. Many of them see that the only way by which they can better their condition is to leave the lovely land of their birth to earn a living under sordid conditions in an ungenial climate. There seems to be no prospect of freeing the country from its enormous load of debt or of lightening the burden of taxation which is crushing the spirit out of the people.

In the opinion of her rulers Italy must maintain war establishments altogether disproportionate to her means. She, if she wants to maintain her place in the family of nations and to keep the powerful friends on whom she depends, dare not economize, so the chances of the people of Italy being better educated, better housed, better fed and better clothed than they are at present are exceedingly small. Yet the happiness of the great mass of the people almost entirely depends on improvements being made in these directions. What are political privileges to a people who are insufficiently fed; what even national greatness to men and women who are so absorbed in the struggle for existence that they have neither time nor inclination to think of anything else?

It is evident that revolution and reform so called, have done very little for the people of Italy, and we fear that if we inquired closely and honestly into the condition of the masses in other countries we would be obliged to make the same admission. Many men in many lands are beginning fearfully to make this inquiry, and to tell the world of the discoveries they have made and the conclusions at which they have arrived. Some of them, from what they have seen and heard, are fair to say a political reform that this also is "vanity and vexation of spirit." The results hoped for and predicted have not been realized. Ignorance and want and suffering in spite of the reforms that have been made, are found to abound in the most advanced communities, and the people as a whole are as badly in need of help as ever they were.

THE BOUNDARY AGAIN.

The San Francisco Chronicle is indignant because on a map of British Columbia, compiled by the direction of G. E. Martin, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, the boundary line between this Province and Alaska is in its proper place. The Chronicle declares that the object aimed at "is an attempt to gain jurisdiction over the heads of the great Alaskan inlets, and to include within British territory some of the richest mines and mining lands heretofore belonging indisputably to the United States."

degree of north latitude. A line running through this channel may or may not include as British territory the harbors and places mentioned by the Chronicle as belonging indisputably to the United States. If the line as given in the treaty of 1825 includes them within United States territory there is nothing more to be said; but if they are on the east of that line they are in British territory, and those who dispute Great Britain's right to them have not an honest fact or a sound argument to advance in support of their claim.

The draughtsman, whether British or American, who drew the map which is the subject of our contemporary's fiery article, having the treaty before him, could not have traced the boundary line in any other direction than that marked on the map. The treaty told him to start at the extreme south of Prince of Wales Island, then pursue a northerly direction until he came to the 56th degree of north latitude. This he did. There was no other course open to him, and the line he traced is beyond controversy the right one.

ABOUT CHEESE.

A good deal has been said and written of late in the eastern parts of the Dominion about cheese. As our readers know Canada has become a large exporter of this commodity. England has been her principal market. Canadian cheese of excellent quality has been sold in the English market at unprecedentedly low prices. The quality of the cheese could not be denied. Being so good and so cheap it has become a favorite with the British consumer. Finding it growing into favor so fast and wishing to check the demand for it, it entered the head of the editor of the North British Agriculturalist to give it a bad name. In an article on the subject of Canadian cheese, he inserted this very damaging paragraph:

"It is stated, however, on good authority that a considerable proportion of the so-called full milk cheese from Canada is in reality made from separated milk fatened with oleo, and that this artificial fattening of the cheese is as difficult to detect as is a skillfully blended mixture of margarine among butter. This is a matter to which the chemical experts of the Board of Agriculture may well direct their attention."

It can easily be understood that a statement of this kind, if not contradicted and proved to be false, would ruin the market for Canadian cheese in England. To make matters worse the Times on the assumption that the North British Agriculturalist had "good authority" for the assertion it made, commented upon it more in sorrow than in anger, as the following extract from its article shows:

"The well-wishers of Canada will read this statement with deep regret, and they will sincerely hope it may prove to have no foundation in fact. There is no brighter spot in the history of agricultural development and industrial enterprise than the record of the honest and determined efforts which Canada successfully made to manufacture a pure, unsophisticated Cheddar cheese which, in point of quality, should be second to none in the world. Nothing short of a suicidal policy could have dictated such a step as embarking in the 'filled' cheese trade, when her freedom even from suspicion of this has hitherto been one of the chief causes of her triumph in the English cheese markets."

Mr. Charles Tupper, it can be easily believed, lost no time in communicating with Mr. Robertson, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner in Ottawa, who immediately gave the statement made by the Agriculturalist a most emphatic denial. He declared that such an article as that paper described had never been manufactured in Canada. The Agriculturalist was challenged to state who was its "good authority." That paper was then obliged to make the very lame excuse that a mistake had been made in the wording of the paragraph, and that the word "America" should have appeared instead of Canada.

The prompt denial on the part of the Canadian authorities, followed as it was by the back-down of the North British Agriculturalist, prevented the libel on Canadian cheese doing much harm in England. It was, in fact, having exactly the opposite effect to that intended. It has directed public attention in England to Canadian cheese, and persons who never thought of it before may be induced to give it a trial and they, finding it as it is universally admitted to be, rich, well flavored and pure, will most probably continue to use it.

In order that Canadian cheese may not be in the future mistaken for American it is advocated that every cheese made in Canada should be "branded," not only with name of the place where it was made but with the name of the maker and the date of its manufacture. The marking should be on the cheese itself, and the law should make such marking compulsory. It is contended that if this be done Canadian cheese will retain its good character, and that both detection and fraud will be more difficult than they are at present.

IN A NEW LIGHT.

This is what the Montreal Gazette says about the Tory device of sending a man to follow Mr. Laurier in his speech-making tour to take down every word he says, whether he speaks in English or in French: "L'Electeur has a new grievance. It says that during Mr. Laurier's recent tour in the Eastern part of the Province a Conservative spy followed him taking notes of his speeches, evidently for future use. The heinousness of this offence will be at once

E. M. JOHNSON

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In contiguous Blocks; Beautifully watered; forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings, 2000 cattle; 50 to 80 horses; easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed, most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

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- 120 Head Cattle 1 pedigree Hereford Bull. 12 Horses. Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm implements. Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladle and gent's), Bridles, etc. Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools. 9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc. (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Cornrills, &c. 7 Mills (Shove and Pipes, Orokery, etc., etc. Cooking Utensils.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

THE "PROVINCE" YOUNG MAN.

To the Editor.—A leading article appears in the last issue of the Province headed "Alberni's Needs," which carps at the government for its alleged expenditure to wards the mining industry of that district, but which is so full of inaccuracies and untruths that it suggests the idea of having emanated from a young and verdant politician who "knows everything," but who has had his mind so full of having a trail or hand made up to the mines in which he is interested.

I have taken the trouble to inquire from reliable sources and I find that the "large revenue" is stated that the government has received from the mines in Alberni amounts to under \$1,000 from January to the end of August last, while it has expended over \$4,000 on roads and trails in the district.

Again, the \$9,000 which the writer states is spent annually on a London agent is, I find, only \$5,000—a slight difference. Why does not this verdant young man take the trouble to inform himself before rushing in to print upon subjects of which he is ignorant? A FREE MINER.

A GALA EXCURSION.

Friday of next week, October 4, will be "Victoria Day" at the Clallam county fair, which opens at Port Angeles on Tuesday, October 2, and which promises to be a splendid success in all of its many departments.

"Victoria Day" is to be the big day at the fair, as on Friday the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company will run a grand excursion to Angeles, making three trips across with the Princess Louise. The steamer will leave for Angeles on her first trip at 8 a.m., on her second trip at 2 p.m., and on her third trip at 8 p.m. Returning in the evening she will leave Angeles for Victoria at 6 p.m., and again at 1 a.m. Saturday. The fair for Victoria day will be 50 cents.

A magnificent programme has been arranged for Victoria day, and among the features of it will be an international bicycle race, in which the wheelmen of Victoria, Nanaimo, Seattle, Townsend and Angeles will participate; a mixed random bicycle race, for lady and gentlemen riders; a Fenian canoe race; Indian war canoe races; a tug-of-war, in which Victoria will man one end of the rope; Indian war dances, etc., etc.

The big U.S. cruiser Philadelphia—the largest vessel of her class in the American navy—will be in Angeles harbor during the

entire fair, engaged in target practice, and will prove a strong special attraction to Victorians, who will have an admirable opportunity of visiting and inspecting the splendid vessel. She has a fine marine band aboard, which will give a grand concert at the fair on Friday.

Mr. M. J. Carrigan, the chairman of the executive committee of the fair, came over to Victoria yesterday to invite Rear Admiral Stephenson to visit Port Angeles on Friday with the Royal Arthur, for an exchange of courtesies with the Philadelphia—which gracious compliment the Philadelphia will return during her visit to Victoria, after leaving Angeles. Governor John H. McGraw is also expected to be at Angeles on Victoria Day.

