

A MISTAKEN NOTION.

It is said that the labor organizations of Canada, as well as those of Australia and the Cape of Good Hope, are opposed to the General Booth's colonization scheme. It is difficult to understand why they are so. The General does not propose to establish his colonies in or near the cities, neither are his colonists to engage in mechanical occupations. The colonists are to be in the country and the colonists are to cultivate the land. Instead, then, of being the rivals and competitors of the members of labor organizations the Salvation colonists will, in proportion to their numbers, help to give employment to the mechanics of the towns and cities of the Dominion.

It does not require long experience of the country or any very unusual powers of observation to see that what Canada chiefly wants is more tillers of the soil. There are in the Dominion hundreds of millions of acres of wild land capable of cultivation. If these immense areas were under cultivation, cities, towns and villages would spring up in what is now wilderness, and in each of them there would be employment for men of the different trades. This is what has taken place in the United States. Hundreds of thousands of mechanics can and do now get employment in regions which within the memory of man still living were an unproductive wilderness. To oppose bringing into the country such immigrants as General Booth proposes to settle in his over-sea colonies, appears to us a very shortsighted policy indeed. The more immigrants of the right sort that can be induced to settle in the waste places of Canada, for the purpose of cultivating them, the better for the inhabitants of the older parts of the country.

POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES SUSPENDED.

We very much regret to learn that the Postmaster of this city has received a telegram from the Postmaster-General to suspend all the employees who did not report for duty on Thursday morning. Considering that the strike lasted only a few hours and that the employees went back to work as soon as they were advised to do so by those whose counsel they sought, this will be regarded as very severe treatment indeed. According to our special correspondent's telegram it lay altogether with the Post Office Department whether the men received their money or not. It is difficult to see why they did not receive the provisional allowance long ago, especially as in July they were promised it in a few days. It seems to us that if there was ever a case in which discontented employees should be treated with consideration it is this of the post office employees of Victoria. The pay they received was hardly sufficient to keep soul and body together, and the small addition that was promised them was withheld in a manner that must have appeared to them capricious and unjust. That persons possessing the least spirit should become restless under such treatment was to be expected, and when it is known that they are to be deprived of the pittance they are entitled to because they attempted to take the only means that appeared to them open to get what they believed and what others believe was honestly their due, the sympathy which is felt for them will, we have no doubt, be strongly expressed.

The friends of the Government are by the act of the Postmaster-General placed in a very unpleasant position. They and the Government which they support will be held responsible for the course pursued by the Postmaster-General, though it is more than probable his colleagues know nothing about what he has done, and it is certain that the friends of the Government here do not approve of the action he has taken. If Sir Adolphe Caron tried to do as much damage as he possibly could to the

Government of which he is a member in this city he could not do it more effectively than by treating these unfortunate post office officials harshly. People generally do not want to distinguish between a departmental scandal and an act of the Government.

"WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?"

The Montreal Star, commenting on Mr. Laurier's tour in the West and Northwest, asks very pertinently, "What will the harvest be?" The answer of good Grits, if they say what they think, will not doubt be, "It was to raise a crop of votes that the seed was sown, but it is to be feared that the greater part of it was so light that it had not weight enough to reach the soil in which it was expected to germinate. There are, we feel quite sure, very few indeed who really believe that Mr. Laurier's mission to the West will be productive of substantial benefit to the people. There was too much chaff in the seed sown by Mr. Laurier and his co-laborers for any reasonable person to expect that it will bear a crop of any value to the people. This is evidently the opinion of the Star. It says: "Yet if the crop that the Liberal tonics have been so industriously sowing, falls, the character of the tariff seed may well be doubted with the disaster. It is overlaid with the chaff of free trade delusion, and is poorer than poverty in living grains of marketable fact. Sheer nonsense it is to a practical politician to talk free trade in Canada to-day; and it does not make it sense for them to assure the people that they do not mean a word of it—now."

What kind of changes will he make in the present schedule? Will his "incidental protection" keep our industries at home? It is useless for the Liberal press to meet such questions as these by claiming, firstly, that his policy is perfectly clear, and, secondly, that it is nobody's business if it is not. It must strike the Liberal organs as very singular that every independent newspaper and every sensible man who is not blinded by party has the same thing to say of Mr. Laurier's neat and pretty orations. Their verdict is with great unanimity: "There is nothing in them."

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

A political campaign is in full blast in nearly every part of the United States. In a few days there will be elections in a large proportion of the States of the Union. Our neighbors are keen politicians, but it can hardly be said that, as a rule, they take wide views of political matters or that they are very well informed on the questions of the day. It seems to us that quite a considerable proportion of the newspapers of the United States have no other object than to misinform their readers on political subjects. The most absurd theories are advocated by them and their editors take good care that, facts as they state them shall conform to those theories.

The personal element enters very largely into American politics. Too many electors are asked to vote for men rather than for principles, and if what the politicians say of each other is true there are very few of them fitted to be entrusted with power. It is not only of local politicians who aspire to small offices of little consequence that hard things are said, but candidates for the highest offices are denounced in the strongest terms by newspapers occupying a high position. The candidature of Senator Hill for the office of Governor of the great state of New York is a case in point. If Mr. Hill is the man he is represented to be by such papers as the New York Times and Harper's Weekly, it is a wonder that he has the effrontery to ask decent people for their votes. He is described as the unscrupulous instrument of an abominable organization which is the patron of every corrupt Democratic politician and every rascally civil and municipal servant in the state and the city. Harper's Weekly, speaking of the impudence of Hill in asking the electors to vote for him, says:

Every well-informed person knows that there is not a member of the Democratic party who has done it more harm than Hill—not even Gorman, which is saying much; that Hill's political methods may sometimes have helped him, but so much as finally demoralize and ruin any party; that he has always been ready to sacrifice anything to his selfish ambition; that if two years ago he had succeeded by his "snare" scheme to obtain the Presidential nomination the party would have been utterly wrecked; that by forcing Maynard upon his party in the State he put it in the most vulnerable position, and rushed it into the most humiliating defeat it had suffered for many and many a year; that the last National Democratic Convention treated him with a contempt never before visited upon any prominent Democrat in nomination for the Presidency, choosing his competitor against the unanimous voice of the delegation from his own State; that he was excluded from the Democratic caucus of the Senate because of his open treachery to the leading Democratic measure; that, in general, he is the recognized patron and representative of all that is selfish, unscrupulous, tricky, and demoralizing in politics, and that the Democratic party cannot support him without making its own his record and the political tendencies he stands for.

This would be considered very strong denunciation from any journal, but coming from Harper's Weekly, which is studiously moderate in the expression of its opinions, it has peculiar force. It, too, one of the most respectable and highest-toned American newspapers expresses itself in this way, what may we expect from ordinary political organs that are not restrained by scruples and that have no reputation for fairness and decency to lose? The Weekly expresses the opinions of a very large number of highly intelligent United States Democratic electors who are doing their best to secure the defeat of Hill. The condition of the Democratic party in the state of New York represents its condition in many other states. It is a divided party, and the opposing party is closely united. It is not hard to predict the result of a contest carried on under such conditions. The Democrats are almost sure to be beaten. It is reasonably certain that they will come out of the contest a "very

severely punished party," punished for their want of unity and of fidelity to their principles. If the constitution of the United States were like that of Canada the Democrats would have but a very short lease of power, but no matter how badly they are routed at the polls they are certain to hold office for more than two years longer. Those two years may be regarded as years of grace—a season in which they can repent and reform.

A WELCOME VISIT.

The citizens of Victoria will no doubt give the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen a warm reception and a hearty welcome. They are loyal subjects of Queen Victoria, and they will enthusiastically accord to her Representative the honor which is his due. Lord Aberdeen will find that the inhabitants of this city of the farthest West are as warmly attached to their Sovereign and to the Mother Country as are those of any city in the heart of the Empire. They are proud of their British descent and they have the highest appreciation of British connection. His Excellency will, we think, find the Colonians British to the backbone. Distances have increased rather than diminished their affection for the Old Land, and their estimate of the value of the institutions, the traditions and the privileges they have derived from her.

The Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen are welcome to Victoria for their own sakes. Wherever they have been in this Dominion they have won the respect and esteem of Canadians. It is easily seen that their object is to do good to the country. They use their talents for the benefit of the community in which they live. Thoughtful Canadians appreciate what they are doing to promote the material and moral well-being of the people. The citizens of Victoria are delighted to have Lord and Lady Aberdeen among them, and will no doubt do all in their power to make their stay in the city pleasant. Their only regret is that their honored visitors were not able to come to the Coast at a more propitious season, so that they might see their city at its best. As it is, it is to be hoped that His Excellency and Lady Aberdeen will enjoy their visit, and take away with them a good impression of Victoria.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

The sad story of the landslide at Shooshaie Bay is another proof that truth is often stranger than fiction. The novelist who would introduce into his story such a scene as took place on that stormy Monday morning would be accused of harrowing the feelings of his readers by inventing a situation too horrible and too improbable to have ever been witnessed in real life. Who could imagine the little settlement being broken up by such an awful tragedy? The land on which the houses of the settlers were built loosened from the rock on which it rested, rushing down to the sea like an avalanche, and the settlers themselves buried in the ruins. A more horrible fate than that of poor Kipling cannot be imagined. Pinned to the ground by the fallen timber and debris he watched the coral slide slowly but steadily rising. He could do nothing himself to escape it, and the efforts of his friends were in vain. Still the tide crawled in upon him, reaching higher and higher. The unhappy man must have died a hundred deaths in as many minutes. The efforts to rescue him were vain. Kipling must be left where he was to be drowned before the eyes of his friends or the imprisoned limb must be removed from his body. Was there ever an alternative more horrible? Those who had to make the decision were in a position scarcely less dreadful than that of the doomed man. There was no time to lose in deliberation. Every second was precious. The decision arrived at was the only reasonable one. There was some hope of saving Kipling's life if the imprisoned foot were cut off. Death was certain to overtake him if he was allowed to remain where he was a few moments longer. There were no surgical instruments at hand; there was not even a chance to use the rough tools the rescuers had effectively. The man was liberated after having endured an age of torture. That he did not survive his liberation long is what might be expected. The whole scene was very dramatic, and would, if described in a work of fiction, be pronounced altogether unreal. Truth was in this case stranger than the boldest fiction.

ANTI-TOXINE.

The new cure for diphtheria appears to be working satisfactorily. It has been tried in many hospitals both in Europe and America. The conclusion arrived at seems to be that it is not a preventive of the disease. It does not act as the vaccine matter acts with respect to the smallpox. But when it is administered to persons suffering from the disease, particularly in its earlier stages, the best results follow. Professor Virchow, an eminent German physician, says that the anti-toxine treatment "has the effect of protecting the person treated from diphtheria for weeks and possibly for months, but that it remains to be demonstrated whether the effect is permanently or really curative."

To produce the best results the anti-toxine should be administered when the disease first shows itself. When this is done the patient is almost sure to recover, but when the disease is well advanced recovery is not so certain. This must be borne in mind when considering the examples given of hospital treatment. In many of those treated the disease had arrived at such a stage that a cure would be almost a miracle; but even with this drawback the diminution of mortality is most remarkable. In the children's hospital at Paris, where in the preceding

four years there had been 3,971 cases with a mortality of 51.71 per cent., in the six months ending July 24 there were in the hospital 448 cases, and the anti-toxine treatment reduced the mortality to 24 per cent. Under the old treatment more than half of the diphtheria cases died; when the anti-toxine was used less than a fourth of the cases were fatal. And it must be remembered that many of the latter cases were past cure when they entered the hospital. "During the same period in another Paris hospital there were 500 cases treated in the old way, and 316 of 63 per cent. were fatal. In the Emperor and Empress Frederick hospital at Berlin, where the record for three years had shown a mortality of about 40 per cent. in 1,087 cases, the use of anti-toxine for five months of this year reduced the mortality to 14 per cent. or to 11 per cent. if certain cases already moribund when the remedy was applied be excepted." The difference of mortality here is very striking. In the former example considerably more than one-half the patients died, while in the latter, owing to the use of anti-toxine, the mortality was less than one-eighth. There are American physicians now in Europe who are making a special study of the effect of anti-toxine as a cure for diphtheria. One of them has already reported favorably of it. The remedy has been used in only one of the United States hospitals as yet, and in that but two patients have been inoculated. We have not heard of its being tried in any Canadian institution.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

We are much pleased to find that the proposal to make manual training a part of the public school work in this Province has been so well received. Not a few of the citizens of Victoria are quite enthusiastic in its favor, and we have no doubt that the reform would be welcome in the other cities of the Province. As there are many who want information as to how the system works, we publish for their benefit the following letter, which has been sent to the Minister of Education. It can readily be seen that the writer is a shrewd, practical man, who thoroughly understands the subject on which he writes:

In the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, ten years ago Robert Gordon's college, a school for boys, decided to start technical classes. With that end in view one of the large store-rooms in the basement of one of the several buildings was cleared out, six double joiners' benches were put in, and complete sets of joiners' tools were got and a stock of the various sizes and kinds of lumber. A first-class millwright and general joiner was the first instructor, and he with six boys started what has now become the most important feature in a school of about one hundred boys. So successful were these six and so great was the rush of applications every year that every possible corner was filled up and new buildings erected. The joiner's shop (now saw mill machinery and other necessary attachments, but the boys handling tools are last year's or those who have completely mastered the use of the hand tools. All kinds of doors, windows, chairs, tables and fancy cabinet work are turned out in a surprising fashion. Repairs, new desks, etc., etc., required in the school are made by these boys. In the engineering department three lathes, a drilling machine, all the necessary tools, and a blacksmith's forge comprised the original equipment of the shop. The Albion Ironworks machine shop is certainly far behind in the number of lathes, tools and small machinery. Several of their latest lathes and tools are last year's or those who have completely mastered the use of the hand tools. Plumbing, painting, bootmaking and tailoring are also taught in like manner. When advisable the boys are taken in sets through the foundries, machine shops, planing mills, or wherever any special piece of work in their department is being operated upon and everything of the kind as the work progresses. The applications are always far ahead of the openings in all the branches. Each boy is given the option of choosing any one branch he thinks himself fitted for, but the instructor has the right to reject him if he proves himself unfit after a fair trial. One hour a day is devoted to these classes, and it is now that nearly all the boys in a class go to some of the branches; those who do not go are generally studying some extra subject which they do during that hour.

