

Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Baking Powder PURE

ated simply and solely because of... The convention has served the... expressed the prevailing expecta-

TELESCOPE REVEALS

Industrial Creation Only an Incident in an Eternal Train... The great telescope... reveals worlds at the... of development to those that repose

and when the great Chicago telescope... completed, when we explore the... and the stellar revelations come

RICH ACTORS.

of Those Who Have Made Money and Saved It... Every once in a while a newspaper... M. Coquelin is the richest living

It is probable that Rossi is the richest... in Europe; he has an immense for-... in lives in France and is served like

Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT.

Admiral Ito's Report—His Ships Badly Beaten But All Were Saved.

Heavy Loss of the Chinese—More Japanese Troops to be Called Out.

Tokio, Sept. 24.—Dispatches have been received from Admiral Ito, the Japanese commander, reported the naval battle at the mouth of the Yalu river. He says he was on board the Matsushima, a steel warship carrying 28 guns.

of the same day. The Chinese accepted battle, and the transports, which their fleet were escorting, entered the Yalu river. The Japanese admiral's report contains the following: "A fierce encounter followed, our men fighting with the utmost determination. The battle continued until the approach of darkness prevented any continuance. At the close of day, as the result of five hours of incessant fighting, the Chinese had lost the warships Yang Wei, Chao Yuen, Lai Yuen and Ching Yuen, while the Ting Yuen, King Yuen and Ping Yuen were all set on fire by our shells.

The Yayo Yama, a steel cruiser of 1800 tons, 5400 horse power, carrying 3 guns, and steaming 20 knots per hour, built at Yokosuka, Japan, has been ordered to the island of Haiyantau to take the place of the Matsushima. Admiral Hasegawa, carrying 18 guns and capable of steaming 16 knots per hour. The Japanese board of admiralty has approved the action of Admiral Ito in retaining all his ships except the Matsushima on the station, and effecting repairs there.

London, Sept. 22.—The Japanese legation has received a dispatch from Hiroshima, dated Friday, positively confirming the report that not a single Japanese warship was destroyed in the naval engagement. According to this dispatch the Japanese loss was ten officers and 69 men killed. About 100 were wounded.

The Weekly Sun publishes the following dispatch from Yokohama: "The railway traffic has been temporarily suspended, the whole railway system being under requisition for military purposes. The bulk of the troops go by rail to Hiroshima, where the Mikado probably reviews them before their departure for the seat of war. It is stated that every provision has been made for the transportation of troops. Officers and men are elated and confident of victory."

COOK'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION Branded as a Trading Trip by One of the Passengers.

Cleveland, Sept. 23.—Ex-Mayor Gardner, who was a member of the Cook-Greenland excursion party, has returned. He says the affair was misrepresented and mismanaged in every particular by Dr. Cook. The Miranda had arrived in New York harbor with a load of coffee from South America only three days before she sailed for Greenland, and was entirely unfit to make the trip. The captain protested vigorously against taking the vessel north, but to no purpose. Mr. Gardner charges Dr. Cook with sending out alluring circulars when getting up the party, which proved to be most deceiving, and that the excursion was simply run for the pecuniary benefit of Dr. Cook. He says that Dr. Cook was going to bring the promoter, "Twice," said Mr. Gardner, "we had to buy provisions for ourselves, and, as every one knows, the trip was to include everything. Before the transfer of the passengers from the Miranda to the Rigel, Dr. Cook told each man that absolutely nothing but what was necessary in the way of clothing would be allowed on the schooner, and at the same time secretly conveyed to the Rigel his own property, including a stock of liquors and cigars, which he sold to the passengers on the trip at ridiculously high prices

THE CLINTON ASSIZES.

Trial of Red Bluff Charley for Murder Attended by a Remarkable Scene.

Twenty-Two Chiefs Appeared to Plead for Him—The Other Cases Heard.

Clinton, B. C., Sept. 23.—The fall assizes opened on Thursday morning and closed on Friday night, and the crown secured a conviction in all three of the cases tried. There was a large crowd here as witnesses, jurymen and spectators, and the hotels were pressed to accommodate them all.

The entire story, as related by Mr. Gardner, shows Dr. Cook in the light of being a merchant for no large a profit as possible, and that in his greed for money he risked health and most valuable property.