Friday's excursion will afford the Victoria owners of Angeles property a fine opportunity of visiting the big fair, to see what is being done in the way of substantial development to give value to their holdings. The fair will conclude with a fine evening entertainment and a grand Harvest Home ball, which Victorians will be enabled to enjoy as the Princess Louise will make her last return trip at 1 a.m. Saturday. A great crowd of Victoria people will visit Angeles on "Victoria Day."

Chicago, Sept. 26.—To-day the committee on resolutions submitted a declaration of principles setting forth Ireland's right to rule, the rights of which she had been deprived of by Great Britain, and the manner in which she had been oppressed. They declared that Irish liberty must be won upon the field of battle, and that Ireland must make Britain's difficulty her opportunity.

The chairman also submitted on behalf of the resolutions committee separate resolutions, as follows: Resolved—That we earnestly protest against the continued incarceration in English prisons of the Irish patriots; that we consider it inhuman and against the policy of civilized nations to keep in prison men who have acted only in the interest of their country and human liberty; that the release of these men is imperatively demanded, not only by the Irish people but by civilization.

Resolved, that this convention, recognizing the importance to the Irish nation of preserving the language, literature and music of the people, commends the work now being done by the Gaelic League and the National society in Ireland, and by the Gaelic societies of this country, and earnestly trusts our people will give their hearty co-operation and generous support.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS COY., LTD. STAGES OF CARIBOO. The regular Weekly Stage for all points in Cariboo and Lillooet. Leaves Ashcroft every Monday morning at 6 o'clock. Travelling by daylight only and making about 70 miles a day, each way, lying over one day at Bulkleyville.

Ashcroft to Clinton, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ashcroft for Lillooet, Mondays and Wednesdays. Special Stages. Furnished on proper notice and at reasonable rates. For a party of five or more persons, regular stage fares only will be charged. These specials make regular stage time, changing horses along the route. General express mail carried by regular stages. Fast freight by special.

For further information apply to J. E. D. & W. B. C. EXPRESS CO., LTD. Ashcroft, B. C.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN BLACK" Very Old BLENDED BOTTLE 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. J. & S. O. DAY & CO., LONDON. NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after the date of the Honorable Commission of Lands and Works, permission to lease a site for a fishing station on the following described land, situated on the shore of Metchat Arm, Nootka Sound, and containing in all fifty acres, more or less, viz: Commencing at a post marked "P. Jacobsen's B.R. Post," on the shore of Metchat Arm, thence north to Gold River, thence west 30 chains to the beach on a north westerly direction back to place of commencement, including an island situated at the mouth of Gold River, and lying on the west side of the above-mentioned land.

CLAYQUOT, B. C., August 13, 1895. J. JACOBSEN.

CABLE LETTER.

Extraordinarily Hot Weather - Its Effects on Society and the Fixtures.

Mrs. Langtry - The Inclination Towards American Peccates - Napoleon's Throne Chair.

(Special Correspondence Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 28. - The extraordinary hot weather eclipses all topics in England this week.

(Special Correspondence Associated Press.) during the week and several fatalities resulted in various parts of the country. At Newmarket, where the first October race meeting opened on Tuesday, the heat was terrible, 90 degrees in the shade being recorded.

It is rumored that Mrs. Langtry contemplates marriage with Sir Robert Peel, in the event of her securing a divorce in the courts of California.

THE MATRIMONIAL MARKET. The announcement of the engagement of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough calls to mind the fact that just prior to the Duke's departure for New York he purchased in Europe a very costly ring worth \$20,000.

Hamilton, Sept. 26. - W. B. Palmer, paying teller of the Bank of Commerce, has disappeared, and it is said there is a big shortage in his accounts.

Hamilton, Sept. 27. - The shortage in the accounts of W. B. Palmer, paying teller of the Bank of Commerce, who has disappeared, will amount to many thousands of dollars.

St. John, Sept. 27. - Attorney-General Blair, in a three column manifesto in the Telegraph, announces the dissolution of the legislature, and says that the general election will be held October 18.

St. John, Sept. 27. - At a combined St. John and Charlottetown teachers' institute last evening, strong ground was taken in the denial of the charge made by many speakers at the recent Church of England synod at Montreal, that the New Brunswick schools were godless.

St. John, Sept. 27. - The Ontario government has promoted John Simpson, C.E., chief ranger of the Algonquin reservation, to the superintendency rendered vacant by the death of Peter Thompson.

St. John, Sept. 27. - Rev. Prof. Williams, brother-in-law of the late Sir John Macdonald, died at his residence here last evening.

St. John, Sept. 28. - The Whiteaway party is almost certain to split into two factions. One wants to shelve Sir William Whiteaway until the chief justiceship becomes vacant, and then to elevate him to the bench.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 28. - Fine weather greeted the international exhibition to-day, the total attendance running a little over 17,000.

TRADE IN CANADA.

New York, Sept. 27. - Bradstreet's says that in the Province of Quebec general trade shows an improvement since August. The demand is active for sugar, tea, and canned goods, and with settled weather it is believed that orders for dry goods will be improved.

LONDON, Sept. 28. - The reform of the House of Lords has the last two days become a topic of principal discussion. While nothing may come immediately or in the future the vigor with which the subject is being handled in the press and in public addresses indicates that the leaven is working which ultimately will give the House of Lords at least some semblance of a representative character.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

PETERBORO, Sept. 26. - At the assizes here this morning the grand jury returned a true bill against Thomas and Hattie Grey, charged with the murder of old man Robert Scollie in February, 1894.

TORONTO, Sept. 26. - The twenty year old wife of John Manser, caretaker, died suddenly last evening from the effects, it is said, of medicine taken to procure an abortion.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26. - The dispatch from Quebec stating that an attempt was made to wreck the train upon which Mr. Laurier was proceeding to Lake St. John, is declared by the Liberal leader to be pure invention made out of whole cloth.

TORONTO, Sept. 26. - At least one and perhaps two persons are believed to have met their death by drowning in the Humber bay last evening. Shortly after 10 o'clock repeated cries for help were heard by the proprietor and others at Nurse's hotel at the Humber. The cries came from the lake.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26. - It is understood here that a boat which is reported to have been lost in the Dominion line steamship Mariposa, carrying passengers and cargo.

HAMILTON, Sept. 26. - W. B. Palmer, paying teller of the Bank of Commerce, has disappeared, and it is said there is a big shortage in his accounts.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26. - The Globe observes that Hon. Mr. Laurier is reported to have strained his voice during his recent tour of the Gulf coast provinces. The statement that there are no Orangemen in the Liberal ranks, it says, was evidently more than the chief opposition larynx could stand.

HAMILTON, Sept. 27. - The shortage in the accounts of W. B. Palmer, paying teller of the Bank of Commerce, who has disappeared, will amount to many thousands of dollars.

TORONTO, Sept. 27. - The dead body of Alvin Jenks, owner of a paper box factory in this city, was found yesterday afternoon in a bedroom of his house, under circumstances that point to suicide by inhaling gas.

St. John, Sept. 27. - Attorney-General Blair, in a three column manifesto in the Telegraph, announces the dissolution of the legislature, and says that the general election will be held October 18.

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PETERBORO, Sept. 27. - The trial of Hattie Grey, wife of Robert Grey, for the murder of David Scollie in February, 1894, came to an abrupt ending this morning. The grand jury had found a true bill against both the Grays and the court was proceeding to try the woman, when the judge announced that he would acquit her without sending the case to the jury.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27. - Hon. Mr. Angers strenuously denies that he is to issue any manifesto on the Manitoba school question.

TORONTO, Sept. 27. - Commander Kinsmill, the Canadian who commanded H.M.S. Blenheim, is here en route to the China squadron. He has been appointed to the command of H.M.S. Archer.

KINGSTON, Sept. 27. - The government has issued a writ for the King's election for October 15. Nominations are set down for the 8th. Hon. Wm. Hartly will again be the Liberal candidate.

TORONTO, Sept. 27. - The Ontario government has promoted John Simpson, C.E., chief ranger of the Algonquin reservation, to the superintendency rendered vacant by the death of Peter Thompson.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

The 'Agitation for Reform Working Its Way Throughout the British Empire.

Some Opinions on the Subject in the Press and Elsewhere.