On leaving the school these boys having the necessary certificate of fitness from their instructor are taken into whatever trade they follow up as second year's apprentices, which is a most decided advantage, as they escape all the dirty work and drudgery of the first year and have the benefit of the increased wages. In a girls' school a similar course is followed. Baking and cooking, plain and fancy, washing, starching, ironing, knitting, mending and dressmaking are carried on as regular classes. At night the same arrangement is gone through to still larger classes, generally working people or those otherwise engaged. At still another school, a high school, the girls, or rather young women, when they are thoroughly grounded in practical domestic economy. Cloth for clothing and ordinary household wares of all kinds are brought into the school and the material used in the making thoroughly explained. Every board school teacher one or more of the subjects taught by the schools I have referred to, but time and space forbid me going into detail. Besides these day classes a few of the fifteen night schools have the same thing in operation in various degrees, some of their subjects being 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade fresh hand model, geometry, and perspective drawing, building construction, machine and architectural drawing and design, sign, sound, heat, light, chemistry, etc., etc. Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dundee are ahead of Aberdeen in this respect, having

started much earlier. All through England and Wales are cities having the schools, the finest being in the city of Bradford. Hoping my remarks may be of some service to you, I am, Sir, yours faithfully, J. W. CAREY.

THE LATE COMTE DE PARIS.

We are informed that immediately after the death of the Comte de Paris Colonel Wm. Ludlow, C.E.U.S.A., military attaché of the U.S. embassy, London, and later Colonel A. J. Gordon Kane, an officer in the National Guard of the State of Washington, had selected and designed a wreath to be placed on the bier of Comte de Paris, late U.S.V., and decided to attend the funeral as representative of the Military Order of the Legion. Subsequently, Colonel Ludlow was informed by the ambassador that he could not (without giving offence to the French government) attend in his official capacity, and as Colonel Ludlow could not give himself up to the service, he was not present. And as there was not sufficient time intervening to enable Lieut.-Colonel Kane to cable to Olympia and ascertain the views of the Adjutant-General and the Governor of the District of Columbia, he was not present. It should be borne in mind that, owing to the illness of the Comte de Paris being an exiled prince, formerly expelled from France, Comte de Paris could not be present, and otherwise than they did, without special instructions from their immediate superiors. No member of the present British government was present to represent the English people, and those members of the English family present, or personally represented, took special care to announce that the late Comte de Paris was a cousin and relative of the late Comte de Paris. Four days after the funeral the Recorder-in-Chief of the City of London requested Colonel Ludlow by letter to place a suitable wreath on the bier. This request came, however, too late. In

his letter to Colonel Ludlow, Colonel Nicholson said of the Comte de Paris: "He was a man of intense devotion to our cause, and he should receive such fitting evidence of our appreciation of him as a man and soldier as our good judgment would dictate."—From the New York Army and Navy Journal.

CANADIANS IN THE ARMY.

Captain H. C. Carey, Royal Engineers, who was educated at the Royal Military College, Kingston, and who is a son of Mr. J. W. Carey of this city, has been posted to Bermuda for duty on arrival in England from Bermuda. A Canadian has recently been appointed as senior military chaplain to the Halifax Garrison. This gentleman, who ranks as a Colonel, is Rev. W. H. Bullock, M. A. He is a brother of the Rev. E. H. Bullock, D. D., C. L., chaplain to the forces, first-class retired pay, honorary chaplain to the Queen's Own Rifles, and chaplain to the Queen's Own Rifles, who has been senior chaplain to the forces in Alderston, and who was appointed to take over the duties of his calling at Nova Scotia on December 1. He was educated at King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, and worked as a missionary in the backwoods of Canada for three years. He was appointed to be an army chaplain under the present Chaplain General, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1888, and after five years of useful work he was posted to the cavalry barracks at Alderston, being afterwards transferred to North Camp. After duty at several stations, active service came to his lot in 1886, when he was appointed senior military chaplain to the expeditionary force, under Sir Gerald Graham, to Bosnia. He especially distinguished himself in that campaign; received special mention in dispatches, and was promoted into the first class, receiving also the medal and clasp and Khedive's star.

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WE ARE NOT going to say anything about "After the Ball," etc. We're just going to mention that Cork-Soled Boots are a great thing to keep your feet warm and dry. Get a pair; the price is all right. A. B. ERSKINE, corner Government and Johnson Streets.

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MOUKDEN NEXT.

Japanese Advancing With Cleverness and a Great Battle Expected Next Week.

Port Arthur Reported Fallen—Claim to Have Scored One Victory.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Central Press reports that the capture of Port Arthur leaves the road to Moukden clear for the Japanese. Marshal Yamagata is expected to be within striking distance of Moukden by November 10. It is believed that the city is held by a very large but untrained and poorly equipped force. The Japanese legation has this day dated Tokio to-day: The first army, Commander Marshal Yamagata, is in possession of Fong Fang Chen and has defeated the Chinese, who are forming a second army, under Marshal Oyama, attacking Kinohow. Both Tallien and Arthur are in a critical condition. YOKOHAMA, Nov. 2.—The Japanese captured Port Arthur, where Chinese great numbers were killed and the city where the largest men-of-war were docked. It was strongly fortified under supervision of Col. Van Hanneken and was considered almost impregnable by sea, although it was attacked by the Japanese had been neglected. For weeks the Japanese had been making the fort, being greatly assisted by very careful surveys made by a Japanese expedition two years ago. The capture of Port Arthur is a tremendous blow to the seriousness of which cannot be estimated. China has practically lost her harbors of refuge in the north, and the Japanese have a magnificent base for naval operations, and will on the opposite promontory, being on the sea, will be seriously threatened. The Japanese fleet is now moving with all speed on the coast of Korea. One force of Japanese, it is further reported, will attack Kinohow Asoy, while another will attack Fong Whang. Both places held by strong forces of Chinese. The news are confident of victory. SHANGHAI, Nov. 2.—It is announced that the native papers that the Chinese have recaptured Kienlin Chwang and that the Chinese fleet is now on the coast of Korea. The Chinese fleet is now moving with all speed on the coast of Korea. One force of Japanese, it is further reported, will attack Kinohow Asoy, while another will attack Fong Whang. Both places held by strong forces of Chinese. The news are confident of victory.

Small bodies of Chinese have attacked several Russian frontier towns, and they seized a quantity of arms and ammunition. In another case the Chinese were pursued with a loss of sixty men. HANGZHOU, Nov. 1.—The Japanese placed three bridges across the Yalu river and 15,000 Japanese soldiers are reported to be in China. CHIEF ROY, Nov. 2.—Admiral Fremantle commanding the British fleet, has returned from Tientsin, where he paid a visit to the Chinese Viceroy, the Marquis of Hung Chang. The viceroy generally refused to buy the Centurian and three other ships of the British squadron. When Admiral Fremantle is holding off higher price.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A special to World from Tokyo says: The British secretly asked the King of Korea to send Port Hamilton in exchange for assistance of the British government. HONORE MERCIER'S AMBITION. MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—(Special)—At the solemn tolling of the bells of all the Roman Catholic churches, the French-Canadian day buried with the remains of late Honore Mercier whatever hope had entertained of a French-Canadian republic in America, an idea which the dead has worked strenuously to keep alive. The funeral procession was not so large as expected, but numbers of thousands and five thousand. Crowds on the sidewalks and lighters in the streets and on the roofs watched the party with passive interest. The pallbearers were: Sir Alexander G. Loyal, Hon. Laurier, Hon. H. G. Loche, Hon. Laurier, Hon. F. G. Marchand, Mayor Desautels of St. Hyacinthe, Jas. McShane, J. B. Bourgeois of Three Rivers, Robt. Mack L. O. David, Hon. P. Garneau.

DEATH IN THE QUEUE. NANKING, Nov. 2.—(Special)—A Chinaman engaged in brushing on flat cars on E. & N. railway at Northford met death a peculiar manner this morning. Slipped from the end of the car near the engine fall on the track and would have escaped but for his queue, for as he rolled away in the track his long braid of hair caught the brake and the Mongolian was dragged under the wheels, which passed over his body, derailing the car and killing the man instantly. No blame is attached to anyone. Miss Lillie Wille, the young lady who reported to have broken her neck by a fall from a veranda, has been seriously injured. Beyond a severe shock she escaped, and will be all right in a few days.

ALBERT BAY. ALBERT BAY, Oct. 31.—(Special)—News of the disaster at Shooshaie bay, no doubt fully reported at Victoria, has made a sad sensation here, where Kipling's remains arrived to-night on the Evangelist. Miss Beuching, our popular lady missionary, returned to-day from Fort Rupert where she has been doing some good work. The schooner Lincoln, of Seattle, sailed here on her way to Alaska on Monday, with all well on board. A number of our people who have been laid up a few days with colds, are able get around again.

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The Japanese legation has this dispatch dated Tokyo to-day: The first army, under Commander Marshal Yamagata, has got possession of Fong Fang Chen and has defeated the Chinese, who are fleeing. The second army, under Marshal Oyama, is attacking Kinohow. Both Tullien and Port Arthur are in a critical condition.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 2.—The Japanese have captured Port Arthur, where China's only great arsenal was located and the only place where the largest men-of-war could be docked. It was thought fortified under the supervision of Col. Van Hammett, and was considered almost impregnable by land or sea, although it was said the land defenses had been neglected. For weeks past the Japanese had been making their way toward the fort, being greatly assisted by very careful surveys made by a Japanese expedition two years ago. The capture of Port Arthur is a tremendous blow to China, the seriousness of which cannot be over-estimated. China has practically only two harbors of refuge in the north, Port Arthur and Weihaiwei. At the former only had she a dock accommodating the largest men-of-war, for Weihaiwei is simply a harbor, and the only other dock is the small one at Taku. With Port Arthur in their possession the Japanese have a magnificent base for naval operations, and Weihaiwei, on the opposite promontory, being only five hours' steaming off, will be seriously threatened, while the chances of landing troops at Shanghai will be greatly increased. In every way, therefore, the capture of Port Arthur was of vital importance to China. It is stated that Port Arthur has been thoroughly investigated by the Japanese, who are now moving with all speed on Moukden. One force of Japanese, while another will attack Kinohow Aoy, while another will attack Fong Wang. Both places are held by strong forces of Chinese. The Japanese are confident of victory.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 2.—It is announced in the native papers that the Chinese troops have recaptured Kienlin Chang after desperate fighting. The Japanese are said to have been driven out of the place with the loss of 3,000 killed and wounded. Upon good authority it is reported that the Japanese are leaving Port Arthur and its vicinity.

Japanese warships were sighted off Weihaiwei Sunday, and the Chinese fleet went out in pursuit. Not finding the enemy, the Chinese fleet returned and left Weihaiwei again Wednesday, their destination being unknown.

Small bodies of Chinese have attacked several Russian frontier towns, and in one they seized a quantity of arms and ammunition. In another case the Chinese were repulsed with a loss of sixty men.

TIENTSIN, Nov. 2.—The Japanese have placed three bridges across the Yalu river, and 15,000 Japanese soldiers are reported to be in China.

CHANG POU, Nov. 2.—Admiral Fremantle, commanding the British fleet, has returned from Tientsin, where he paid a visit to Li Hong Chang. The victory gravely offered to buy the Contraband and three other warships of the British squadron. When the admiral explained that the sale of the vessels would be impossible, the victory proffered in his offer. The Chinese imagine that Admiral Fremantle is holding off for a higher price.

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DEATH IN THE QUEUE. NANAIMO, Nov. 2.—(Special)—A Chinaman engaged in brackling on flat cars on the E. & N. railway at Northfield met death in a peculiar manner this morning. Slipping from the end of the car near the engine he fell on the track and would have escaped but for his queue, for as he rolled away from the track his long braid of hair caught in the buckle and the Chinaman was dragged under the wheels, which passed over his body, derailling the car and killing the man instantly. No blame is attached to anyone.

Miss Lilla White, the young lady who was reported to have broken her neck by a fall from a veranda, proves not to have been seriously injured. Beyond a severe shock she escaped, and will be all right in a few days.

ALBERT BAY. ALBERT BAY, Oct. 31.—(Special)—News of the disaster at Shocastic bay, no doubt fully reported at the rest of the country on the coast here, where Kipling's remains arrived to-night on the Evangelina. Miss Beuching, our popular lady missionary, returned to-day from Fort Rupert, where she has been doing some good work. The schooner Lincoln, of Seattle, called here on her way to Alaska on Monday, with all well on board. A number of our people who have been laid up a few days with colds, are able to get around again.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 2.—(Special)—Samuel Wilson, the freak journalist, is walking around the world as the representative of a syndicate of English and Australian papers, writes to the Free Press from Hawk Lake, Ont., under date of October 29, saying he is making good progress. He will lecture for charity here.

Fremont Davis, of British Columbia, passed through the city this evening en route to the coast.

Percy B. Neale, who was arrested in London, England, on several charges of defrauding the Canadian customs department was brought before Justice Richardson at Regina, and charged with theft from the government of sums amounting to \$6,976.50. The prisoner has also restored \$4,750 of this sum. Neale pleaded guilty and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Full returns of the balloting in West Calgary on Wednesday show that Critchley is elected by a majority of one.