STRIKE COMMISSIONERS. Meeting in Washington to Prepare a Report.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—The members of the United States strike commission appointed to investigate the recent railroad strike and the circumstances with which it was surrounded, which held several meetings in Chicago, resumed here to-day for the purpose of preparing its report. This task will take at least three weeks. Since the close of the session each of the commissioners has gone over the testimony and the statistics presented in order to be in a position to commence figuring on conclusions without unnecessary delay. In an interview one of the commissioners said that he had been told by a gentleman of responsibility that the question with which the commission had to grapple was greater than that settled by the civil war. The present investigation is the first under the law that authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate labor troubles, and consequently it is confronted with an unusually difficult task. It is thought, however, that the forthcoming report will contain important suggestions that will attract the attention of both capital and labor and lead to the more general adoption of pacific methods for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees.

AN ILL-MATED COUPLE. An Aged Husband's Attempt to Kill His Young Wife.

New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 24.—Geo. Bergmann, a prosperous farmer of Prospect Plains, a village about twelve miles from this city, was always considered somewhat eccentric by his neighbors. He is 65 years old, and when he married a woman of 23 years of age about a month ago, they considered it another exhibition of his eccentricity. Mrs. Bergmann is of a lively temperament and fond of society. Bergmann is reputed to be worth about \$100,000. It was not long after the marriage that the forebodings of the neighbors were realized. The couple were known to have had several quarrels, and it was generally supposed that he had married her for her money and accused her also of having a young lover. This she denied emphatically, but the old man was not convinced.

On Friday night when he went to bed the wife says he must have secreted a knife under his pillow. Early on Saturday morning, when his wife was sleeping, Bergmann, she says, deliberately drew the sharp blade across her throat. His nerves could not have been very excited, however, as the instrument did not cut deep enough to kill her. The pain awakened his wife, she felt the blood trickling down her neck, and she says she heard her husband muttering to himself, "I guess that will fix her." Mrs. Bergmann made her escape from the house while Bergmann was removing the traces of blood from his hands. She sought shelter at the house of Henry Richter, near by, and had great difficulty in arousing him. When Richter finally opened the door he found Mrs. Richter prostrate on the porch and the wound in her neck bleeding profusely. He quickly assisted the injured woman into the house and as soon as she was able to speak she told the story of the attempted murder. He hastened and aroused the neighbors. When an excited crowd of villagers reached the Bergmann house they found it empty. Bergmann has disappeared. His wife refused to be taken to the hospital, but it is thought that he will return for the present. Mrs. Bergmann is very weak from loss of blood, but will recover.

MARION MANOLA. Hopes that She Had Recovered Dispelled.

Boston, Sept. 24.—Mrs. Jack Mason, "Marion Manola," is once more home on the heights of Cottage Hill, Winton, but the hopes held out that her mental condition was improved are dispelled. On Saturday Mrs. Mason, with her daughter, and Mrs. Edes, her companion, made the journey to Boston with little incident. Mr. Mason, who had been waiting for his wife, met her as she stepped from the car. She recognized him straight away. Lowell Mason, the actor's brother, said to-night: "I can't say that I think she is any better. My brother is in constant attendance on her and he devotes every moment to her. I have only just arrived from New York, but they tell me when she arrived home she recognized every one and the surroundings. It was thought that a change had come and she was better, but the improvement was not lasting, and Marion is still in about the same condition. Her health seems good."

"You don't seem as well known in this city as you were at home," said the visitor. "I'm answered the young man proudly, 'I don't owe anyone here a cent.'" Washington Star.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla does what no other blood medicine in existence can do. It searches out all the impurities in the system and expels them harmlessly through the proper channels. This is why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is so pre-eminently effective as a remedy for rheumatism.

THE CURRAN BRIDGE.

Contractor St. Louis' Claim in the Exchequer Court.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—In the exchequer court to-day judgment was given by Justice Burridge in the case of Contractor St. Louis' claim in the Exchequer Court.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—The steamer City of Rio de Janeiro arrived from the Orient shortly before nine o'clock this morning bringing Chinese advices up to August 29th, and Japanese up to Sept. 9th. A Seoul correspondent announces that everything is quiet in the capital, but great scarcity of various articles is experienced as a consequence of insufficient communication with other towns. Marquis Saionji, Japanese imperial ambassador, has been paying daily visits to the Korean court. Entente amients have been given and returned by the Koreans and Japanese. A letter has been received at Tokio stating that the rumored murder of over 50 Japanese engaged in camp work at Taiwan, Formosa, is beyond doubt true. Intelligence was brought to Nagasaki by one of the ill-fated party, who had a narrow escape from sharing the death with his comrades. The Japanese camp workmen were murdered by Chinese and all the property belonging to them was appropriated by the assassins. The murders are said to have occurred before the declaration of war between China and Japan. The Asahi, the Japanese paper, says: "We have already stated that a treaty with the United States was in progress and was almost reaching its completion. We hear now that it has been completed and the United States government has appointed by cable, Mr. Dun, its minister in this country, as plenipotentiary for the ratification and exchange of ratification."