LONDON, Sept. 28. - The reform of the House of Lords has the last two days become a topic of principal discussion. While nothing may come immediately or in the future the vigor with which the subject is being handled in the press and in public addresses indicates that the leaven is working which ultimately will give the House of Lords at least some semblance of a representative character.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Nanaimo's Waterworks by Law Defeated - Recent Developments in Alberni - Committed for Perjury.

Fatal Shooting Accident - Dying Assessment Appeals Dismissed at Westminster.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Sept. 28. - A number of prominent members of the Board of Trade started on a special trip to Kootenay today. Benjamin Lashbrook and William King, who have been committed for trial for perjury, were also on the trip.

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Butte and Boston Company are prosecuting the work of development on the Cariboo. Mr. Bonshar has abandoned the Alto, in the Cariboo, and the claim has been re-located by M. Wood, of Armstrong.

DURRANT'S DEFENCE. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27. - If Theodore Durrant has anything tangible on which to base his denial of the charge that he murdered Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, his attorneys have failed to give satisfactory evidence of the fact.

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THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

Lt.-Col. Sir Walter Wilkin, Lord Mayor of London - The Kucheng Inquiry.

Irish Board of Agriculture to Be Established - Attempt on Japan's Prime Minister.

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Public Land... The most important West Kootenay... The places in the Province block... A river runs afford capital sport... and other large game and belonging to... to be farmed with the vicinity owners in the valleys... years the winter... be given... Divisions of Yale British Columbian, destined in the next... in the world... person or cor-lacksmith shop... O. 74... EXPRESS COY., LTD. CARIBOO... for all points in Lillooet, Monday morning at 4... each way, bring over... Clinton, and Fridays. Return and Saturdays. Ash-ys and Wednesdays. Stages... and at reasonable... for more persons, will be charged... stage time, changing... express ma-ages. Past freight by... apply to EXPRESS CO., Ltd., Ashcroft, B. C.

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VIGOR OF MEN. Really, Quickly, Permanently Restored. Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from overwork, or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, pamphlet and proof mailed (sealed) free. ERIC MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.







CHAPTER I. On the boundary line between the two counties of Warwick and Worcester there is a road very famous in those parts and called the Ridgeway.

I describe this road, firstly, because it is a notable one and 40 years ago was the only Queen's highway, to call a highway, in that country. The rest were mere horse tracks.

First, there was my uncle Sir Anthony, tall and lean. He wore his best black velvet doublet and a pair of hose of the same material.

Martin had chosen this elevated position partly out of curiosity and partly perhaps under a strong sense of duty. He knew, whether he was to go or no, he must look funny up there.

"Silence, sirrah!" commanded my uncle angrily. "This is no time for your fooling. Have a care how you talk in the same breath of pots and my lord bishop."

It was an ill-mannered word, but I was cold and peevish. I had been forced to this position against my will. I had never seen the guest whom we were expecting, and who was no other than the queen's chancellor, Stephen Gardiner.

hearth jumped up and whined. "No, no! for all the base bishops in England, I continued, taking my sword and scabbard, and he does, I tell you it will be the worse for some one!"

"Francis," she exclaimed abruptly, "you must not speak in that way!" But I was too angry to be silenced, though instinctively I checked my ground.

"I am what my father made me!" I muttered. "In any case," she replied, "you do not see how well you are, or you would not talk of bishops. Heaven help us! That a boy who has done nothing and seen nothing should talk of the queen's chancellor!"

It happened that the servants came hurrying in at the moment with a cluster of keys and a bundle of keys. "Who is it?" I asked, and the noise covered me as I moved away, Petronilla called to me.

"Come here, sirrah!" he cried roundly. "Come here, Francis! I have a word to speak to you!" I went slowly, dragging my feet, while all looked up, and there was a partial silence.

"Well," I said ungraciously as she started, hearing me at her shoulder, "well, have you seen enough of him yet, cousin? You will, I warrant you, before he leaves. A little of him goes far."

Though her voice betrayed some wonder at my rough tone, she was so much engaged with the show that she did not look at me immediately. This, of course, kept my uncle and I naturally looked at from distant stances.

not to the holy office he objected, perhaps it was to the queen's chancellor or to the queen?" He raised his voice with the last words and bent his brows, so that I could scarcely believe it was the same man speaking.

"I never heard," said I boldly—I had had a moment for thought—that Sir Thomas Wyatt had any following in this country. None to my knowledge.

"I am not the less an Englishman for that!" I said, whereon there was a slight murmur of applause in the hall below. "And for France," I continued, carried away by this, "we have been fighting it off and on, as long as men remember, and what are we the better? We have only lost that France is five times stronger than it was in Henry V's time, and we should only spend our strength in winning what we could not hold."

"Aye, as to Spain!" grumbled Sir Anthony, forgetting his formidable neighbor as he stared at me with eyes of wonder. "Why, my father fought the French at Guinegate, and his grandfather at Cherbourg, and his father at Agincourt! But, there! As to Spain, you popinjay?"

"What next?" groaned Sir Anthony pitiously. "Did man ever hear such crabbed nonsense?" But I think it was not nonsense, for his words were almost lost in the cry which ran through the hall as I ceased speaking—a cry of English voices.

"Come," he said, "you see but a little way. Yet country lads do not talk of Fowey and Bristol! Who primed you?" I met a Master Sebastian Cabot, I said reluctantly, at last, when he had pressed me more than once, "who staid awhile at a house not far from here and had been inspecting the navy, to King Edward. He had been a seaman 70 years, and he talked!"

"Too fast!" said Gardiner, with a curt nod. "But enough, I understand. I know the man. He is dead." He was silent then and seemed to have fallen suddenly into thought, as man well might who had the governing of a kingdom on his shoulders.

was on the upper floor, and for this reason free from the damp air which in autumn and winter rose from the moat and hung about the lower range of rooms. It was besides of easy access from the hall, a door in the gallery of the latter leading into an anteroom, which again opened into the tapestried chamber, while a winding staircase, starting from a dark nook in the main passage of the house, also led to this state apartment, but by another and more private door.

I reached the antechamber with a stout heart in my breast, though a little sobred by my summons, and feeling such a reaction from the heat of a few minutes before as follows a plunge into cold water. In the anteroom I was bidden to wait while the great man's will was taken, which seemed strange to me, then unused to the mummery of court folk.

"I never heard," said I boldly—I had had a moment for thought—that Sir Thomas Wyatt had any following in this country. None to my knowledge. As for the queen's marriage with the prince of Spain, which was the ground, as we gathered here, of Wyatt's rising with the Kentish folk, I need not matter to me, for I had never heard of her subjects. But if that be not so, I, for my part, would rather have seen her married to a stout Englishman—aye, or to a Frenchman."

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ing to be no place for soldiers. Please God, we have finished with wars at home. A woman's reign should be a reign of peace."

I hardened my heart at that. A reign of peace, forsooth, when the weak nation we had heard of a bishop burned at Gloucester! I hardened my heart. I would not be frightened, though I knew his power and knew how men in those days misused power. I would put a bold face on the matter.

"I say, my lord bishop," I replied respectfully, "that the prospect you hold out to me would tempt me were I a younger son or without those ties of gratitude which hold me to my uncle. But, my father excepted, I am Sir Anthony's only heir."

"Ah, your father!" he said contemptuously. "You do well to remind me of him, for I see you are forgetting the first part of my speech in thinking of the last! Should I have promised first and then, as you would fain, I expect, stay here and woo Mistress Petronilla? Do I touch there? You think to marry the maid and be master of Coton End in God's time, do you? Then listen, Francis Cludde. Neither one nor the other, neither maid nor meadow, will be yours should you stay here till doomsday!"

"I started and stood glowering on him, speechless with anger and astonishment. 'You do not know who you are,' he continued, leaning forward with a sudden movement and speaking with one claw-like finger extended and a malevolent gleam in his eyes. 'You called me a nameless child awhile ago, and so I was. Yet have I risen to be ruler of England, Master Cludde! But you—I will tell you which of us is base born. I will tell you who and what your father, Ferdinand Cludde, was. He was—nay, he is—my tool, spy, jackal! Do you understand, boy? Your father is one of the band of foul creatures to whom such as I have been though I be, fling the scraps from their table! He is the vilest of the vile men who do my dirty work, my lad.'"

"He is a Protestant," I said faintly, faintly because I had asked myself this very question not once, but often. Sir Anthony so seldom mentioned my father's name that I had thought it strange myself. I had thought it strange, too, that the servants, who must remember Ferdinand Cludde, never talked to me about him. Hitherto I had always been satisfied to answer, "He is a Protestant," but face to face with this terrible old man and his pitiless charge the words came but faintly from my lips.