Henry Krueger, a settler on the Calgary & Edmonton railway, has beaten all records by growing 204 bushels of oats from one acre.

The weather to-day throughout the Northwest and western section of Manitoba was cloudy and cool. A cold wave started from Prince Albert last night and will probably reach here during to-night or to-morrow.

The thermometer registered 29 degrees of frost at Prince Albert, this morning. The temperature was about the same at Regina.

The man Shadwick, who is charged with attempting to rape a two-year old child, came before Magistrate Peebles this morning for preliminary examination and was committed for trial.

The smallpox quarantine closed to-day, the patient having left for Morden.

Ex-Mayor McDonald is being urged to again contest the Winnipeg mayoralty.

CANADIAN NEWS. (Special to the Colonist.)

KINGSTON, Nov. 2.—The total amount secured in the Kingston mail robbery was nearly \$2,000. The local papers severely criticize the loose manner in which the postal service in this city is managed.

HAMILTON, Nov. 2.—Thomas O'Neill, a prominent member of the Leander's rowing club, discharged a load of shot into his left arm while shooting, rendering amputation necessary.

BARRIE, Nov. 2.—B. Nichol, during a row with his wife, threw a chair at her. She dodged it and it struck his son, breaking his skull. The boy cannot recover. Nichol was arrested on the charge.

TORONTO, Nov. 2.—J. Vandusen, an alleged philanthropist, has for some time been selling tickets for a grand concert, announced for last evening, in aid of the children's hospital. He secured the assistance of several well known church ladies, who turned in the proceeds of their sales to him. On Wednesday Vandusen went to Detroit, and yesterday it transpired that no arrangements for a concert had been made. Vandusen is still away.

TORONTO, Nov. 3.—Last night the fusion of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council and the Patrons of Industry was consummated with great harmony.

ST. JOHN'S, Nov. 3.—Hon. L. H. Davies, who presided at a meeting of the Maritime Liberals to-night, said that he brought the general elections would be thought on in February as soon as the list of voters is made up.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Robert Falford, the well known theatrical manager, arrived here yesterday bringing with him the urn containing the ashes of his wife, Annie Falford, who died in England last winter.

NEW GLASGOW, Nov. 3.—James Hickey, the mill and turning shop were totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is heavy.

WESTMINSTER NEWS. NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 2.—(Special)—A. C. Currie, who eloped with Mrs. Ross and her six children from Mission City, and stole a great many things on route, was given a hearing to-day. He said he was not ready and the case was adjourned. He is up on four points.

The customs returns for October show imports of dutiable goods valued at \$29,300, saying \$6,800 duty, while of free goods the imports were \$5,100.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 3.—(Special)—The board of trade have requested the city council to have the word "New" dropped from the city's name by act of the legislature as unnecessary and inconvenient.

At Mission City, James Kipp, Charles Garner, Henry Garner and Samuel Conroy were fined \$25 each for hunting dogs.

A prisoner named Jones, undergoing sentence of eighteen months at Westminster jail, made a break for liberty to-day. He was seen on the coast and was not being able to catch up he fired his revolver, but missed. At the gas works the prisoner showed signs of fatigue, but struggled on for the dense woods directly in front of him. Morally fired, again, and again missed. At the edge of the woods the prisoner stumbled over some brush, and before he could rise was captured by Morsby and other officers who had joined in the pursuit.

The board of trade met last night. Attention was called to the fact that the North arm, below Lulu Island bridge, is gradually filling up. A committee will report on the matter. A committee will report also on the refusal of the Minister of Fisheries to extend the sockery run and his manufacturing reply to the request that the sturgeon regulations be amended.

A letter from the secretary of Rear-Admiral Stephenson, in reply to inquiry, saying the Rear-Admiral declined to give any reason for not sending a vessel to Westminster, was filed.

A BOLD GOVERNMENT. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Nov. 2.—The government published a declaration of policy to-day to the effect that they will remain in office until next June, even should a majority against them be returned at the polls. Then they will hold a general election to take the rest of the country on the question at issue. This indicates a vigorous campaign throughout the winter. It is believed that the declaration is the result of instructions from Governor O'Brien, who returned from England yesterday.

Esley's Liver Laxative are not bringing the dead to life or performing unheard of miracles, but they are bringing health and sunshine to many a home previously clouded with troubles resulting from biliousness and torpid liver. 25 cts. a box at all drug stores.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Important Step for the Encouragement of Manufacture of Goods for Export.

Large Number of Tenders for Pacific Cable Received, But Not Yet Examined.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—An important step was taken by the government to-day affecting the manufacturers of the country. The worthy Hon. Mr. Bowell promised that he would recommend liberal concessions regarding drawbacks of duties on articles entering into the construction of goods manufactured in this country for export. The Minister of Trade and Commerce has lost no time in redeeming his promise. An order-in-council was passed to-day authorizing a refund of 99 per cent. of the duty on articles entering into the manufacture of goods for export, instead of 80 per cent. as heretofore. The effect of the change will be to place the manufacturers of Canada in the most favorable position to compete with the manufactured products of adjacent and other countries in foreign markets.

The time for receiving tenders for the Pacific cable closed yesterday. A large number have been sent in. They will be opened in a few days.

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—Correspondence has passed between the Dominion government and the Imperial authorities respecting the omission of Canadian herd and stud books from the lists of recognized herd and stud books contained in the orders issued by the United States treasury relative to the importation of pedigree stock. The acting secretary of the treasury at Washington explains that the omission is due to the fact that no registers of the American continent are recognized except those of associations located in the United States, unless such registers are for breeds of stock originating in the country where the record is established. There is no discrimination in this matter against Canada, as South American countries and Mexico are treated precisely the same.

Collector Milne wired Sir C. H. Tupper to-day that the total seal catch of the British Columbia fish is 95,043 skins.

Robert Grayson, manager of Huddart's line, left for the coast to-day. He sails on the Mowat.

ABERDEEN AT VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, Nov. 2.—(Special)—The Governor-General, with Lady Aberdeen, Lady Marjorie and Hon. Archie Gordon visited the schools to-day. On their entry to the Central the children sang "The Maple Leaf Forever." They were presented with photographs of the first school in Vancouver, in 1886, and Lady Aberdeen received a bouquet from Miss Flora McDonald. His Excellency spoke at length to the children, giving them the most sound advice he could give by announcing that, on himself and Lady Aberdeen, a silver medal would be presented for competition in the different graded schools. He spoke of the little paper, "The Willie Winkles," edited by Lady Marjorie, and invited the children to contribute to the paper, as many of the letters appearing from Canadian children were very charming.

The party passed from the Central to the High school through an alleyway of bright, cheering children. At the High school Lady Aberdeen was presented with a bouquet by Miss Julia Eldridge. In his address Lord Aberdeen said that on that particular occasion they could not but think of the loyal regard of the children of the Empire and the widespread benevolence caused thereby, and their sympathy should go out to the Princess of Wales, sister of the late Empress. This evening, "he said, "is the cause of grief in the highest circles of the Empire and is a public calamity. We cannot do otherwise when we think how the deceased Cesar labored for peace. His noble reputation as a peacemaker is one we can well understand."

The following guests were entertained at luncheon on the Empress of Japan this afternoon: Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Marjorie Gordon, Hon. Archie Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Abbott, Captain Urquhart, & D. C. Mayor Anderson, Japanese consul Shimizu, and others.

VANCOUVER ITEMS. VANCOUVER, Nov. 2.—(Special)—The annual meeting of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies will take place on Friday, the 16th inst.

J. Barrett's small restaurant, near the tram office, was broken into last night; a quantity of provisions being taken.

Doctors Newcombe and Haell are at the Hotel Vancouver. With Supr. Hensley they have been making a thorough inspection of the New Westminster asylum as provincial inspectors.

Sam. Thompson gave a complimentary supper to his patrons last evening. A large number of guests were present.

The Charity ball at the Hotel Vancouver, in aid of the Alexander Hospital, proved to be the social event of the season. The absence of the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen and the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, occasioned by the death of the Cesar, was greatly regretted. There were four hundred guests present.

The U. S. cutter Columbine will be in port for a few days. An order in law with a view to quashing the electric light by-law has been applied for before Mr. Justice Crease. Decision has been reserved.

A very good docket was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Justice Crease. The case of Gordon vs. Cotton et al. was settled out of court.

THE MEXICAN FUSS. CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 3.—General Topete leaves here on Monday to take command of the Mexican troops on the Guatemalan frontier. There are already eight thousand more on the way there. Volunteer troops of the frontier states and Mexico will have fully twenty thousand disciplined troops on the border. Guatemala has only undisciplined and imperfectly armed troops, ignorantly officered. She has some good cannon, but no expert gunners. The mass of the people in Guatemala are not likely to sustain President Barrios in a war with Mexico, as he is suspected of having gone into the timber cutting deal to enrich himself. The Mexican people are wholly on the side of the government, without distinction of parties.

NAKUSP AND SLOCAN.

This Important Railway Practically Completed—The First Through and Its Passengers.

Much Freight Already in the Yards and No Limit to the Traffic in Sight.

(From the Nakusp Ledger.) Sunday evening the track layers reached Three Forks, the interior terminus of the Nakusp & Slocan railway, and to all intents and purposes the road is now practically completed. The first through train from the Forks arrived in at midnight the same day, without any demonstration to mark the event, bearing as passengers, among others, Jno. A. Mara, Capt. Troup, C. J. Loewen and Dr. McGillivray. Finishing touches are now being put on the road at the Forks, particularly sidings. There are yet two weeks work to be done on the bridge and in ballasting the road bed. Still freight and passengers may be handled from end to end without difficulty. An idea of the immense amount of work accomplished by the gang of 100 men may be taken from the fact that close to three miles of track were laid, one mile of bridges constructed, and 1,250,000 feet of lumber handled in 10 days. This record will be bested by the same number of men and under similar circumstances anywhere, if indeed it be equalled. Contractor Clements is now at the Forks, erecting the terminal buildings, and by the time these are finished the road will be taken over by the C.P.R.

The amount of traffic in sight is considerable. Twelve carloads of freight were in the yards Sunday waiting to be taken to the Forks, and there are many, many more on the way. Hundreds of tons of ore are waiting to come out, there are 300 tons from the Slocan Star at the Forks now while as much more can be taken out of that mine in 30 days. But now, after battling with difficulties innumerable, delays from various causes, but few frequent, and despite the jabs and jocs of zealous opponents, the Nakusp & Slocan railway is an accomplished fact, redounding in credit to the government which fostered the scheme and to the plucky men who undertook the hazardous task.

Messrs. Abbott, Marpole and other C.P.R. officials returned to Revelstoke Thursday after inspecting the railway. The result of their visit has been given out to the effect that the C.P.R. will take the road over in two weeks, or so soon as the upper end has been put in proper shape. The taking over of the road is to a certain extent dependent upon the verdict of the government engineers. This step will insure the operation of the road during the winter months, as also the river route of the highway, to the great advantage of the whole country. Contracts have been made with the various mine owners for their ore, and the shipping of the same. This will afford traffic sufficient for the season. Little difficulty is anticipated from the snow, the worst place being probably Summit City, but this will be attended to.

SLOCAN FOLK HAPPY. (From the Nakusp Ledger.) J. A. Mara, M.P., and Capt. Troup, manager of the C. & K.S.N. Co., made a trip in the Slocan Train, returning Sunday night. Besides seeing the business prospects of the camp, they visited a number of the leading mines, including the Adams, Idaho and Slocan Star. Mr. Mara was astonished at the big displays of ore at the various properties. He thinks that at a conservative estimate 10,000 tons of ore could be shipped from the Slocan this winter. The mining community are hopeful, and the whole country appears to be in a prosperous condition. Mr. Mara opines there will be no difficulty in keeping open the Revelstoke branch during the winter. The fall has been an open one, with plenty of water to cover the sand bars. Should the river freeze up, the C. P. R. has made arrangements to operate a sleigh road from the Forks to Slocan, and vice versa. Little mail and express matter will continue to be handled via Nakusp. When the C. P. R. takes over the N. & S. R. the interior mail will go on the cars. In the event of a blockade, the mail will reach here weekly, by way of Nelson and Kamloops.

The gold claims at Trail are all attracting considerable attention. This camp is several years old, but owing to the Slocan excavation it has been overlooked. The ore is principally gold and iron, and of some size in it. Two miles due south of the gold belt silver is found. The townsite near the mines is called Roseland. Not long ago it was called Thompson. It is when the post office is established it will likely be called again. Two wagon roads radiate from the mines. One is seven miles long and runs to Trail Landing on the Columbia river. The other is sixteen miles in length and ends at the river opposite Northport. The latter road cost \$4,000 to build, the money having been put up by Stevens county, Wash., Northport, Spokane Northern railway and others interested. A smelter, either at Northport or the mines, is talked of, and will doubt be built somewhere next year. J. Darragh and W. Briggs returned from the Cariboo creek camp on Monday, whither they had gone to inspect some of the discoveries. Almost every location was visited and specimens secured, which Briggs is sending out for assay. He intends being a heavy investor here. They reported a number of the best claims still working, and will probably continue all winter. Development is proceeding on a number of the mineral claims. Hugh Maclean said to have made a good strike of mineral further up the creek.

WEALTH IN MICA. The Nakusp Ledger just to hand has the following interesting information concerning this as yet undeveloped source of wealth in the province: On a small stream now called Mica creek, on the opposite side of the lake from town, some valuable discoveries of mica have been made. The veins are about ten feet wide, and are found running plumbly over the surface. The mica is pure white in color and strips as any thickness. Solid blocks a foot and a half square can be taken out. The locators are local men, and they intend to fully develop the property. Access to the claims is easy, and they can be reached at any time from town. These discoveries, which on Cariboo creek, give citizens the impression that Nakusp is in the centre of a vast and varied mineral locality, of which it is also the feeder. The locations are as follows: Silver Star—four and a half miles from Nakusp, on the west side of the Upper

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

for Man and Beast!

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

Arrow lake, on a stream now known as Mica creek; located by W. C. McInnes, R. Glendenning, J. McDonald, L. McQuarrie, and F. G. Faugaler on Oct. 24, and recorded Oct. 25.

Glencoe—north-east of the Silver Star, located by W. C. McInnes, R. Glendenning, J. McDonald, L. McQuarrie, D. A. McDonald, F. Carson and F. G. Faugaler on Oct. 24, and recorded on the same date by the last-named men.

Britannia—south of Silver Star and Glencoe, located and recorded on the same date by the last-named men.

Hopewell—west of Silver Star; located and recorded on the same date by same parties.

FROM NANAIMO. NANAIMO, Nov. 2.—(Special)—Captain J. E. Butler, of Victoria, has been appointed pilot for Nanaimo district, and will assume his new duties on December 1.

Fire totally destroyed the home of J. C. Peterson at Five Acre Lots, Chase river, last night. It started about 11 o'clock. No one was at home at the time and in a few minutes the building and contents were a heap of ashes. The loss is estimated at about \$2,000. The insurance was \$1,800, in the Royal.

AN ITALIAN SCRAPE. VANCOUVER, Nov. 3.—(Special)—The Colonist was the first to mention the abduction of the daughter of the Italian Dantes Paito. To-day Giuseppe Capello came up for hearing on a charge of abducting the girl. The evidence went to show that the girl had been taken from visiting the school in Chilliwack. Rose is a child of 14 years, but remarkably well developed. Giuseppe Capello asked her to go off with him, and she innocently complied. The girl took the girl to a cabin on the outskirts of the city, and next day to his ranch up North. Her father said in court that if he had met Capello he would have killed him. Capello was sent up for trial. A charge of seduction as well as abduction will be made against him.

THE CAUSE A MYSTERY. NANAIMO, Nov. 3.—(Special)—The coroner's jury to-day heard evidence touching the death of O. A. Benson. Messrs. Van Farrell and Donnot testified that they were rowing together in a boat from Reed Island to Camp Island when they found a double ended skiff floating in the water. On closer examination the body of Benson was found inside. The head and shoulders of the body were under the water and the boat showed it had been washed on and off the beach. The surgeon who had made the post mortem testified that there were bruises on the chest, neck and head, and that the neck and head being sufficient to cause death. One witness said that Benson had been troubled by weak spells, but that some person or persons unknown, had been seen in good health. The jury after brief consideration brought in the following verdict: "The jury find that deceased, O. A. Benson, met his death from the effects of blows on the head inflicted by some person or persons unknown, and wish to take this opportunity to impress upon the proper authorities the urgent need of increased police protection along the northern coast." O. A. Benson's death attracted a peculiar light, that three of the partners in his firm have met with violent death. One partner was drowned on Mary Island while gathering logs. Another partner, named Sutton, while coming from Toby Island with a man named Armstrong, fell out of the boat and was drowned.

THE IVANHOE AGAIN. SEATTLE, Nov. 3.—Captain Hansen of the schooner William Benton, now loading at Ballard for Southern California, says that conversation he has had with Captain Peterson, of the Fannie Dunsard, leads him to believe that when the Ivanhoe foundered there was no living person on board her. From his talk with Captain Peterson he learned that the ship was not being hoisted, as she was at one minute going before the wind and the next falling off, then coming to, with sails flapping from side to side. The captain and crew of the Fannie Dunsard watched her very strangely, acting very carefully to see if she would ask for any assistance. Captain Hansen thinks that long before she went down the crew abandoned her leaving her to her fate. Probably this was some time during the night previous or early that morning. In that case there is, he thinks, some hope yet. They might have gone down after leaving the disabled ship, or they might have been plucked up by an outward-bound vessel and carried to a foreign port. There were sailing vessels bound to Australia, Africa and other distant southern ports about the date of the Ivanhoe's disappearance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—P. B. Cornwall, president of the Black Diamond Coal Company, and principal owner of the mining coal ship, still entertains considerable hope for her safety. When interviewed to-day concerning Captain Peterson's story that Cornwall said he did not in the least alter his opinion. "From time to time," he said, "wreckage has been picked up, and the owners of San Francisco and reported as being part of the Ivanhoe. As far as I have had carefully examined and found that not a bit of it came from our vessel. The truth is, not the slightest evidence has been found to confirm the stories of the vessel's loss, and I do not believe that she is lost. My opinion is that the Ivanhoe lost some of her masts and rigging, and became disabled. I have enough confidence, however, in her safety to believe that she is now somewhere in the ocean making slow headway for this port and will arrive safely before long."

THE QUEEN'S SYMPATHY

Feeling Expressed in a Court Circular—Delight in Russia at the Cesar's Manifesto.

Military Precautions Along the Railways—The Ghastly Claim of the Nihilists.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A court circular issued last evening says: "Her Majesty has received with the greatest concern the sorrowful intelligence of the fatal termination of the illness of the Emperor of Russia. The Queen, who is allied with the Russian Imperial family by so many ties, feels the warmest sympathy with the afflicted Emperor and her family, as well as with the young Emperor, who is about to become by marriage Her Majesty's grandson, and for whom the Queen entertains sincere affection and regard."

The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent says: "The Cesar's manifesto is received with open delight, probably unparalleled in the history of Russian official declarations. The dignified and almost affectionate tone of the manifesto, and the fact of the proclamation published upon the accession of Emperor William II."

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says: "Some time ago a deputation petitioned the Czar to intervene for the Russian Jews. A member of that deputation told me that the Czar with a smile replied: 'I despise and condemn the expulsion of your countrymen, but my hands are tied.'"

The Daily News has a dispatch from Berlin stating that Emperor William has appointed Nicholas II. to be chief of the Guard regiment. The social democratic newspapers openly vent their hatred of Alexander III, referring to the thousands who languish in Siberia, and the scores who have been executed by his orders. Nicholas II's manifesto has made a good impression in Europe, especially his assurance that he will endeavor to promote the peaceful development of the country.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Central News says that the ceremony of Princess Alice's entrance into the orthodox Greek church was celebrated in the private chapel at Livadia yesterday. Nicholas II, his mother and other members of the Imperial family were present. The Princess Alice received at her baptism the name Alexandra Feodorovna. The Czar afterwards conferred upon her the rank of Grand Duchess of the Empire.

Paris, Nov. 3.—Emperor Nicholas, in a dispatch to President Ferrer, announcing his father's death, said: "I am certain of the active share which the entire French nation will take in our mourning." Replying Cassini-Ferrer said: "The two great peoples reunited to one another, who a year ago to-day sent a telegram to President Carnot which drew still closer the bonds between the two countries." Premier Dupuy in a telegram to DeGiers, the Russian foreign minister, said: "France is one with Russia in her grief, as well as with the Russian people never forget the sympathy which Russia showed in memorable circumstances." All the Paris newspapers maintain that the policy of Russia will remain unchanged.

ONASSA, Nov. 3.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, who are on their way to Livadia, arrived here this morning. They were the deepest mourning. The Princess received a large bundle of dispatches, among them one from the Czarina, who said: "My husband's death was beautiful, and I shall be glad to support my son in the path of peace and godliness." The Prince and Princess proceeded on an imperial yacht to Yalta. After they crossed the Russian frontier, they found every station on their route strongly guarded by troops. The frontier troops are under orders to exercise the strictest vigilance.

SOFIA, Nov. 3.—The people of the capital are greatly pleased with the news of the courtship in answering directly Prince Ferdinand's telegram of sympathy. The Czar's thanks were so cordial that the incident is regarded as the precursor of a reconciliation between Bulgaria and Russia.

MILAN, Nov. 3.—The Secolo publishes to-day a letter from Prince Alifan, a Russian noble, now in Laganos. He says that he has learned from nihilist sources which are above suspicion, that the cause of the poisoning of the Czar was poisoned water, and small doses of phosphorus. The process of poisoning, he said, began on the 1st of March last. Alifan adds: "The saviours of Russia will now be safe."

MONTREAL'S BUDGET. MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—(Special)—The general of the Jesuits order in Rome issued an order yesterday to the 12,000 Jesuits throughout the world ordering masses to be said on All Saints Day for the benefit of the late Honore Mercier. The order was carried out in Montreal. Mercier's will was opened in the presence of his family to-day. He bequeathed practically nothing by his will, as the insurance on his life was already made out in favor of Madame Mercier and her three children. This is said to reach \$24,000.

Word comes from Heath Point, Antioch, that the steamer Hestia signals twenty miles east by south-east that her shaft is broken and propeller lost. She is at anchor and needs assistance.

The steamers Vancouver and Namikani sailed from port this morning. The former had among her passengers the detachment of blue-jackets from the Pacific Coast station.

Jon Jones, for the past 54 years coroner in Montreal, died this morning. He was appointed by Sir John Colborne when the latter was Governor of Canada.

An unknown but apparently well-to-do man was found hanging by the neck from the veranda of the house of E. B. Migault.

The wife of the Bishop of Montreal has been blessed with twin daughters.

Colonel Nichol-Paris: "He was in the services, and in case merits that fitting evidence of a man and soldier would dictate." Army and Navy

THE ARMY. Royal Engineers, the Royal Military, he is a son of Mr. has been posted to travel in England

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THE CITY.

LANGLEY has been duly incorporated as a district municipality.

THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., is officially gazetted as Canada's Thanksgiving day.

The city police will to-day don their new uniforms and be formally inspected by the Mayor and aldermen.

The Maud Hydraulic Company has been formed, with a capital of \$25,000 and headquarters in Vancouver, to develop valuable Cariboo properties.

LADY ABERDEEN will deliver her address on the "Women's National Council of Canada" on Thursday evening, November 8, in the Victoria theatre.

THERE was but one solitary case listed for the city police court yesterday, and that was for a man who failed to appear. His bail of \$10 was returned. To-day the Trade dollar bureau case will be continued, it is expected to a conclusion.

THE funeral of Mrs. H. F. W. Behnam takes place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence, Centre road, Spring Ridge, and from St. Andrew's (R.C.) cathedral half an hour later. The interment will be at Ross Bay cemetery.

THE October returns for Inland Revenue division No. 27, Victoria, are in abstract below:—Duties, \$8,059.37; tobacco, \$1,117.00; cigars, \$385.00; methylated spirits, \$50.44; inspection of petroleum, \$163.90; and malt liquor, \$67.16. Total—\$14,415.85.

OVER one hundred young ladies and gentlemen attended the first weekly social dance given in the new and spacious A. O. W. hall on Yates street, by the theatre orchestra under the management of Good music, a cheerful hall, and a happy company made the evening pass pleasantly.

THE members of the Victoria teachers' institute meet to-day to consider the important subject of introducing technical education in the city schools. The result of their deliberations will be presented to the city trustees to be, by whom it will be forwarded to the department of education.

REV. DR. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND addressed a large and interested audience last evening in the church of the Methodist church in Canada, of which he is general secretary. To-night the eloquent visitor speaks in the Indian mission on Herald street, and to-morrow he goes to Nanaimo.

YESTERDAY all Saint John's special memorial services were held in the evening at Christ Church Cathedral, the Bishop presiding, and the choir and orchestra and the combined chorale of the churches being present and taking a prominent part in the exercises. The attendance was unusually large for a week-night service.

THE many friends of Mr. G. C. Hinton, of the electrical firm of Cunningham & Hinton, will be pleased to learn that the bride and groom, who were married in the city on the 27th inst., are spending a "honeymoon" with friends in the Evergreen State. Mr. and Mrs. Hinton will make their home in Victoria.

PRIVATE bills will be brought at the approaching session of the legislature providing for the amendment of the Burrard Inlet and Fraser River Companies' acts, the amendment of the New Westminister act, the revival of the incorporation act of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company, and the incorporation of a company with power to build and operate a railway between Upper Arrow and Trout lakes.

DURING the month of October, 1,600 volumes were loaned from the Victoria free library, which is at the present time greatly in need of a little attention at the hands of the civic authorities, if it is to remain the useful and popular institution that it has been in the past. The borrowings for the month in the case of the Victoria free library were 127, and the average issue 62. There were 27 names added to the membership roll.

MR. JUSTICE DRAKE presided at the sitting of the County court which opened yesterday in the case of the City of Victoria v. the Corporation of the City of Victoria, damages for alleged neglect on the part of the city to keep in repair the sidewalk on Pembroke street, and in consequence of which plaintiff claims he suffered injury from a horse and rider passing over the sidewalk, and D. M. Roberts, G. O. for the city. Owing to the absence of an important witness the case was put over till next month. The court sits again to-day at 12 o'clock.

DURING the past few days paying the taxes has been the occupation of the great majority of Victoria property owners, and within the week a sum of \$125,000 has been received at the City Treasury office. This has kept Mr. Kent and his assistants fully employed, while their general courtesy and the method displayed in handling the business during the rush left a very good impression on the minds of the citizens. Now that the taxes for the year are about all paid in, Mr. Kent finds that he has in all only about twenty parcels of property which can be sold upon them not being paid, and that the amount of the taxes is about \$200,000, and that the amount of the taxes is about \$200,000, and that the amount of the taxes is about \$200,000.