"A Protestant," he replied solemnly. "Yes, this comes of schism, that villains cloak themselves in it and parade for true men. A Protestant you call him, boy? He has been that—aye, and all things to all men—and he has betrayed all things and all men. He was in the great cardinal's confidence and forsook him, when he fell for Cromwell. Thomas Cromwell, however, he betrayed the more persuasion, he betrayed to me. I have here," and he struck the letters in his hand a scornful blow, "the offer he made to me and his terms. Then eight years back, when the late King Edward came to the throne, I, too, fell on evil days, and Master Cludde abandoned me for my Lord Hertford, but did me no great harm. But he did something which blasted him—blasted him at last."



Speaking with one clawlike finger extended.

bags, the dispatch boxes and the silver chafing dish gave an air of comfort to this part of the room. Walking up and down in the midst of these, dictating a sentence at every other turn, was Stephen Gardiner. As I entered the clerk looked up, holding his pen suspended. His master, by a quick nod, ordered him to proceed. Then, signaling to me in a like silent fashion his command that I should stand by the hearth, the bishop resumed his task of composition.

For some minutes my interest in the man, whom I had now an opportunity of scrutinizing unmarked and at my leisure, took up all my attention. He was at this time close on 70, but looked, being still tall and stout, full ten years younger. His face, square and sallow, was indeed wrinkled and lined; his eyes lay deep in his head, and his shoulders were beginning to bend, the nape of his neck to become prominent. He had lost an inch of his full height. But his eyes still shone brightly, nor did any trace of weakness mar the stern character of his mouth or the crafty wisdom of his brow. The face was the face of a man astute, determined, perhaps cruel; of a man who could both think and act.

"I do not think," the chancellor pronounced, speaking in a sonorous voice and the measured tone of one whose thoughts lie perfectly arranged in his head, "that the Duchess Katherine will venture to take the step suggested as possible. Let the house therefore be watched if anythingavoring of flight be marked, and take notice whether there be a vessel in the pool adapted for her purpose. A vessel trading to Dunquerque would be most likely. Leave her husband till I return, when I will deal with him roundly."

"I missed what followed," I was upon another subject, and my thoughts lagged behind, being wholly taken up with the Duchess Katherine and her fortunes. I wondered who she was, young or old, and what this step could be she was said to meditate, and what the jargon about the pool and Dunquerque meant. I was still thinking of this when I was arrested by an abrupt silence, and looking up found that the chancellor was bending over the papers on the table. The secretary was leaving the room.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, Sept. 28. (Special.)—The Governor General's private car has arrived from the East, and is remaining in the city awaiting orders from His Excellency. Hon. Clarke Wallace returned to-day from the Pacific coast. The Manitoba government's reply to the Ottawa on the schools question has not yet been forwarded.

OUR NEW STORY.

In this issue is commenced "The Story of Francis Cludde," by Stanley Weyman. Weyman is one of the first novelists of the day. He has risen rapidly to celebrity and he deserves the reputation he has gained. He writes a vigorous style, the interest of his stories is well sustained, and their moral tone is unexceptionable. We are quite sure that the story of Francis Cludde will please those of our readers who like a good story well told.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, SEPTEMBER 29. THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Victoria Cricketers Defeated at Portland—Lacrosse Men to Visit Oregon's Great City.

Association Football—English Cricketers Beat the Philadelphians—Yachting—Racing at Vancouver.

Portland won the cricket match by five wickets, Victoria scored 80 and 63; Portland 98 and 26 for five wickets. It was a one day match. For Victoria, Smith scored 29, Morley 18, and Drake 14. In the second innings Goward took three wickets for five and Perry two for nine.

PHILADELPHIA V. THE ENGLISHMEN. In yesterday's match at Havreford, Pa., Philadelphia vs. the English team—the Quakers were all out for 404. When stumps were drawn at 5 p.m. the visitors' score stood 409 for two wickets down.

YACHTING. YESTERDAY'S LOCAL RACE. The Saturday afternoon races of the Victoria Yacht Club for both classes of yachts came off as usual yesterday. A light north wind was blowing off shore and was just sufficient to take the yachts over their course round the Pedro before it dropped. The Volage, Daisy Bell and Fron Fron started in the larger class. The Daisy Bell led the way round the course, but towards the finish it looked very much as if the Fron Fron would save her time allowance, but unfortunately the wind dropped and this, added to the weary state of her bottom, prevented her from doing so. The race finished as follows: Daisy Bell first, corrected time, 1:37; Fron Fron second, corrected time, 1:42; Volage third, corrected time, 1:58. The course for the above was twice round the Pedro. The Skipjack Imp, late of New Westminster, sailed round the course with them.

In the half-racer race once round the course the Plunger finished first, time 1:14, with the Edith and Deborah second and third respectively.

CANOEING. CLUB SERIES. The fifth and sixth of the Victoria Canoe Club series of sailing races were sailed off yesterday afternoon. In the fifth A. S. Gore won, with F. G. White second. In the sixth F. G. White won; the others became beset and paddled in. There is one race yet to be sailed. The series now stands:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Points. W. Christie 2, C. A. Godson 2, A. S. Gore 1, F. G. White 1, W. S. Gore 0.

THE TURF. A SUCCESSFUL DAY'S RACING. VANCOUVER, Sept. 28. (Special)—The jockey club maine passed off successfully this afternoon, when Mr. Johnson's Scotch homish boy won the race, breaking the track record of 2:28 but failed. R. Dixon's Henry C. won the free for all for trotters and pacers in three straight heats, his best time being 2:41. In the race for trotters to road carts, Hall's Golden Boy won in 2:52, two straight heats. In the running race, the half mile and repeat was won by Roselli's Fred, time—one minute; and the three quarter dash by Roselli's Comanche, time—1:30.

LACROSSE. WILL VISIT PORTLAND. A telegram having been received from Vancouver guaranteeing the expenses of the trip, the Victoria Lacrosse Club have decided to visit Portland's great fair on the 11th and 12th, for the purpose of playing two exhibition matches with the Vancouver team. The trip promises to be a very pleasant one, and the great lacrosse games should prove a fine drawing card.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. Y. M. C. A. V. JUNIOR WANDERERS. The first match of the season between the above clubs was played on the Hill yesterday afternoon. The game was fought very closely, the score being 1 to 1. In the first half the Y. M. C. A. forwards worked the ball down, and the first goal was scored by them in the half. No other goal was scored by either side in this half. In the second half the forwards showed good combination, Johnson scoring the first goal for them after some good combination play. Falconer and Wilson at half-back and Goward at full-back played a good game for the Juniors, while Dallas and the York brothers did well for the Y.M.C.A.

HERE AND THERE. The American Wheelman loses its usual firm grasp of the case when it rises to report a lot of damage it has done, if all the complaints are genuine. Livery, carriage, tobacco and piano men complain of its ravages, stock raisers say the horse market is ruined, but the greatest joy of all, is the means of the cigarette makers. For this blessing let us be thankful.

H. Crane won the saddle horse raffle at the Grote last night. The American yacht Ethelwynn defeated Spruce IV in yesterday's international match for half raters of Centre Island. Baltimore has won the pennant in the National baseball league. C. J. Field, owner of the U. S. half rater Ethelwynn, is a Montrealer. His father for years ran a news stand and cigar counter in the Windsor hotel.

There was no lacrosse match at Nanaimo yesterday afternoon, the Vancouver team appearing for a second time falling to put in an appearance. Weak and Nervous. Describes the condition of thousands of people all over the world. They have no appetite, cannot warm water, their condition may be remedied by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates an appetite and cleans up all the organs. It gives good health by making the blood pure.

Head's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headaches. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Rev. Dr. Talbot, of Brooklyn, has accepted the call to be co-pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city.

THE CITY.

A CABLEGRAM from Liverpool yesterday announced that W. W. Gabriel and Miss Gabriel arrived there that morning.

LIEUT. HORNBY, R.N., left for England this morning in charge of an invalided party of 22 from the Royal Arthur's ship's company.

The sale of land for city taxes will take place in the council chamber at the city hall, on Tuesday morning next at 11 o'clock, and the Treasurer's office will be closed during the sale.

A REWARD of \$100 has been offered for any information that will lead to the whereabouts of Mr. Samuel Ricketts, of Saanich, being ascertained. He has now been missing almost three weeks.

The residents of the district are to hold a mass meeting at the Colquitz hall next Thursday evening to consider the advisability of establishing a creamery there. So gratifying has been the success of the Delta venture that the residents of Victoria's suburb may naturally expect a similar reward for their enterprise.