"CHARLES and MARY LAMB" was the subject chosen by Mrs. A. T. Watt for her address at St. Ann's academy yesterday afternoon. The pure usefulness of Lamb's life, she said, his unbounding charity and his irresistible kindness make the reading of his life record a pleasant task. The association of Charles Lamb and his sister Mary was both literary and fraternal. Mary Lamb wrote much of the work under Charles' name, and was as keenly humorous and sensitive as was Charles himself. Lamb's humor is a fine thing. His works are full of allusions and alliterations, and thus are of delicate old-world aroma, like a jar of rose leaves. His style has the purity and sweetness of an old-fashioned garden. His letters, like those of Southey, Leigh Hunt and Wordsworth, and many anecdotes of the fun Lamb had with them, were next touched upon by Mrs. Watt. Lamb was ranked as an acute critic, a brilliant essayist, and a delicate humorist. Passages of Lamb's letters and of his poems were quoted. His touches of unreality, of fantastic tastes, did not prevent his being the nearest of writers, and his sense of humor prevented undue conceit. Hence the world was willing that as now that Lamb should talk of himself. A lengthy account of the lives of both Charles and Mary Lamb was given, closing with the address of their latest years. The next lecture is upon the poetry

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

New Connection With Whatcom—Increased Oriental Trade Consequent on the War.

The Fate of the "Ivanhoe"—Lumber for West Coast—A Gospel Boat.

Insuring what is at present to be a weekly service, the American steamer Delta, owned and partially manned by Capt. Henninger and Messrs. Troutman and Mayer, of Whatcom, arrived in port yesterday morning with about eighteen tons of mixed freight from the neighboring islands.

While coming ashore off the steamer Charmer, after the vessel's arrival from Vancouver on Wednesday evening, Frank H. McFarlane, night clerk aboard, broke his knee cap through a fall over a trunk on the lower deck. It will probably be some time before he is again able to be smart on his feet.

This evening the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society met to elect their officers for the ensuing year. New members have been added to the society during the year in large numbers, and it is said to have never before in its long history been in such a flourishing condition during its long term of existence.

The Sir William Wallace Society's hall last evening was hardly large enough to accommodate the attendance at the social and dance given there by the Daughters of Empire. The programme for the first part of the evening was: Piano solo, Miss Haughton; song, Mr. George Grimsman; recitation, Miss Roberley; song, Mrs. Wallace; song, Mr. Temple; recitation, Miss Cohen; duet, Mrs. Ferryhough and Miss Haughton; song, Miss Cohen; and song, Mrs. Ferryhough. Refreshments were then provided in plenty and the dances followed, Miss Haughton furnishing the music.

An old man named Thomas Watson met with a very severe accident last Wednesday afternoon at Sayward's mill, and one that might easily have had a fatal result. He went to get some sawdust for the Omnibus saloon and on reaching the yard was told by a Chinaman to go under the shed, where the sawdust was more plentiful. On attempting to do so, he was struck on the head by the circular saw and received severe scalp wounds, from which the blood flowed freely. Although he lay stunned on the ground no one saw him or came to his assistance and he finally made his way to Dr. Hall's office, where his injuries were attended to.

A LARGE photograph of the Victoria Ladies Club has just been finished by Mr. Skene Lowe and is on exhibition at the studio. In the foreground are the portraits of the team; above them is the championship banner with portraits of the Lieut. Col. (honorary president), W. H. Ellis (president), and Dr. Jones and Mr. Riekyak (vice-presidents) on either side. Above these again are the other officers of the club, Captain Irving, honorary president of the provincial association, being in the centre.

THE mystery surrounding the disappearance from her home near this city over a week ago of the young wife of Mr. Charles Smith, appears to be no nearer solution today than it was days ago. The lady has gone, or why, or with whom. There was a rumor current that as the name of Mrs. Smith appeared in the death list by the recent fatal fire in Seattle, it might be the missing wife; this theory is disproved by the positive identification of all the women victims of that terrible fatality. Mr. Smith has enlisted the assistance of the city and provincial police, but as yet their combined discoveries in the case are all.

Extract of Beef. A convenient thing to every household for use in an emergency is a can of extract of beef. With a little hot water a bowl of very rich soup may be made in a moment's time, or if there are left over vegetables a vegetable soup can be made in five minutes. It requires but a spoonful of the extract for a bowl of soup, so that in point of economy in time, strength and money it cannot be excelled.

Household Brevities. When housecleaning, remember that it only requires half as much rest to prevent great fatigue as it does to recover from it. Plaster of paris is best for mending holes in walls. Wet only a small amount at a time, as it quickly hardens. Prepare fennel tea like any tea, and add a little to each bottle of milk for babies troubled with wind colic.

All you can do for bronzes is to keep them well wiped and dusted. If more is required, they should be sent to a professional cleaner, as they have a peculiar finish that is very easily injured. Have at hand a strong pole to use as a lever in lifting heavy pieces of furniture off the carpet when you take it up, and secure one of the men to do the hoisting.

It is quite correct to drink bouillon from the cup as well as to take it with a spoon. A raw egg, swallowed immediately, will generally carry a fish bone down that cannot be removed by the nearest exertion and has got out of reach of the saving finger.

Grape juice soaked and kept without fermentation makes a delightful as well as healthful drink. Utilize the Window Sills. In all houses nowadays the window sills can be turned to account if they are broad and of good space in length. If narrow, they may be rendered valuable by being fitted with a wide shelf supported on brackets. This shelf should be covered with suitable material. In a library or sitting room this shelf will form an admirable receptacle for light literature and newspapers. For bedrooms, what is better than the broad sill? It holds the workbasket, an excellent resting place for the pretty canary.

It is a fact, for all the settled-down which the feminine nature adores. In a lady's boudoir it is like a cozy corner, an arm-chair space for books, also the paper and letter rack, a pretty plant or an undisturbed place.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Awarded Gold Medal Melbourne Fair, San Francisco.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The Employees of the Victoria Post Office Quit Work in Order to Secure the Ear of the Public.

And After Consultation With the Board of Trade Consent to Return to Duty for a Time.

For one brief day Victoria has been in a position to realize what it is to be without the advantage of first-class mail facilities. The letter carriers and junior clerks of the post office—as it was intimated they would in the COLONIST of yesterday—went out on strike yesterday morning, and Postmaster Shakespeare and Deputy Postmaster Galbraith, with one of clerks from the Provincial Inspector's office and the clerks of the money order office, were left to handle the business of a city of twenty-five thousand people.

Of course the street delivery was cancelled for the day, and the registered letter and money order departments were closed for a shorter time than usual. Mails were dispatched on time, and the convenience of the public did not suffer greatly during the day. By evening the strikers had, after consultation with the Board of Trade, consented to return to work under unsatisfactory circumstances for one month, and at this time the Board of Trade representatives in the Commons, endorse the justice of their claim; and the sympathy of the public generally is with them.

Having decided to return to duty at the usual hour, the carriers and clerks, two lady employes being among the latter, went industriously to work on their own account yesterday. One of the first steps taken was the securing of the assistance and co-operation of the general public body, and in the course of the morning the following communication was addressed to the President of the British Columbia Board of Trade:

The undersigned employees of the Victoria Post Office, who have the honor to acknowledge your kind letter of the 7th inst., in relation to the strike of the Victoria Post Office employees, and in view of the fact that the public interest is being served by the return of the employees to their normal duties, we have the honor to advise you that we have consented to return to work under the following conditions:

1. That the employees shall be allowed to work on their own account for a period of one month, during which time they shall be entitled to the same wages as if they were employed by the Post Office.

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TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

The Provincial Agricultural Department Applying the Tuberculin Test to Dairy Cattle.

By direction of the provincial agricultural department a strict examination is being made of dairy cattle in the province for the purpose of quarantining or destroying those found to be infected with tuberculosis.

In the vicinity of Victoria the disease has been found to exist in six different herds and 69 animals are now under quarantine. Besides these three or four animals have been slaughtered by consent of the owners, compulsory slaughtering not being in force. The mere fact of these steps being taken does not, it must be understood, mean that any sudden outbreak of disease has occurred or that there is any cause for people to imagine they are confronted with a new danger. Tuberculosis is not any more prevalent in British Columbia than elsewhere. It exists among dairy cattle all over the world. It has only been within the last few years, however, since the discovery of the tuberculin test by Koch in 1891, that a means was discovered for accurately detecting the disease even in the incipient stages.

In Europe and on this continent the tuberculin test is now being used as a means of detecting the disease, as the use of milk from tuberculous cows has not yet been shown to be injurious to the human being, and a large proportion of the deaths of young children has been traced to this cause.

For the last four years a Royal Commission of experts has been engaged investigating tuberculosis and have not as yet completed their labors. In the United States and in Eastern Canada the authorities have taken the matter up, and in this province the Department of Agriculture are taking active measures for the public protection. They have already been shown in detail the cost of living in the province; that their attention had been directed to the increased salaries allowed bank officers and other the like in the West; and it was pointed out that the principal obstacle in the way of the settlement of the present difficulty was in the fact that the British Columbia members have been in this, pulling against each other.

Asked in regard to the clothing allowance to them, one of the carriers gave the information that the Winnipeg men are much more favorably dealt with, while the Victoria men are also receiving their allowance of \$6 every month. There has been, it is said, no direct privation as yet, but in anticipation of the payment of the allowance the men had contracted liabilities. The department has already been given some notice if the allowance was to be withdrawn.

Other points in connection with the case presented, and the post office employees are also receiving their allowance of \$6 every month. There has been, it is said, no direct privation as yet, but in anticipation of the payment of the allowance the men had contracted liabilities. The department has already been given some notice if the allowance was to be withdrawn.

President Flumerfelt suggested that the board advance the overdue allowance so that the men should no longer be paying for the great inconvenience which they are suffering under. This suggestion was not acted upon, but all agreed that it would be a shame indeed if some settlement of the matter was not reached immediately.

Mr. Lyster did not think, as some had argued, that the government would dare to replace the men in the post office in stopping work; and Messrs. Earle and Flumerfelt assured the board that they would never recommend for any of the positions anyone who might apply for a place belonging to any of the strikers.

There was only one opinion expressed in regard to the justice of the men's claim for the payment of the allowance, and after some further discussion the following resolution was introduced by Mr. A. B. Gray, seconded by Mr. T. S. Fother, and unanimously carried:—

"Whereas certain of the employees of the Victoria post office now on strike have made representations to this board as to their grievances relating to the provincial allowance hitherto extended to them, and have asked the consideration of the board thereof;

And whereas by the said resolution, which was adopted by the board, the employees and endorsing the same, it was resolved that the board should, through their representatives at Ottawa and elsewhere, use our influence with the Dominion government to induce it to accede to what was the just demands of the post office employees;

And whereas the said resolution, which was adopted by the board, the employees and endorsing the same, it was resolved that the board should, through their representatives at Ottawa and elsewhere, use our influence with the Dominion government to induce it to accede to what was the just demands of the post office employees;

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BROKEN IN HEALTH.

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back. Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Chas. Steele, St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any of them.

I feel like a New Man. I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who are troubled with any of the above ailments. I have cured my own case, and I have cured many others. Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

OTTAWA, Nov. 1.—(Special)—Sir A. P. Caron returned to-night from New York, where he has been to see Sir John Thompson off to England. He had hardly been home an hour when he received a dispatch announcing that the Victoria postal officials were on strike. The minister was seen by the COLONIST correspondent, and it was evident that he was greatly displeased at the action of the post office employees. He said that the question of the payment of the provincial allowance was purely a departmental matter. There was no intention to cut it off, the point at issue at present being which class of officials—clerks, letter carriers or mail clerks, or all—should receive it. The extraordinary step of striking was not calculated to secure a speedy settlement of the question. Not having the papers at his house, he was not at liberty to enter into consideration of the matter to-night, but proposed investigating it to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—G. R. Brady, who left here four months ago in company with ten other men for the gold fields of the Restrepo creek, Cook's Inlet, Alaska, has returned. He brought considerable gold with him. "We found good ground on Bear creek," he said. "One of our men located six claims and averaged \$75 a day, working only with pick and shovel. I am satisfied that with a mine and hydraulic monitor the mine would pay \$15 or \$20 a day to the man who worked it. The whole country prospects fine gold. One man made \$50 a day with a gold pan, but that was exceptional. There is no chance for the laboring man in that country at present."

SHIPPING RETURNS.

Local shipping was decidedly active during the month of October, the handling of goods being the business and improving the outlook generally.

Arrivals of foreign sailing and trading vessels were not so numerous during October as in the previous month, but for whatever reason there is in this respect there is a corresponding increase in the steamship trade. The clearances and entries for the month are appended:

Clearances. Deep water..... 103 Coastwise..... 148 Arrivals. Deep water..... 124 Coastwise..... 185

MARINE NOTES. Large consignments of lumber made up the principal portion of the cargo taken by the steamer Maude for the coast points last evening. A large number of Indians left on the steamer, while she had but few white passengers. Mr. Carmichael, of the Alport paper mill company, being one. Kyron's Island is the most northerly point at which the steamer on her present trip will call.

The U. S. cruiser Adams is to be put out of commission at San Francisco and receive \$15,000 worth of repairs consequent on her grounding in Behring sea. The Ministry is not, as reported, to be withdrawn from Puget Sound.

The Barbara Bosowitz sailed for the North last evening. She carried a medium freight, and among the passengers Messrs. Charles Todd, Clifford and Theo. H. Robinson.

Dr. Jeffers of the Church of the Holy Communion (American Episcopal), is to be ordained by a gospel ship to cover the 1,500 miles of Puget Sound where lies.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—Little work is being done along the docks. Colored laborers remain away owing to a feeling against them by the whites. In cotton exchange and shipping circles it is charged that a reign of terror exists in the water front and negroes cannot be induced to go to work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—So far nearly \$500,000 of the sovereign World's Fair half dollar have been exchanged for gold at the various sub-treasuries. As the present rate of demand, the supply will not last beyond next week.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The announcement that the embargo placed upon American cattle by the senate of Hamburg had been extended to the exclusion of American cattle and dressed beef from every part of Germany, was received with surprise by departmental officials. That Texas fever was merely a ground which Germany could adopt for enforcing retaliatory measures against the United States, because of the imposed discrimination against German interests in the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, was the prevailing impression. The German ambassador, however, notified the secretary of state that the measure of exclusion was inspired solely by sanitary reasons and had no political motive behind it. Great Britain last year imported \$35,941 head of American cattle, while Germany took 4,000. Secretary Morton says that there is no great concern felt by the administration over Germany's action.

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WANTS PEACE.

China Anxious for a Settlement—Negotiations Proceeding Towards That End.

Japanese Again Victorious—Chinese Loan Well Received in the London Market.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Daily News has information that China is suing for peace, in fact has instructed her envoys in Europe to submit to the powers the terms which she is willing to offer. It is a formal renewal or repetition on a larger scale of the overtures made to the British government a month ago. The News expresses again its approval of Lord Rosebery's effort for joint interference, and speaks regretfully of the reluctance of the powers to see the matter in the same light. "No European government," it says, "can desire to see this disastrous conflict prolonged. Even the United States, despite the Monroe doctrine, must be contented for the regularity and security of their trade with Japan. Sooner or later an international settlement will be difficult to contend that interference will be premature now."

The Central News says: "There is reason to believe that China has resolved to formally ask the powers which have immediate commercial interests at stake to stop the war. The Chinese minister is said to have transmitted the question to the Foreign Office in London this afternoon. This evening he started for Paris to see the president, with M. Hanotiau, French minister of foreign affairs, and President Casimir-Périer. Neither the foreign office, the admiralty, the Chinese legation nor the Japanese legation has heard anything to confirm the published reports of the formal demand and capture of Lelawran and Katsuyon."

The Central News suggests that the report has the same basis as the story of Port Arthur's fall.

The Graphic has this dispatch from Rome: "According to a telegram from Pekin, China is disposed to conclude peace on the basis of the acknowledgment of Korea's independence and the payment of an indemnity to be fixed by the powers who are willing to support this arrangement and are requested to intervene."

The Times correspondent in Tientsin telegraphs under today's date: "The telegram to Port Arthur was cut yesterday, probably on the narrow isthmus between Port Adams and Taiten Wan. This indicates that the Japanese are within a day's march of the Taiten Wan fort. It is reported that 70,000 Siberian troops have been concentrated at Vladivostok."

The Times hears from Yokohama that before the capture of Feng Hung Tshing, the Chinese fired the otang and fled in the night.

A Shanghai dispatch says that an attack is now being made on Port Arthur by the Japs with torpede boats, and it is expected that Taiten Wan will be attacked during the day.

The Chinese army have been thrown into a panic by the Japanese victory, and are retreating before the Chinese troops. The Chinese troops in Manchuria are robbing the natives and committing horrible atrocities wherever they pass. On the other hand, the Chinese are, consequently, are being received with open arms. Viceroy Li Hung Chang, the dispatch also states, has been ordered to Peking.

The Chinese loan is well received on the London market. The opinion in banking circles is that a much larger amount would have been subscribed if it had been even as four or four and a half per cent. gold loan.

A Yokohama dispatch states that the steamer Sydney has been allowed to leave Kobe, where she had been delayed and searched for articles contraband of war. Two American passengers on the steamer were arrested.

A dispatch says England has sent an ultimatum to Viceroy Li, demanding an indemnity for the seizure of Japanese passengers on board the British steamer Chung King. The ultimatum also demands that Tao Ti be dismissed and that the Chun King be released. If this be not complied with within a week, England threatens reprisals on the Chinese vessels.

The foreign office, in response to inquiries, confirms the report that the Chinese government has requested the powers having immediate commercial interests at stake to intervene for the purpose of securing a settlement of the war with Japan.

The Exchange Telegraph Co. (Ltd.) is authorized to deny the statement printed in the St. James G Gazette that the British government has sent an ultimatum to Viceroy Li, demanding a settlement of the Chung King affair. No ultimatum, the Exchange Telegraph Co. says, is required, as the Chinese government has tendered an apology for the outrage and has agreed to pay the indemnity demanded, and that the Chun King shall be released by the force.

Yokohama, Nov. 6.—The report published to the Associated Press regarding the Chinese being set on fire before its evacuation by the Chinese has been confirmed by advices from the front. The Chinese evidently abandoned hope of making a successful defense against the advancing Japanese army, and set fire to the castle and then fled, without being attacked.

The British steamer Gaelic, from San Francisco, which was seized by the Japanese authorities on the ground that she was carrying contraband of war, has been allowed to sail, as it was found upon investigation that the suspicion was unfounded. The Gaelic was due to leave for Hongkong at noon yesterday.

The French steamer Sydney, from Marseilles for Yokohama, which arrived at Singapore about October 11, has been seized on suspicion of having contraband of war on board.

A detachment of the first Japanese army has reached the landing place of the second army, and communication between the two armies has been established.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—The Kruse Zeitung correspondent in London has had an interview with Sir Halliday Macartney, councillor of the Chinese legation. Sir Halliday vigorously attacked Lord Rosebery's policy toward the combatants as weak and vacillating. "When Japan demanded reforms in Korea," he said, "Lord Rosebery should have prevented further complications by demonstrating to her that it would be impossible to comply with such a preposterous proposal. He ought to have intimated that if there should be war between China and Japan, Great Britain would not remain neutral. When the Kwang Shing was sunk by a Japanese man-of-war he let another opportunity slip, allowing the British flag to be insulted with impunity. The Eastern people are not likely now to forget how that flag may be treated as a 'quintessence negligible.' But Lord Rosebery's sudden at-

tempts to interfere was more remarkable than his previous inaction. It was not solicited nor even countenanced by the combatants, and was utterly unwarranted. It was unprecedented in the annals of British diplomacy. England will have to pay the price eventually. China will reimburse her for the cost of the war by imposing duties on foreign goods which reach the barrier stations of the interior. Obviously such duties will fall most heavily on British trade."

SHANGHAI, Nov. 6.—It is stated that Viceroy Li Hung Chang, instead of taking command of the first Chinese army, as it was said he had been ordered to do, is now transferred from Tientsin to Peking. It is stated here that 70,000 Siberian troops are gathered at the Russian port of Vladivostok.

ENTERED THE GREEK CHURCH.

LIVADIA, Nov. 5.—Princess Alix was received into the orthodox church on Friday. She received the title of Grand Duchess. After the ceremony of confession she received the orthodox sacrament. The ritual observed required no denunciation of her former faith. The priest merely asked the Princess to express her belief in the Trinity, and then to repeat the dogmas of the orthodox faith. She did so and was then led into the church and up to a table on which were vessels containing consecrated oil. In the meantime a choir was singing psalms. The Princess knelt before the table. After the offering of prayers and the singing of hymns the priest said: "Arise, my beloved; arise in the fear of God." The Princess stood up and said: "I believe."

"I vow to remain steadfast in the orthodox Catholic church to my last breath. I vow that I acknowledge this faith and rejoice in obeying its laws. As a sign of this sincere vow, which comes from my heart, I kiss the cross of the Saviour. Amen."

Then she knelt and the priest gave absolution. After numerous hymns and prayers, in which all the members of the Czar's family were named, the priest anointed the Princess with consecrated oil on the temples, eyes, nose, lips, ears, hands and feet. Afterwards he touched these parts with a sponge dipped in holy water. He then proclaimed the Princess's lawful conversion to the Russian orthodox church, and exhorted those present to pray for her.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—A Te Deum was sung to-day in the cathedral of St. Isaac, in celebration of the reception of Princess Alix, the Czar's betrothed, into the orthodox church.

COLONIAL JUDGES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Times says in a leader on the Australian suggestion that judges from Australia should be eligible for the English bench: "There is a strong feeling in the self governing colonies that if the judicial committee of the Privy Council is to retain its old position, it must be enlarged to meet the new requirements which it is expected to fulfil. The alternative is to have a new court, and the creation of independent supreme courts for each of the self governing colonies. The existing Supreme Court of Canada is an indication of the direction in which the colonies may be expected to go. In colonial appeals the judges are appointed by the committee, and given decision on points with which they were necessarily unfamiliar. It is not surprising that they make mistakes which bring the judiciary of the empire into disrepute. If there were no remedy the eventual severance of the judicial systems of the principal colonies from that of the United Kingdom probably would be inevitable. It is, however, very generally recognized that a remedy lies in the exercise of the power by which provision has already been made in theory for the admission of colonial judges to the committee. It is felt that the Australian, Canadian or South African judges should sit in the committee for the reasons for which the Indian judges originally were called to share the council's affairs. The self governing colonies have uniformly accepted as a symbol of the unity of the empire. Its efficiency has high political importance, and any measure tending to increase its efficiency must be viewed with general satisfaction. The question of expense may be raised, but if the colonies are earnest in their desire for judicial representation this ought not to be a permanent obstacle."

The Times insists upon the advantage of maintaining the existing unity of the British legal system. "The question cannot be determined solely by legal merits," it says. "The committee has for the majority of the colonies something more than the significance of a mere court of appeal. Perhaps no British institution is more universally accepted as a symbol of the unity of the empire. Its efficiency has high political importance, and any measure tending to increase its efficiency must be viewed with general satisfaction. The question of expense may be raised, but if the colonies are earnest in their desire for judicial representation this ought not to be a permanent obstacle."

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THE PREMIER AT OTTAWA.

Mr. Davie's Telling Speech at the Banquet to the Manitoba Delegates.

Railways and Railway Connections—Their Necessity to Canadian Development.

(Correspondence Vancouver World.) OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—Undoubtedly the chief event of the week to the Ottawa men standpoint has been the visit to Ottawa of your estimable Premier, the Hon. Theo. Davie. Mr. Davie was not expected at the capital, nevertheless he is always welcome, and has the faculty of transacting a vast amount of public business in a short space of time. On his many past visits to Ottawa, Mr. Davie has never been heard as a public speaker. His utterances, therefore, at the semi-private gathering at the Rideau club on Thursday evening in reply to a toast in his honor were listened to by the Ottawa men present, and especially the members of the Dominion government, with more than ordinary interest. To say that Mr. Davie acquitted himself well hardly does him justice. As a matter of fact he acquitted himself nobly.

Hon. Mr. Davie, in proposing Mr. Davie's health, referred to the magnificent resources of British Columbia and in other ways enlarged your great province. This was a text of which Mr. Davie called himself to the utmost. It should be premised that the occasion was a banquet given by Mr. Davie to the members of a Manitoba delegation, who are here to press for aid to the Hudson Bay railway. Mr. Davie pointed out that the railway was really a matter of national interest in this project. The people of your province had great hopes of seeing constructed within a few years another railway—the British Esquimaux—which would render accessible the fine grazing lands of the Peace river district and those of the Saskatchewan valley. The promoters of this road, therefore, would be glad to see a railway built to Hudson bay, as it would in that way give the British Pacific an outlet to tide water.

Mr. Davie dilated upon the resources of British Columbia, spoke in general terms of the result of the late provincial contest, and closed by expressing his hearty sympathy with everything which might tend to the progress and development of this great Dominion. The latter half of Mr. Davie's speech was really fine. He warned to the situation that a number of fire into his address which was truly amazing.

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DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A squad of detectives from Scotland Yard are investigating the explosion which occurred shortly after 11 o'clock on Sunday night at the residence of Hon. Reginald Brett in Tilney street, two doors from the residence of Sir Henry Hawkins, one of the justices of the Queen's bench division of the high court of justice, for whom the bomb is supposed to have been intended. Colonel Edward Bradford, chief commissioner of the police, is personally in charge of the investigation. The explosion occurred at five o'clock on Sunday morning was one of extreme excitement. The whole neighborhood seemed to be in a state of alarm. The explosion was caused by a quantity of dynamite which had been placed in a room. The explosion was caused by a quantity of dynamite which had been placed in a room. The explosion was caused by a quantity of dynamite which had been placed in a room.

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CABLE ITEMS.

Russian Peasants on Trial for Offering a Human Sacrifice—Peruvian Customs Imposts.

Exclusion of American Cattle From Germany—Commercial Agreement Between Canada and France.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The trial is impending of a number of peasants of the Kazan district of Russia for killing a peasant as a sacrifice to the idols of the Volga, a Finnish race living in a more or less uncivilized condition along the river Volga, between the Vialka and Kamar rivers. In Peru the Congress government has imposed duties on all articles that have been hitherto admitted free of duty. Gen. Pizarro, ex president, has landed at Pisco, 100 miles south of Callao. The French journals regard it as a matter for congratulation that Nicholas II replied personally to General Mercier's message of condolence. The Matin says: "Every Frenchman is filled with gratitude when he learns that Nicholas II has offered directly his sympathy with our army, the most popular and the most glorious of our national forces."

Le Figaro says: "On the day of his accession to the throne, the Czar placed himself in direct communication with one of our ministers. The Standard's Madrid correspondent says that Senor Arbasua is the new minister of public works and Capdepon the minister of the interior. Eugene Espinasse Oudin, the noted singer who is stricken with paralysis two weeks ago, is dead. Mr. Oudin's illness is attributed directly to overtaxing his strength in caring for his friend, the late Charles Chatterton, Signor Perugini's brother."

The Turkish embassy at Rome denies that the Sultan intended to visit the Holy Land. The Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople, on coming to the conference now in progress at the Vatican. In the recent conflict between the Turner's surveyors and Corp and Writels on the frontier, 21 soldiers, mostly natives, and 23 followers, were lost by the British, and 260 were killed. A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says: "The Agrarian league has presented a memorial to Chancellor Rohlenstein, requesting him to exclude all American cattle shipped to Germany on October 28. The memorial is signed by the committee of the Agrarian League of the United States, and after announcing that the steps that brought them to Germany were a defective, and so avoid being compelled to acknowledge that Caprivi had the welfare of the agrarians at heart. Through the efforts of American Ambassador Ruxton to obtain a repeal of the measure forbidding the importation of American cattle have failed, further attempts will be made to arrive at an understanding with the government on the matter."