ALD. MACMILLAN has given notice to move at the next city council meeting: "That the city clerk be instructed to communicate with the owners of property situated on the Johnson street ravine, enclosing a proper form of agreement, conveying to the corporation of the city of Victoria the right of the said property for the purpose of remedying effectually the condition of the said ravine."

TWO PARTIES of young men racing their horses at breakneck speed down Yates street on Friday evening, gave Edward North a close call for his life and made utter wreck of the bicycle which he was riding when he ran down. Although the cyclist is not a member of the C.W.A. the local representative of the association has already offered the services of the rights and privileges board, when an amicable settlement was reached by the careless horseman paying the damages.

A NICE COLLIE dog suffering from a dose of strychnine made a pitiable spectacle near the court house yesterday. The poor animal lay for several hours struggling hopelessly against the poison that gradually was finishing its deadly work. A city policeman's attention was called to the dog, he was looking at it when it went away. As soon as the provincial police were informed the unfortunate dog was promptly put out of its misery by a shot through the brain and the carcass removed from the street.

On Wednesday afternoon the King's Daughters will hold a "doll show" in the spacious ball room of Government House, kindly tendered by Mrs. Dawdney for the occasion. The dolls, for the most part dressed in character, will be a novel and pretty feature of the afternoon. A delightful musical programme has been arranged, together with dainty refreshments for the kind patrons, who it is hoped will be numerous. The well earned reputation of the King's Daughters' entertainments is so well assured to admit of any doubt on the score of attractiveness, and they should be assisted as they deserve in so commendable a cause as "sweet charity." The doors will open at 3 p.m. sharp. The admittance will be 25 cents, refreshments included.

JOHN ROSS, Fred Wilson and Harry Milson, strangers who came here about the middle of the week, found their way into the police station at an early hour yesterday morning. "The police have been suspicious of the three ever since their advent here and their suspicions have been confirmed by an examination of their personal property. Ross, who had a revolver in his possession, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the police court. He is said to have served a term at San Quentin, the California penitentiary. Vagrancy was the only charge the police had for arresting the three, and before the police magistrates. The two cases were remanded until Monday, when they will probably be held to account for the possession of a quantity of burglary tools. The fact that Ross is secure for at least one month, is a source of satisfaction to the police, who deserve the greatest credit for the working on the case.

ONE of the largest private funerals ever seen in Victoria was that of the late Chas. Hayward, jr., which took place from his parents' residence, Vancouver street yesterday afternoon. The services at the Reformed Episcopal church were very impressive, assisted by Dr. Joseph Wilson. The deep sympathy felt for the afflicted family was shown by the very large attendance at the church and the immense number of wreaths, emblems and other designs in flowers sent by friends. They came not only from private friends, but from various societies, and there were present members of the Masonic order to which deceased belonged, a delegation from the Sisters of Rebekah and W.C.T.U., the Pioneer society being also represented. There was full oratorical service at the church. At the grave the Masonic burial service was read by W.M. D. Wilson. The pall-bearers were Messrs. F. A. Bennett, C. E. Jones, George Jay, J. E. Wilson, S. Reid, E. J. Thain, D. B. McConan, George Harvey, E. E. Wootton and H. Ella.

THE TRAVELLING DAIRY. The travelling dairy, which has been giving object lessons to the farmers in the making of butter, finished its work in the district around Victoria yesterday, and tomorrow opens up at Dunoon, where it will stay two days, and then move on to Nanaimo. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, who is in charge, says that the interest taken by the farming community in the dairy has been highly satisfactory and promises well for a rapid improvement in the dairying industry here. One of the results has been to set the farmers thinking more on the subject of butter making and give it greater importance than has hitherto been the case. The practical working methods of the dairy will induce people to provide themselves with better appliances, and go in more systematically for butter making. Good water, a favorable climate, and other conditions, should enable butter to be made to advantage, and in Mr. Ruddick's opinion all the butter consumed in the province, should and can be produced here without bringing it in from outside places. At the same time farmers on the island will have to intelligently study the conditions as they exist for the production of butter, so that the pasturage, especially during the dry summer weather, may be supplemented by fodder crops of various kinds. For instance, corn of the proper varieties can be grown on the right kind of soil with success, as is shown by the results at Dunoon and other places. For this climate it is necessary that corn should be sown very thinly, a third of a bushel to the acre, and an early maturing variety selected.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

The Great African Explorer Has Come to See the Lions.

Only Here for Pleasure—His Opinions on Some Interesting Topics.

Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, and now a member of the British House of Commons for Lambeth, is in the city. He came by the Charmer last night, and is staying at the Driad. He is not visiting Canada, he says, in the interest of a land syndicate, as was cabled over from England when he sailed for this country. It is pleasure that has brought him here; he has a month in which to see Canada, and is making the most of it. That story about the land syndicate was newspaper talk, he supposes, and of English newspapers he considers the only four worth reading are the Times, Standard, Telegraph and Chronicle. Every respectable Englishman reads the Times, and after reading its editorials says "That's just what I thought." The Daily Telegraph represents British militant sentiment; the Standard, orthodox British Conservatism, and the Chronicle intelligent modern Radicalism. As for newspaper paragraphs, lots of good-natured idiots, calling themselves friends of his, sent them to him by the score from all parts of the world from New Zealand to Zanzibar, mostly personal of course, but life has too much serious business on hand for men like him to spend time on paragraphs.

He does not think the London papers in touch with the people outside of the metropolis. Upon the question of the metropolis, the English people hardly understand the question, nor have they as a whole any idea of the gravity of it, such as they would have if they lived on this continent. England's policy is monocastalism, but if she would accept bimetalism Germany would also do so.

Mr. Stanley does not expect to return to Africa again. In regard to the scheme of Hon. Cecil Rhodes to build a telegraph line from Capetown to Cairo to link Africa with Europe, he considers it impracticable. There are many warlike tribes in the way, and the Mahdi could not be "squared" with soft words if he took it into his head to oppose it. During Mr. Stanley's stay in Victoria the Mayor and the officers of the Board of Trade will try to make his visit pleasant and give him every opportunity of seeing and learning what he can of the city and country.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Hunters from the "Annie M. Nixon" Turn Up After a Very Trying Experience.

An Expert to Examine the Coal Prospects at Quatsino—More Sealers Home.

H. A. Douglas, of Port Simpson, who arrived in Seattle from the North a few days ago, brings the news that James West and J. S. Brey, who were lost in a dory from the schooner Annie M. Nixon on the halibut banks of Queen Charlotte Sound on August 3, had reached shore after terrible hardships. After the men were lost in the fog they wandered around for six days without food, with no protection against the weather except their oilskins. For four of the six days wind blew a gale and rain came down in torrents. On the fourth day they reached Dundas Island, in Dixon entrance, which is entirely uninhabited. There they procured a supply of water and dug some clams, but they ate so many raw clams after their long fast that it made them very sick.

They started out through a high wind and rainstorm and were blown about 5 o'clock on the evening of the second day so completely exhausted that they staggered in getting out of the boat, and had to be helped up to the hotel. They were very considerably that their hands were nearly through and their hands were masses of blisters. Then they were given a supply of provisions and a sail for their boat, and started out to find the Annie Nixon or any other fishing schooner from Seattle.

MORE SEALERS RETURN.

The sealing schooners Ocean Belle and Mermad from Copper Island, and Katherine from Behring Sea, arrived home yesterday. The former two white sealers, and the latter one, had been here several days ago had it not been for their being becalmed off the Cape. As catches the Mermad brought 1,852 skins and the Ocean Belle 1,618 skins. The Katherine's catch, procured in the Behring Sea, was 700 skins. In addition to her own crew of Indians, the Katherine brought back two belonging to the schooner Victoria and two belonging to the Dora Seward, or in all two canoe crews. Both were found after they had been lost from their respective schooners some little time. The canoe belonging to the Victoria had eight skins when found. The men had got too far away from their vessel one fine day and when found had been lost over night. Strange to say one of the Katherine's boats also got astray and is now aboard the Dora Seward.

NEW COAL FIELDS TO BE EXAMINED.

On Monday evening the steamer Michief leaves with freight and passengers for the West Coast. She will give her full cargo for Quatsino Sound. A passenger on the steamer is A. S. Halliday, C. E. of San Francisco, who goes to Quatsino to examine some mineral property belonging to his company in the city. The property is said to be rich in coal, and if Mr. Halliday's examination prove this to be the case the mines will be immediately opened up and developed.

MARINE NOTES.

Two shipments of sealskins, of 28 and 11 cases respectively, were forwarded to London this morning, the larger by the Hudson Bay Co. and the smaller by Wm. Munroe. The larger vessel Queen Mary has been kept busy lately, carrying produce to the market. She came in on Friday afternoon from New Westminster, heavily laden. H.M.S. Nymphe came out of dock yesterday.

A GRASS fire on the Lansdowne road yesterday burnt over an extent of four acres. The fence caught fire, and people living in the neighborhood prevented any serious damage being done.

COLIC, Cramps and Cholera, Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Summer Complaints, Cuts, Burns, and Bruises, Bites, Stings, and Sunburn can all be promptly relieved by PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer. ONE THING IS CERTAIN, PAIN KILLER KILLS PAIN. Dose—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

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WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT



Doctor Sweany

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All are invited and no Suffering Human Being will be Turned Away.

THE POOR

who call at his offices Fridays are welcome to his treatment free of charge.

What is the Reason of Dr. Sweany's Success, and Why do Sick People of Every Station in Life Crowd His Office Daily?

BECAUSE

First of all he has succeeded in effecting a cure of diseases before which all others stood powerless; and second, he is not only a doctor, but a Christian and a Philanthropist. His fame has preceded him, and the honors he received at the leading Eastern hospitals, as well as in Europe, were the highest ever bestowed upon anybody. To-day his treatment is unsurpassed by any, and he has testimonials to that effect from men of the highest standing in life, as well as from those of a lower station. It is a part of judgment and sense to seek Doctor Sweany first, instead of squandering time and money upon the uncertainties of patent medicines and quack specialists.

All Private Diseases of Men and Women Positively Cured in the Shortest Possible Time.

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN

If you are victims of youthful indiscretions and unnatural losses, if you are on the road to idiocy, insanity and the grave, if gloom and melancholy, morbid fear and unnatural lust preclude your mind, if you are despondent and grieved, if you have lost all energy and ambition, if you have an aversion to society, if your memory is failing and you are unfit for business or study, you should consult Dr. Sweany before it is too late. Get well and be a man.

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If you are suffering from any of the diseases peculiar to your sex, you should call or write to Dr. Sweany, and he will tell you just what can be done for you. He has succeeded in building up the most shattered and broken-down constitutions, and will bring back to you that health, strength and beauty which every woman should possess.

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No poisonous or injurious mineral drugs used, but the medicines are all compounded from the very choicest, purest and most effective medicinal plants, roots and herbs in the whole range of nature, and while their effects are marked and immediately apparent, they do not build up temporarily, but effect permanent as well as perfect cures.

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A FRIENDLY RIVAL. These Canadians who are continually disparaging their own country and making comparisons between it and the United States unfavorable to Canada will perhaps be edified and to some extent, at any rate, reformed if they study carefully the following article from an American newspaper, the Providence Journal.

The British Possessions of North America are especially the scene of agricultural movement and enterprise. But while that is very well understood in this country, it is not generally known that a larger proportion of the agricultural products of that Colony are exported than of the crops of the United States.

It is ten years, says an American contemporary, "since the annexation of Tonquin was made, and seven since French Indo-China was placed on its present footing. The total trade at last accounts was about \$14,000,000 of imports and \$19,000,000 of exports. Of this trade rather less than one-fourth (24 per cent.) was with France, while the French Budget contains as the price of this part of the trade for Cambodia, Cochinchina and Tonquin \$6,263,500—the cost of Tonquin alone being equal to almost the whole value of the imports and twice the value of the exports.

Cuba, almost the only colony left to Spain, is now and has for a long time been, a thorn in the side of the mother country. She and Portugal have lost all their other promising colonies in North and South America.

There must be some reason why these countries failed to be good colonizers. It seems to us that it is because they, in their colonial policy, thought only of their own good and their own aggrandisement. With them a colony was regarded solely in the light of a contributor to the wealth and the greatness of the Mother Country.

linked their boundaries to Asia and Australia, and they aim to compete with our merchants in many other places. No pains should be spared by our agriculturists, and in fact by other industrial classes on this side of the Canadian boundary, to secure for the United States such portions of the trade of the world as should naturally come to us.

These are the reflections and conclusions of a thoughtful and well informed citizen of the United States. He believes that the competition of Canada with the United States in the markets of the world is not by any means to be despised, and he also believes that when the commercial relations of Canada with Great Britain are closer than they are now, this country will be in trade a far more formidable rival to the United States than it is at present.

A NEW KIND OF SPY. There are without doubt among the news caterers for the people of this Dominion some first-class fools. Some of the telegrams that reach us could only have been compiled by persons far advanced toward imbecility. The man who telegraphed from Quebec, "We are informed that Mr. Laurier is followed these times by a sort of detective entrusted with the duty of taking note of all his words and watching all his movements" must have had little sense to get under shelter when it rains.

Every public man who is of any importance has many such "spies" on his track when he goes on a stumping tour; and the politician so far from feeling annoyed to find that they are following him is glad to see them, and if he is wise he endeavors to give them all the assistance he can. The man that the Quebec news monger describes is nothing more or less than a short-hand reporter. He follows the speaker, takes down every word he publicly utters and watches all his movements. What in the world could a mere "spy" find out about Mr. Laurier that he would be afraid to see published to all the world? If the reporter should be such a fool as to telegraph mere impertinences to his paper he would very soon be told that the public felt no interest whatever in what Mr. Laurier said for breakfast, dinner and tea, what he said to the waiters at the hotel or what topics were discussed by him at table or on the street.

It is only right that every word that the Leader of the Opposition says in public should be faithfully reported, and "the fellow at the Dorchester meeting" no doubt did his very best to catch every word Mr. Laurier uttered, and if he reported the speaker fully and accurately he merely did his duty. He no more deserved to be called a spy than the chairman of the meeting or anyone else who attended it. How intelligent editors should pay the slightest attention to the attempt to throw odium on the honest reporter passes our comprehension.

COLONIES.

A colony is to France a very expensive luxury. The French have not yet learned the art of colonization. And it is the same with the Spanish. Both France and Spain have had as good opportunities to plant colonies and to keep them as Great Britain has had. But their colonies have almost without exception been failures, while those of Great Britain have grown into flourishing self-governing communities.

"It is ten years," says an American contemporary, "since the annexation of Tonquin was made, and seven since French Indo-China was placed on its present footing. The total trade at last accounts was about \$14,000,000 of imports and \$19,000,000 of exports. Of this trade rather less than one-fourth (24 per cent.) was with France, while the French Budget contains as the price of this part of the trade for Cambodia, Cochinchina and Tonquin \$6,263,500—the cost of Tonquin alone being equal to almost the whole value of the imports and twice the value of the exports.

There must be some reason why these countries failed to be good colonizers. It seems to us that it is because they, in their colonial policy, thought only of their own good and their own aggrandisement. With them a colony was regarded solely in the light of a contributor to the wealth and the greatness of the Mother Country. The welfare of the colonists was a matter of secondary consideration. This seemed to be the main idea of Great Britain when she first began to plant colonies, but when she, in carrying out that idea, lost her greatest and most valuable colony, she inaugurated another policy, which has proved eminently successful. The good of the colonists became, in time, the main object of Great Britain in dealing with her colonies; advantage to herself was a secondary consideration—an incidental consequence. Great Britain ceased to tax the colonies for her benefit and to regulate their trade for her own enrichment. She, wherever it was possible, gave the colonists complete control of their own affairs. The consequence was that their affection for her remained un-

diminished, or rather it increased in proportion to the relaxation of her rule. Great Britain's colonies to-day are more firmly bound to her by affection and goodwill than they ever were when they were in a state of pupillage—when they were obliged to look to Downing Street for commercial advantages and political concessions. The only change in their relations with the Mother Country that colonists appear to desire is that of closer union, a nearer approach to identity of interest.

In the management of her colonies Great Britain has found the most liberal way to be the best way. The greater confidence she has reposed in their loyalty and the less restraint she has placed upon them the stronger grew the bond which kept them within her Empire. It is singular that other nations have not profited more by her example than they have done.

It cannot be said that the connection between Great Britain and her colonies has been kept up at great cost to the Mother Country. She is so situated that the maintenance of a powerful navy and an army of respectable dimensions is to her a necessity. It is questionable if she were deprived of her colonies to morrow that Great Britain could with safety diminish her expenditure on her army or her navy by a single pound; and there can be no doubt that she is stronger and her importance is enhanced by having friendly communities and open ports in time of war as well as in time of peace in every quarter of the world. And no doubt when occasion requires the colonies will, both with men and treasure, aid her in maintaining her high place in the family of nations.

NOT IMAGINARY BY ANY MEANS.