Le Matin publishes an article by Sir Charles Dilke on the relations between Great Britain and France, in which he asserts that the difficulty existing between the two governments in regard to Newfoundland faces England with a serious situation. Sir Charles expresses regret over the warlike attitude assumed by the French government towards Madagascar. He believes France could obtain all she was entitled to by pacific means. Le Figaro says the first credit asked by the government for the presentation of the Madagascar expedition will be 78,000,000 francs.

Private advices in London state that Madagascar proposes to make a stubborn resistance to France's attempt to enforce her demands. The customs committee of the French chamber of deputies to-day after a thorough discussion of the bill providing for the commercial agreement between France and the Dominion of Canada, voted in favor of the agreement.

The Koelnische Zeitung, of Berlin, announces the resignation of Dr. von Schilling, minister of justice. He will retain his post until December 12, however, and thus complete his fifth year in the state service. Even with this change the cabinet crisis will not be finally settled. Dr. von Bosticher, secretary of the interior, and Freiherr von Serleph, minister of commerce, are shifting uneasily in their places and may go at any time. Both have asked to retire, and were requested by the Emperor, who fears to disquiet the country with more political sensations, to defer all action for the present.

Prince Bismarck is suffering again from neuralgia of the face, and his departure from Friedrichshagen has been deferred until the 10th. Dr. Schweininger has relieved him somewhat by making him chew his food with as much muscular exertion of the jaws as possible, and drink strong wine. He does not allow the prince to use an aesthetic.

Meetings were held in Posen on Sunday under the auspices of an association formed to advance Germanism in the Eastern districts. The whole scheme is an outcome of the pilgrimages from Posen to Varzin. Annual congresses of East and West Prussian Germans are being arranged to keep up the agitation.

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Meetings were held in Posen on Sunday under the auspices of an association formed to advance Germanism in the Eastern districts. The whole scheme is an outcome of the pilgrimages from Posen to Varzin. Annual congresses of East and West Prussian Germans are being arranged to keep up the agitation.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.

President Perier's Sympathy With the Bereaved Czarina—Preparations for the Funeral.

Obsequies Delayed—The Body to Be Taken to Moscow From Sebastopol.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Lord Salisbury's shirking of the task of formulating a scheme for the reform of the Lords while admitting that a reconstruction of that body is advisable, is a theme of general regret on the part of the Conservative press. The explanation of the ex-Premier's evasions accepted in Unionist circles is that his address being made only forty-eight hours after that of Lord Rosebery he did not have time to consult with his colleagues as to an alternative programme. Right Hon. Arthur Balfour has promised to address the Conservatives of Newcastle on November 13 if his health will permit. The unanimity of the demand of the party that they be given some advice on the leaders' policy in regard to the House of Lords is so complete and well grounded that Mr. Balfour must be more explicit than was Lord Salisbury or leave the country convinced that the Tories are prepared to fight to the end for all the privileges of the Peerage. Among the Unionist several propositions are being debated, including one of the appointment of a select committee of the House of Lords to consider if changes can be made that would promote the efficiency of the upper house. The MacCarthyites, though disgraced by the prospect of a protracted struggle over the House of Lords question, suspending all considerations of home rule, generally accept the government plan as eventually the surest road by which to reach their goal. The danger of the Redmond plan is that home rule must remain in front of all other issues not supported by a single practical suggestion as to how this is to be enabled Ireland to attain the main object of the nationalists. Mr. John Dillon, speaking at Mullinahone, voiced the opinion of a majority of the Irish party when he said: "We would be madmen and traitors to the cause if we refused to give all the assistance in our power to help the radicals of England to break the power of the House of Lords, which throughout generations has been the bitterest enemy to the Irish people."

Advices received from Lord Randolph Churchill, who is now in America, state that his condition has become worse since reaching the United States, and is now such that he needs constant attendance. He will not return to England until June. Disclosures made during the past week that certain members of the London county council, who are also prominent in the ranks of the social party, have been engaged in financing obscure papers at the expense of the ratepayers, have caused a shock to the public and given the opponents of the social party movement an opportunity to say that the social party is "Progressive" and "Boodler" are synonymous, and thereby induce courts to try to close the slittings of divorce suits to the public and to procure the enactment of a law providing that all actions for separation or divorce shall be heard in camera.

The foreign office has notified the Japanese government that it must assume the responsibility of the sinking of the British steamer Kow Shing. FRANCE IN MADAGASCAR. PARIS, Nov. 5.—The French government has received a dispatch from M. Lamyr de Villiers, the special envoy sent to Madagascar with the ultimatum of France to the Hova government, announcing that he had returned to Paris on October 28, without receiving the reply of the Hova government to the French demands. Immediately after the French government a direct dispatch from M. Lamy de Villiers giving the results of his mission the necessary proposals will be submitted to the chambers. Le Temps prints a dispatch from Zanzibar stating that the reply of the Hova government to the French ultimatum states that they will submit to force only and North. The graph wires between Antananarivo, capital of Madagascar, and Tamatave, the chief port, have been cut. The French have departed from Antananarivo.

Le Paris, commenting on the situation in Madagascar, says that an expedition against the Hova's inevitable. The chamber will be asked to give a credit of 30,000

The Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1924

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The sphere of woman is widening in these days, or perhaps it would be more correct to say woman is in this nineteenth century finding out her true sphere. In what are called the good old times, it was said and thought that woman's activities should be confined to her home. Her world should be bounded by its walls. Men can manage all outside affairs without her assistance. It is unbecoming in her to mix with the busy crowd in the streets and in the market, and to compete with men in the work of the world. If she does so she will become rough and coarse, and lose the grace and the virtues which now constitute her chief charm and make her so precious in the eyes of men. This, and a great deal more, was said by those who were opposed to the advancement and the liberation of woman and her admission into full partnership with men in the business of the world. And, strange to say, many of those who were loudest and most strenuous in their opposition to any considerable widening of woman's sphere were women.

But in spite of prejudice and in the face of opposition from many quarters, the cause of woman's liberation advanced. One woman after another by the good work she did vindicated her own right, and the right of her sex, to take a part in the endeavor to make the world wiser and better than it is. It began to dawn upon men that if women possess the ability to aid them in the work of social and moral reform the very possession of that ability is the strongest argument possible that they have a right to exercise it. It was found, too, that there is work in the world, outside the domestic circle, that women are peculiarly fitted to perform, and so at last they came to be acknowledged part in the world's activities. Organizations of women were formed to accomplish many good purposes. It is pleasant to observe that the great majority of these purposes are for elevating, refining and aiding not only their own sex, but society as a whole. Woman in her new sphere is true to the character given her by one of the best and most gifted of men—the, in very truth, a "ministering angel." We need not enumerate the objects of the societies of women. Everyone's memory will supply him with a list, and he will find that the good of others—good to be obtained by disinterested exertion and self-sacrifice—is the aim of nearly every one of them.

It is now believed that these women's organizations could work more effectively and more pleasantly if they were united by a bond of sympathy. If they worked together, if they were mutually helpful, if it is contended, they could do more and do these several kinds of work better than if they continued isolated. It is to promote this federation of women's associations of one kind and another that Lady Aberdeen is to address the meeting in the Victoria Theatre to-morrow evening. The Countess has already done a great deal towards the formation of "The National Council of Women of Canada." The organization is, as we have already indicated, rather a federation of associations than an association in the ordinary sense of the word. It is most liberal in its constitution, embracing all sorts of societies of women that have for their object the improvement of society in any direction. It recognizes no limitation of creed or condition or race. The Countess of Aberdeen is herself a splendid example of a woman worker. There are very few ladies who have a greater number or more important duties to perform—duties of her station and duties of her home—yet while neglecting none of them she finds time to make time to do much work for the improvement of the community in which her lot is cast. She did this in Ireland, and she did it nobly and successfully. She is now exerting herself for the benefit of Canadians, and our sincere desire is that the good she does will be in proportion to her exertions, and will equal her expectations and her hopes. If we were asked to choose a motto for the organization of which the Countess of Aberdeen is the advocate and the President we would give this one:

"Whatever things are true, whatever things are honest, whatever things are pure, whatever things are lovely, whatever things are of good report; if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things."

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

The meeting in the City Hall yesterday afternoon was more than usually representative. The feeling shown and the opinions expressed may, therefore, be taken as those of the citizens generally without regard to party. In point of fact the supporters of the Government are, if anything, more grieved and indignant at the course which the Postmaster-General has seen fit to pursue than are its opponents. They find it impossible to justify or even to attempt to palliate the conduct of the Post Office Department with respect to the unfortunate clerks and carriers. It will be observed that both Mr. Prior and Mr. Earle, than whom the Government has not two more loyal supporters in the House of Commons, joined in the general condemnation of the Post Office Department. His Lordship Bishop Perrin and the Rev. Messrs. Cleaver, Baldwin and Hall, who cannot be supposed to have any political and in view, expressed themselves very strongly in favor of the case of the suspended employees. Senator Molnes, Mr. Marchant and Mr. Alex. Wilson, as might have been expected, endeavored to make political capital for their party out of the unfortunate business. They who

gave them the opportunity to do so are rather to be blamed than they. If the Postmaster-General desired to do the Government of which he is a member as much harm as he possibly could in this City, and indeed the Province generally, he could not have done so more effectively than by the way he has mismanaged this apparently insignificant matter. The sum required is a paltry one, and if it were paid in the right way and at the right time the Government would to-day stand as high in the estimation of the electors of Victoria as ever it did. When that money was withheld the Post Office Department, besides doing what was both cruel and unjust, played into the hands of the opponents of the Government. These opponents, we learn, were quick to see the mistake that was made, and lost no time in taking advantage of it. Although there was really no politics in the matter, the Grits are trying industriously to make the citizens believe that there is, and their exertions will no doubt be attended by some measure of success.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

There has been on this side of the Atlantic for years a good deal of discussion, some of it exceedingly virulent, respecting the advantages and disadvantages of the ownership of productive works by the municipalities. Shall the city own its water works, its gas works, its lighting apparatus, its tramways, etc., has been discussed and re-discussed, yet a decision seems to be as far off as ever. Closely connected with the question of municipal ownership is the question of socialism which requires railways and telegraphs, and the means of production generally, to be placed in the hands of Government. The advocates of both systems follow the same line of reasoning, and the objections that are urged against the one kind of socialism apply with equal or even greater force to the other kind.

The question of municipal ownership is discussed with force and ability in the November number of the Engineering Magazine. What that very respectable publication thinks of socialism as applied to great municipalities may be seen by the following extract from its leading editorial article on "Municipal Engineering and Politics":

The fact is that too many things needed for the necessities of urban life are now controlled by gangs of political bosses. Yet they would be rejected to get more. Municipal ownership is a good thing, but it is not a magic wand. It is a means to an end, and the end is the betterment of the city. The fact is that too many things needed for the necessities of urban life are now controlled by gangs of political bosses. Yet they would be rejected to get more. Municipal ownership is a good thing, but it is not a magic wand. It is a means to an end, and the end is the betterment of the city. The fact is that too many things needed for the necessities of urban life are now controlled by gangs of political bosses. Yet they would be rejected to get more. Municipal ownership is a good thing, but it is not a magic wand. It is a means to an end, and the end is the betterment of the city.

As the reader sees, the Engineering Magazine has reference to how things are managed in the cities of the United States, but as human nature is pretty much the same in all parts of the world, the system which produces such bad effects in the United States can hardly be expected to act very differently in other countries. Government management of public works is not as a rule economical anywhere, and we do not think it would be very difficult to show that it is not more honest than it is economical. We do not wish to convey the idea that it is the governments that steal and cheat. They are in fact the victims of the thieves and sharpers. Governments can never make sure that all their servants and others who do their work are honest. The wisest thing to do is to put as little temptation as possible in their way. But State Socialism, as far as it has been tried yet, whether on a large or a small scale, opens the door wide for corruption before many things.

MONTEREAL MATTERS.

Montreal, Nov. 7. (Special.)—G. T. traffic returns for last week show a decrease of \$69,128, compared with the same period of 1923. The Canada Revenue to-day applied for a revision of the judgment of Mr. Justice Doherty a week ago, dismissing the \$50,000 action brought by it. The case will be argued before three judges of the superior court. The Dominion Cotton Company has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the year.

THE POST OFFICE TROUBLE.

A Largely Attended Public Meeting Discussed the Question at the City Hall.

Resolution Passed Demanding Reinstatement of Suspended Employees on Full Pay.

Acting under instructions recently received from Ottawa, Postmaster Shackleton has added to the temporary staff of the post office here and now the laudable effort of the postal force, and the only delays experienced are those naturally arising through the lack of men in the work. It is expected that an effort will be made this morning to re-establish the delivery, the new men also being brought into service in this department. On Tuesday afternoon what was probably the largest mass meeting ever held in the city—certainly the largest afternoon gathering of citizens—was held at the city hall under the presidency of His Worship Mayor Teague. The subject of the suspension of work for a few hours last week, and the question of the reinstatement of the suspended employees and the events leading up thereto were discussed for upwards of two hours, and a strongly worded resolution was then adopted, which was carried last evening forward to His Lordship Bishop Perrin, the acting premier, at Ottawa.

This meeting has been called, explained His Worship the Mayor on taking the chair and making for order, at the request of a large number of influential and representative citizens, to take into consideration the present unfortunate position of affairs with regard to the Victoria post office—the non-delivery of letters in the usual manner and the events leading up thereto which have taken place in the city—certainly the largest afternoon gathering of citizens—was held at the city hall under the presidency of His Worship Mayor Teague. The subject of the suspension of work for a few hours last week, and the question of the reinstatement of the suspended employees and the events leading up thereto were discussed for upwards of two hours, and a strongly worded resolution was then adopted, which was carried last evening forward to His Lordship Bishop Perrin, the acting premier, at Ottawa.

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quency of the salaries paid to the clerks and carriers, as he had not been sufficiently long a British Columbian to form a correct estimate of the cost of living. He would, however, say that in view of the responsibility of their work, the wages of the postal clerks and letter carriers should be sufficient to secure the employment of capable, honorable and honest men, and such salaries, he believed, as the Victoria post office. (Applause.) It was on these grounds that he considered a public grievance called for an expression of public opinion, and if this meeting resulted in a settlement of the matter in issue, he was sure that His Worship the Mayor could look back to the occasion as one of the brightest and most useful chapters in the history of the municipality.

Colonel B. A. Prior, who was called for amid cheers and roared with an ovation, had first to say that he was thoroughly and heartily in sympathy with the men of the post office who are out of work at the present time (Applause) and that he saw so large and thoroughly representative an attendance at this meeting. If, however, the citizens took so much interest in the position of the post office clerks and carriers, he thought that they should have some large and thoroughly representative attendance at this meeting. By letters, by telegrams, by interviews, by constant solicitations, they had endeavored to have the men of the post office kept on in their positions at a proper wage, but he did not know what more he could say. He and his colleagues, both in season and out of season, had urged the injustice which had characterized the treatment of the Victoria post office employees, and had pressed for the outrage of withholding their pay. They had used strong words in demanding that the promise of the provisional allowance be redeemed. His Lordship the Bishop, in his opening, and a little later His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia, had urged that politics be kept entirely out of this discussion. He, too, would endorse this suggestion. Politics were entirely out of the subject. They had in the Victoria post office a number of men who would never have been filling the positions they did in the public service were they not recognized as open, honest, honorable, industrious and capable men (Applause). Being such they should be paid wages in keeping with their value to the employers and the importance of the service they rendered. (Applause.) Like his colleagues, Mr. Earle, could look upon the recent suspension of work by the post office employees as a most unfortunate and unjust thing. He was assured from time to time by a portion of their pay known as the provisional allowance would soon be paid them. It was noted on the July pay sheet that it would be paid in the next month, but it had not been paid for several months. He was wondering as to the delay and waiting for the money. Many were the calls they paid to both himself and Mr. Earle, and both of them had advised the post office employees to wait a little longer, but the meantime, anticipating the payment to them of their allowance, they had made arrangements which otherwise they would not have made. They had bought a house, they had bought a car, they had bought a boat, they had bought a horse, they had bought a dog, they had bought a cat, they had bought a pig, they had bought a cow, they had bought a sheep, they had bought a goat, they had bought a chicken, they had bought a turkey, they had bought a duck, they had bought a rabbit, they had bought a guinea pig, they had bought a hamster, they had bought a goldfish, they had bought a betta fish, they had bought a cichlid fish, they had bought a guppy fish, they had bought a platyfish, they had bought a danio fish, they had bought a zebra fish, they had bought a swordtail fish, they had bought a comet fish, they had bought a neon fish, they had bought a tetra fish, they had bought a loach fish, they had bought a minnow fish, they had bought a darter fish, they had bought a killifish, they had bought a corydoras fish, they had bought a rasbora fish, they had bought a danio fish, they had bought a zebra fish, they had bought a 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Baker was good enough to say that you would not altogether forget the occasion and some of the words which have been...

The Hon. Col. Baker, amid tremendous applause from the children, then announced that the Countess of Aberdeen would address the girls.

I am going to give you a good example of obedience, I said to the Countess, after the cheer which greeted her as she advanced...

It was a genuine Scotch concert—that given by the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society last night. With but one or two exceptions every piece of music on the programme was Scottish.

THE CITY. The dentists of Victoria have entered into an agreement to regulate their offices every Saturday afternoon throughout the year at 1 o'clock.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING. SAN JUAN, Nov. 3.—(Special)—The ship Nyanda, Captain Jamieson, from Victoria on her way to the West Coast with a trading outfit, was lost here on November 1.

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chatting with the ladies, and afternoon tea was served while she was there.

It had been intended that the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen should go to Nanaimo and Duncan on Wednesday, but on coming to work out the arrangements it was found that it would not be possible conveniently to undertake the whole in one day.

Owing to the death of the Earl His Excellency would have been unable to attend a public ball, so the intended citizens' ball at the drill hall to-morrow evening has been changed to an evening party at the Countess of Aberdeen's residence.

The public school children will be given a whole holiday on the day after Thanksgiving in deference to the Governor-General's request at the drill hall yesterday.

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will not feel so keenly the necessity for a new watch. Louis Gall, who is charged with having in his possession a silver watch and gold-plated chain stolen from one William Embley, asked for a remand until to-day which was granted.

At the "Meeting of the Nations," in the A. O. U. W. hall Wednesday, November 14, in aid of the orphan's homes of the city, the leading amateur singers, costumed to represent the various nationalities, were appearing under the various nationalities, and singing the respective national airs, the choruses of the same being heard in the distance.

The case of the clerks and carriers of the Victoria post office has changed little if any since Saturday. The men are still absent from duty under suspension, and it appears as though no settlement of the matter could be arrived at until the matter comes before the arbitrator's office.

The Service of Song given by the choir of the R. E. church on Sunday evening was attended by an audience that filled the choir building. Advantage was taken of the day being the anniversary of the offer of a service of praise, not only from a musical point of view but extremely impressive.

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THE CITY SCHOOLS. Mr. J. N. Muir to Succeed Mr. Hawkey as Principal of Spring Ridge School. The Use of the Gymnasium at the Central School—Repairs at Victoria West.

At a special meeting of the city school board held yesterday it was decided to give Mr. R. J. Hawkey, the retiring principal of the Spring Ridge school, a testimonial of his ability and general good conduct; later on in the evening the board in committee of the whole named Mr. J. N. Muir to succeed Mr. Hawkey as principal of the Spring Ridge school, his duties to commence on the 15th inst.

Gymnasium matters coming up for consideration it was decided to refer the several tenders for mattresses to the supply committee, they being empowered to award the contract to the lowest tenderer for wool. A reply was ordered sent to gymnast instructor S. C. Clair, who had addressed the board by letter on the subject, that he will not be allowed to take private pupils while acting in the position of gymnast instructor of the public schools. It was further decided to allow the teachers, as well as their pupils, to receive athletic instruction and to allow the use of the gymnasium by the children of the North Ward and South Park schools, as well as those of the Central. Trustees Lovell, Saunders and Lewis were appointed a gymnast committee, the power being delegated to them to make rules for the government of the use of the building and apparatus, and for instructor S. C. Clair's guidance.

The supply committee had referred to them the matter of repairs to the Victoria West school, in which they are to act as if they were to them best. The finance committee were requested to give prompt attention to the accounts in connection with the receipt of the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, which were passed for payment. The matter of fire escapes at the school will be considered, and reported upon by Trustees Lewis and Glover, who were named as a special committee for this purpose.

After referring with general satisfaction to the success of the school children's reception to His Excellency and Lady Aberdeen at the drill hall, the thanks of the board were ordered to be conveyed to the viceregal visitors for their kind addresses to the little ones on that occasion, and in accordance with His Excellency's expressed wish it was decided to declare Friday, the 22nd inst.—the day following Thanksgiving Day—a holiday in all the city schools.

There were several other matters of routine disposed of. In reply to a letter from the Winnipeg board, the secretary was instructed to supply that body with particulars in reference to the salaries paid to teachers in Victoria and to request that this favor be reciprocated. The secretary was also authorized to procure photo cuts of the schools for use in the annual report; and it was decided that the janitors of the North Ward and South Park schools should be paid \$5 per month additional for the five months ending 31st of March next.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION. To the Editor:—Would you please correct a slight error in my issue on Technical Education in your Sunday's edition. Instead of the school having about 100 boys, it should be 1,000. If not encroaching too much on the time of Lady Aberdeen when she is in the city, would you be so good as to call the attention of the board to the fact that the school is in need of more technical instruction, and to request that the board be so good as to consider the matter?

CHARGE AND COUNTER-CHARGE. VANCOUVER, Nov. 5.—(Special)—A school teacher named Shine, from Niocmen Island, called at Rev. Mr. Clinton's house yesterday to demand some sort of explanation, and the reverend gentleman took occasion to remonstrate with Shine on the manner in which he has been treating his wife. Shine got angry and let drive with his fist at Rev. Mr. Clinton. The reverend gentleman didn't have time to think about turning the other cheek, but promptly pummeled Shine the knocking him down and out. After the minister had given the teacher a drubbing he laid an information against him for assault, and the teacher made a counter-charge against the minister for using abusive and insulting language. In the police court this morning Shine was fined \$15 and made a formal apology.

CHARGED WITH MURDER. NANAIMO, Nov. 5.—(Special)—Public interest in this place is very marked in the celebrated case of Sidney Lobb, charged with the murder of his wife last June. Constable Stewart will take the prisoner over to the assizes at Vancouver on the morning. Dr. A. E. Prager is coming from California as a witness in the case. As yet no inkling of the line of defence has been made public. A. F. Lobb, one of Toronto's leading lawyers and brother of the accused, has the case in hand.

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The Colonist

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UNPATRIOTIC ORAOKING. The organ of the Opposition in this city has at last reproduced part of Mr. Wilson's blue ink article on Canada.

Nothing pleases your true green Grit better than to have something to say against his own country. No matter who runs Canada down, whether he is an Englishman, an American, or a Frenchman, the zealous Grit is eager to repeat what he says and to do his best to lead the world to believe that it is in every sense true.

The best answer to Wilson's journal is the success of the Finance Minister's loan. So little effort had Mr. Wilson's article, backed up as it was by the London Daily Chronicle, that when he put his loan on the market five times as much as he needed, and at uncommonly high rates, was subscribed.

The national debt has been a favorite theme of the croakers. No nation, they declared, could carry the debt which the British Government was piling up and live. They had the nation ruined by computation hundreds of times. Wilson is a member of this tribe. He sees only one side of the account, and keeps adding and adding until he proves to his own satisfaction, and also to the satisfaction of the Victoria Times, that the people of Canada can never bear up under the load of debt which they are required to carry.

Our readers see that Mr. Wilson failed signally in his attempt to scare British capital, and his feeble Grit echo, the Times, will not, we imagine, be more successful in raising a panic in British Columbia. This will no doubt disappoint it. It will get very little sympathy in its disapproval.

NOT LA CROSSE. Nothing can be more unsportsmanlike than quibbling and religious quibbling. "A fair field and no favor" is the true sportsman's motto. He despises trickery of every kind and he scorns to take an unfair advantage of a rival.

NOT HUMOROUS AT ALL. The Times seems to think it very funny that the Montreal Star, the Winnipeg Nor'Wester and the Victoria Colonist should agree in their estimate of the Hon. Mr. Laurier's speech. There does not appear to be anything humorous about the agreement. The Times has no doubt seen that there are many more papers than these that have named who have expressed precisely the same opinion of the nature and value of Mr. Laurier's Western and Northwestern orations.

THE U. S. ELECTIONS. Elections are being held to-day for representatives to Congress in every State of the Union except Maine, Oregon and Vermont. These States have already elected their representatives. There are also elections for State officials in many of the States.

THE PERDURY OF THE TIMES. To the Editor:—The Evening Times of this city repeats in its article lately published in the Investors' Review a credit which reflects very severely upon Canadian credit, and attacks the ospitalities and resources of this country.

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NEWFOUNDLAND POLITICS. There is likely to be still another complication in the Newfoundland political situation. As our readers know, many of the majority at the last general election gained their seats by bribery and corruption.

A Coming Era of Great Prosperity—Railway Communication a Necessity. Mr. S. A. Rogers, senior M.P.P. elect for Cariboo, arrived down from Barkerville on Sunday night, and is registered at the Victoria. Speaking of the progress of the district immediately surrounding Barkerville, Mr. Rogers says that the output of gold from the hydraulic claims has been equal to, if not a little in advance of, that of former years.

THE WORLD OF SPORT. Westminister's Lacrosse Team the Declared Champions of British Columbia. Brockton Point Grounds the Scene of the Pretty Little Farce. NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 3.—(Special.) The Westminister lacrosse team, in obedience to the mandate of the Mainland arbitrators, visited the Terminal City to-day and repaired to Brockton Point, where they lined up ready for battle.

THE WHEEL. A special meeting of the Victoria Wheelmen will be held on Tuesday, probably in the Board of Trade building, to take further action in regard to the building of the racing track on Oak Bay.

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GOLDEN CARIBOO.

A Forward Movement in Its Mining Development—Capital Seeking Investment.

THEY LOST THEIR CLAIMS. (From the Spokesman Review.) The recent survey of the international boundary line north of Spokane by the British Columbia authorities, discloses the fact that twelve mining claims, owned by Chris. Kuntion and others, are situated on the Indian reservation in the United States.

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MAINLAND MINING.

A Canadian Mint—The Highest Ore From the Slocan—Camp McKinley.

Kootenay's Immense Richness—English Capitalists Looking Up the Lardeau Country. (From the Slocan Prospector.) A few months ago the press of the province joined in a chorus of demands for a Canadian mint, in the doleful little has been heard about it.

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THIRTY-SIX.

SIDNEY LOBB ON THE ACCUSED SAID TO MAINTAIN DIGNITY—PARTICULARS OF SHOOTING.

Witnesses for the Prosecution Opinion That Mrs. Lobb (Not Have Done It). NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 3.—(Special.) At the Westminister session this Sidney Lobb was arraigned for the murder of his wife at Nanaimo. Hon. Justice Bole presided. J. Leamy and G. H. Bernard appeared for the prisoner.

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NOTICE. In the event that I intend to apply to the City of Victoria for a license to sell or permit to be sold 100 acres of meadow land owned by Mrs. M. J. Lobb, I hereby give notice that I will be ready to receive applications for the same on or before the 15th day of November, 1894.