Our evening contemporary affects to believe that our account of the estimate in which Mr. Laurier is held by many members of the Liberal party is "all imaginary." It ought to know better if it does not. All Liberals are not blind partisans—ready to swear that Mr. Laurier is everything that his admirers and his flatterers describe him to be. There is a good deal of independence of thought left among them. They do not all see Mr. Laurier with the eyes of unthinking admirers or hear him with the ears of worshipping partisans. There are many who take the liberty to judge their leader's public utterances for themselves, and some of them have the courage and the independence to give utterance to the conclusions at which they have arrived. They do not consider that party loyalty requires them to be silent with respect to the quality of Mr. Laurier's speeches. It is just possible that some of them may have uttered their criticisms in the hearing of Conservatives. It is astonishing how soon the estimate which a party forms of its leading men leaks out. One would almost suppose that it is carried by the wind from place to place. It may be that the impression that the Liberals of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces are disappointed in their leader has been borne to the Pacific coast on the wings of an Eastern gale. At any rate, whatever may have been the means of its conveyance, it is here, and we have no doubt that a whisper of it has been heard in the office of the Victoria Times. We will go further and will venture to predict that if Mr. Laurier does not change his tactics, if he does not become more outspoken, more definite in his statements the opinion which is now uttered in private and in whispers will find a voice loud enough to be heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific. What we have said, as many Liberals if they felt free to say what they think would admit, is not the "product of a disordered imagination," but the simple truth moderately expressed. Our contemporary must, of course, keep up its game of bluff a little longer. But the time is, we are convinced, not far off when bluffing on this subject will decide no one.

"THE NEW WOMAN."

Mrs. Ballington Booth, the clever wife of one of the leaders of the Salvation Army, is very hard on the new woman. Mrs. Booth has some notions with respect to the mission of woman on this earth which appear just now in some danger of becoming old-fashioned, if not obsolete. There are, however, some good qualities in the "new woman" to which Mrs. Booth appears to be blind. She in some respects bears a resemblance to the Salvation Army lass. Both are self-reliant and to a considerable extent self-assertive; and both, in doing what they regard as their duty, pay but slight attention to fashion and convention. We are not sure that the Salvation Army has not a greater contempt for what some very genteel people regard as the "proprieties" of society than the "new woman." This is the setting down that Mrs. Ballington Booth gives the "new woman": "The so-called new woman is a very poor copy of a mook man. She is a coarse feminine creature, from whom men and women alike turn with aversion. She imitates the garb and manner of a not over-pious type of man, even while she belittles man in the abstract. She does more; she comes forward to trample on the traditions of our mothers, of the mother who kissed her in the cradle, and made a woman of her. This woman rushes after these idols she sends in her mad, and have aspirations toward motherhood. Such a woman could never be Christianlike, because she is not tender enough. Her mind is too strong to bow down to God. Religion implies obedience and infinite love. Men and women who profess to scorn women, they have dared to question above and that attribute which she claimed, but no man has ever dared to question our inalienable right to love. The tendency of the so-called new woman is to belittle man. She craves emancipation, progression, she says, and in her mad rush after these idols she means to crush and mangle man beneath her chaotic wheels. We women of the Salvation Army, who ourselves have been termed new women, say to this repulsive, revolting creature, whose ideas and aspirations I hope have been exaggerated, "We don't want you among us; our ideal new woman rises 30 man's side, and in turn raises his higher.

ARE THE COLONIES A BURDEN?

In an article on Colonies in yesterday's issue we said: "It is questionable if she were deprived of her colonies to-morrow that Great Britain could with safety diminish her expenditure on her army or her navy by a single pound." In the London Times of the 13th, which came to hand some hours after our yesterday's issue was published, is an article headed "The Navy and the Colonies," containing the following paragraph, which fully confirms what we said in the sentence above quoted: "There seems, moreover, to be some confusion of thought involved in the assumption of the committee that since the navy provides for the defence of the trade, the wealth, and the interests of all parts of the Empire alike, therefore all the constituent parts of the Empire should contribute to the cost of its maintenance. The navy exists primarily for the defence, security, and prosperity of the United Kingdom. The defence, security, and prosperity of the United Kingdom depend on a world-wide maritime commerce. If, solely for the sake of argument, we assume for a moment that no single colony retains its connection with the mother country, it by no means follows that the cost of the naval defence of the United Kingdom, with its world-wide maritime interests, would be reduced to any appreciable extent. We should still be required for the defence of India, and the defence of India, though primarily a military question, is, in the last resort, essentially a naval question. We should still need to maintain freedom of transit for our commerce to all parts of the world; and in order to do this we should still need, as we need at this moment, to maintain undisputed command of the sea. The measure of naval strength required for the defence of the United Kingdom and its commerce is not so much the territorial extent of the Empire or the local defensive needs of its various parts as the naval force of our possible enemies. It is true that the British Navy, while securing the immunity of our own shores from assault and the freedom of our commercial communications, also shields the colonies from serious maritime aggression. But our own maritime interests are so vast, so vital, and so ubiquitous that the incidental defence of the colonies becomes, as it were, a by-product of our own maritime activities, and adds little or nothing to the necessary and inevitable cost of the defensive functions discharged by the British Navy in the direct interests of the United Kingdom. Thus the gratuitous defence of the colonies by the British Navy is perhaps the strongest argument of Imperial sympathy and unity, because the colonies obtain an appreciable advantage at little or no appreciable cost to the mother country. It is certain that the colonies would be less secure if they could no longer rely on the protection of the navy; it is by no means certain that the cost of the naval defence of the United Kingdom and its commerce would be materially diminished if the navy were relieved of the responsibility of defending the colonies. Its strategical disposition would be changed, but its material strength would still be determined as it is at present by the material strength of its possible enemies at sea. It is superior to our possible enemies at sea, the colonies are safe; if we are not superior to our possible enemies at sea, the United Kingdom is not safe. In these circumstances, while we might gladly welcome a voluntary contribution from the colonies towards the cost of naval defence as an earnest of Imperial sympathy and unity, we should certainly hesitate to demand it in the form of a tax or a tribute, or to invite the colonies to share an indefeasible responsibility for the control and disposition of the British Navy.

The Times in this article very effectively disposes of the complaint of the Little England party that the colonies are a burden on the Mother Country, from which she obtains no advantage at all corresponding to the money spent in protecting them. It also shows those colonists who contend that the colonies should contribute towards the expense of defending the Empire in proportion to their wealth and population, that the position they take is not so strong as it at first appears to fair-minded men in the Colonies or the Mother Country; for if whether she possessed colonies or not Great Britain must maintain an army and a navy as large, or nearly as large, as she under her present circumstances finds it necessary to support, the colonies are not to be reproached because they do not voluntarily contribute to the defence of the Empire. The fact is it is easier for Great Britain to protect her commerce and to maintain her place among the nations with colonies than it would be without them. This the Times article makes quite clear.

THE NEW VEHICLE.

The New York horseless delivery wagon has proved a success. It has done its work admirably. It has been kept perfectly under control at all times, and it has threaded its way through crowded streets without hurting anyone and without being itself injured by collisions. It is owned by a large retail dry goods house, and has been used on the busiest thoroughfares. Its motive power is from the combination of air with rectified petroleum, forming a steam, which is stored in a cylinder through which a current of electricity passes, causing a series of explosions. Speed is regulated from the driver's seat by means of a wheel. It can be driven over the ground at a rate from fifteen to twenty miles an hour, and the cost of operating it is less than one cent a mile. It is, we understand, less expensive to drive the vehicle fast than to make it go slow. It is, however, a pretty expensive carriage, as its cost was somewhere about \$1,500. These horseless carriages are now used pretty extensively in Paris for business purposes, and have been found to do their work well. The petroleum motor appears to be the favorite. The carriage is light and perfectly noiseless, and a quantity of oil can be carried sufficient to operate the machine for five days. The horseless carriage is evidently going to be the vehicle of the future for purposes for which horses and carriages of different kinds are now cheaper than they are now, and the ingenious inventor will be able to adapt them to almost every purpose. One effect that the horseless carriage will have if its use becomes general will be to compel the author-

ities to make good roads and to keep them smooth, for although the horseless carriage can be driven over rough pavements and uneven roads it will be to the interest of their owners to have the roads on which they travel as smooth as possible so that there may be a minimum of wear and tear of the expensive machines. The use of bicycles, as we understand, is having this effect in many places.

INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS.

In the international contests held in New York on the 21st, the American athletes it appears carried all before them. The contest was between the teams of the London and New York Athletic Clubs. The English competitors were unable to gain a first place in any one of eleven contests. The contests, it is said, were conducted with perfect fairness in the presence of some fifteen thousand spectators. One description says: "The meeting to-day can be put down as the best managed affair of the kind that has ever taken place in this country; not a soul was allowed inside the fence who was not an official of the games." The English took their defeat in a manly way and the English newspapers bear willing testimony to the fairness of the contests. Here are some of the notices which appeared in the London papers of the next day: "The Standard said: It is impossible to conceive of anything more disastrous than the experience of the English athletes. It would be preposterous to attempt to explain away such a defeat. Even if all our best men had been present and in the finest condition, they would have stood little chance against opponents who showed such unquestionable superiority. The Americans probably have the finest team of athletes the world has ever seen. Any true sportsman would not begrudge them the unqualified praise to which they are justly entitled. The Daily News—It is a comfort to feel that one has been beaten fairly. The victory of the New York club was no chance victory. The more we have of these contests the better. Who knows that Bunker Hill may not be wiped out by this high jump? The Daily Telegraph—The New Yorkers won on their merits without a shadow of doubt, but the London Athletic club may justly feel that in this instance its reputation was hazarded in a highly unsatisfactory manner, owing to the absence of some of its best men. The Chronicle—The unequal conditions owing to the climate is the only consolation that can be obtained. The beating is certainly without a parallel in the history of international sport.

"ONTARIO, ONTARIO!"

It is somewhat amusing to find that the running fire of jokes directed against Mr. J. D. Edgar as the author of the famous campaign song "Ontario, Ontario" has missed its mark. It turns out that the accomplished member for West Ontario is not the author of that song. Mr. J. W. Bengough has written a letter in which he claims to be the author of the poem. The genial J. W. writes: "While it was a mere political jest to charge you with the authorship of 'Ontario, Ontario,' it was well enough to meet the charge with a good-natured laugh, but now that the Conservative press of Quebec seem disposed to make a serious matter of it, I think you ought to make it known that I and not you deserve whatever praise or blame attaches to the writing of the song in question." If it had been known that Bengough, of Grip, was the author of that burlesque no one would have thought of laughing at its author and it would have had no political weight whatever. Attributing its authorship to a prominent member of the Liberal party was by no means a bad joke, to which that member's silence gave point and political effect. If Mr. Edgar had denied the soft impeachment and had been able to point to the editor of Grip as its author, "Ontario, Ontario" would long ago have been consigned to the limbo of lection rhymes and campaign squibs.

COWICHAN-ALBERNI.

TO THE EDITOR:—A leading article in last Saturday's Province on the Cowichan-Alberni candidates seems written with the object of inducing us to return Mr. Huff of Alberni, in preference to Mr. Halded of the district, and gives certain reasons in support of its view. 1. The Province considers the majority of the present government sufficient as it stands. If there is any force in this reason, knowing as we do the estimation in which the Province holds the government, it must mean that Mr. Huff will be in opposition. If so, he must at present be trimming, as he has I believe, come forward as an independent supporter of that government. 2. Because there is little to choose between the two candidates, and I shall only say that in mine one of them has very little reason to feel flattered at the comparison. 3. Because one member is quite enough for Cowichan, and it would be better to have an expedient for the Cowichan farmers to give the other to Alberni, whose gold would go to purchase the produce of the Cowichan district. These last reasons seem to me to be mere clap-trap. The government in—shall we say its wisdom—chooses to tack together for representative purposes two districts situated at opposite sides of Vancouver Island, with few interests in common and no direct means of communication, one of them an old established and populated district and the other the opposite, and the Province cordially proposes that the former, which has for a long period returned two members, should give up one of them to the latter. I say give up, because we of Cowichan have the decision practically in our power, and because Mr. Huff is practically without any interest here. We should be I think, rather on the soft side if we were to listen to such a proposition. To reverse the old saying in Ireland, "he who calls the tune ought to pay the piper." Let those who formed the Alberni district for representation give them a member by all means; but if we let them have one of ours, later on when they are separated, as they are certain to be before long, we may find it pretty difficult to get him back, and shall look rather foolish when we are left with one member instead of two as a reward for our generosity. As for Alberni gold coming to buy Cowichan produce, I will only remark that that

produce would either have to be shipped round the southern end of Vancouver Island or be taken to Nanaimo and hauled forty or fifty miles over a bush wagon track. Our farmers are greater fools than I take them for if they allow the Province to humbug them by such reasoning as this. Yours faithfully, EDWARD MUSGRAVE

Duncan, Sept. 24.

THE CIVIC COAL PURCHASE.

TO THE EDITOR:—The letter of Messrs. Spratt & Macaulay in your issue of yesterday does not set forth the facts of the case with regard to the civic coal purchase, which are in accordance with the statements made in our official sources by Ald. Macmillan in his letter to the Times of the 20th instant. That letter gave the case—not mine and they, as well as anyone else, are referred to it for full information. If Messrs. Spratt & Macaulay offered a concession of 25 per cent. It does not appear in the records, otherwise Ald. Macmillan would have stated it. Perhaps, as I am only an onlooker (with some knowledge of the facts), I had no business to meddle between two aldermen; and as in doing so I have used language tending to annoy the business people who are alluded to in it, I sincerely regret it. But as I do not see anything unfair, I could not stand by and see Ald. Macmillan's charges and statements, even although I knew perfectly well he was only copying the tactics of the cattle fish or skunk in getting rid of its enemies, while raising this dust about "civic coal purchases," in order to obscure people's sight when looking into the shabby looking shoddy of that sewer pipe order of the city. D. CARTWRIGHT

THE "AMERICA'S" CUP.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—A New York paper says that the Valkyrie III will be put back in dock at that port to remain there all winter. She will sail trial races with the Distant Shore, the new challenger, next year and if the Defender beats the latter the Valkyrie will be the Defender for the cup. All arrangements have been made to this end.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Evening Post says to-day: "It is known that Lord Dunsaville still believes the Valkyrie faster than the Defender and that with a clear course he thinks she should win in the kind of weather which prevailed the last two days of this year's series of races. He wants to race against the Defender again for the America's cup and will probably be accommodated. It would, however, be impossible for the New York Yacht Club to race against the Valkyrie for the cup until the race with the Distant Shore has been decided, as Mr. Ross and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club have the prior right. But there is no reason why the Valkyrie should not sail for the cup after the Distant Shore has been disposed of and this has been decided. The question of a course has also been satisfactorily arranged. Lord Dunsaville is willing to accept the statement of the committee that they will do their best to keep the Distant Shore clear. The Defender will be chosen to race against the Distant Shore and the Valkyrie, as the owners are convinced that this latest creation of Herreshoff is the fastest yacht afloat—as one yachtman expressed himself, 'She is a work of art.' Lord Dunsaville's object in having the Valkyrie III winter on this side of the Atlantic is to silence those of his critics who have asserted that he was afraid to meet the Defender again. There has been a great deal of talk about special races between the two vessels. If anybody wants the Valkyrie to race, she will be sailed. If the Defender goes to the Mediterranean, the Valkyrie will go there also."

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Yachting World, in its issue to-day, says that Herbert Moir, who proposed to build a syndicate yacht to challenge for the America's cup, has been almost inundated with letters from writers who offer to subscribe towards the project sums varying from \$2,500 to \$5,000. Already more than \$15,000 has been offered.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Sept. 26.—Mr. Grant, secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, asked by a representative of the Associated Press to-day regarding the rumors that a race will be sailed this season between the Defender and Valkyrie III in American waters, said no challenge had been given or accepted by Lord Dunsaville as far as official knowledge had reached the Royal Yacht Squadron, for any race between the two boats named. In his opinion it is not likely that the Valkyrie III will sail again in American waters this year, seeing that a portion of her crew are already in England and Lord Dunsaville is starting for home.

THE GREATEST MINING BOOM.

SEATTLE, Sept. 27.—"The greatest mining boom ever seen is bound to visit America in the near future," said William Woodruff, of Chicago, at the Occidental last evening. "Mr. Woodruff has come to the Coast to look into some mining interests for himself and other Chicago capitalists. 'The fact is,' continued he, 'that there are no other kinds of business to go into, with a prospect of making money, and you will see everybody turning their attention to mining. In the great European cities the boom is already on, and mining stocks are in big demand. The French and English especially are going into the speculation. 'The present administration by the abandonment of protection destroyed the manufacturers. Merchants only bought what they had to have, and the three years of inactivity have left things in such a state that there is little demand and factories were compelled to start up. But the truth is that times are as bad as ever and will be until a change of administration. Money is really harder to get, and as I said before, the general poor prospects are going to drive all of the money into mining.' Mr. Woodruff has some mines in view in British Columbia, which he will visit in a few days.

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