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FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Conspiracy Among Officials to Humiliate Chinese Viceroy Li Hung Chang.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, September 27

THAT DEFICIT.

Our esteemed Conservative contemporaries have been enjoying the task of explaining to the public why there should have been a deficit in the Dominion budget in the past financial year. This is not the first time there has been a deficit under Conservative administration nor is a deficit necessarily a deplorable affair, but this particular failure of the revenue to meet the expenditure seems to cause the government organs a large amount of mental worry. Perhaps the reason is that they have of late been busy representing Conservative rule as a sure preventive of deficits, while Grit administration would be as sure to provoke this form of financial disease. They may have a lively remembrance of the fact that they have been calling on the Liberal leaders to say what they would do for revenue if they were entrusted with the work of tariff reform, many confident assertions being volunteered that the Liberals would inaugurate a series of deficits if they undertook to carry out their policy. It was certainly a little disturbing to hear in the midst of this sort of moralizing the announcement that the same difficulty confronted the Tory government. It was cruel of the deficit to come home to roost in this inconvenient and inconsiderate manner, leaving the organs too little time to agree on an explanation. There is no question, at all events, but they are badly at sea. Some offer the explanation that the people imported less owing to the disturbance of the tariff; others aver that the lower duties accounted for the falling off in the customs revenue. But although the explanations are various the fact remains that the revenue for last year fell short of the ordinary expenditure by \$1,157,000. Then we have the other disconcerting fact that in the same period a sum between four and five million dollars was added to the debt—being expended "on capital account." Further there is only too much reason to suppose that the falling off in revenue will be repeated this year, for the conditions remain much the same. Mr. Foster has therein a nice problem before him, and he will need all the help the ingenuity of the government organs can afford to undo the past Tory teaching on the subject of deficits.

TOO MUCH FOR THE WHISTLE.

The Hamilton Spectator makes out a strong case against the St. Lawrence twenty foot waterway by quoting the figures given by one of its advocates. This gentleman is a Mr. Peter McIntyre, whom the Spectator describes as a practical man, who understands the cost of carrying grain and other commodities in lake vessels. Mr. McIntyre's estimate, says the paper, is that when the fourteen foot channel is finished the largest vessel which can navigate it will carry 75,000 bushels, or 2250 tons; that this vessel will be able to make thirteen round trips in the year; and that the total annual cost will be \$47,294. Thus his estimate is that the actual cost of carrying grain from Chicago to Duluth through a fourteen foot channel to Montreal will be about \$4.85 per hundred bushels, or 4.85 cents per bushel. If the channel were deepened to twenty feet, he adds, it could be navigated by vessels carrying 151,000 bushels, or 4530 tons. These vessels would make thirteen trips in one season, and the actual cost for the year would be \$81,433 which would make the cost \$4.20 per hundred bushels, or 4.2 cents per bushel. Then the Spectator proceeds in this way to strike a balance between the cost and the advantage as obtained by Mr. McIntyre:

Mr. McIntyre's demonstration, then, is that the cost of carrying grain would be cheapened by sixty-five one hundredths of a cent per bushel. Present appearances indicate that under no circumstances could we hope to carry more than 100,000,000 bushels of grain down the St. Lawrence. Let us, for the sake of argument, however, suppose that 200,000,000 bushels will be carried at some time in the not remote future. The saving on that quantity effected by the deepening of the canals, if we accept Mr. McIntyre's figures, would be \$1,300,000 annually. That sum would be gained by the farmer, saved by the vessel owner paid to the government in increased toll or divided among the three.

But what would it cost us to effect that saving? The advocates of the deep waterway scheme tell us that the work would cost \$100,000,000. More conservative men fix the outlay at \$150,000,000. If we judge the future by the past—if we compare past estimates with past results with present estimates—it will be safer to say that the work could not be carried to completion for less than \$200,000,000. But let us take these gentlemen upon their own ground. Let us take their own estimate of the cost and their own estimate of the saving to be effected. Canada can now borrow money at less than 3 1/2 per cent. But if so large a sum as \$100,000,000 were to be added to the debt, the credit of the country would be somewhat affected; and counting the actual interest to be paid on the new loan of \$100,000,000 and the increased charge on account of the present debt, it would not be safe to assume that the increased interest charge would be less than \$4,000,000 a year.

And this brings us face to face with the final result: that if the deepening of the canals could be effected for the sum estimated, and if so enormous a traffic as 200,000,000 bushels of grain could be secured, the annual saving would be \$1,300,000, and the annual cost of effecting that saving would be \$4,000,000.

The Spectator wants to know if Mr. McIntyre does not "ask the people of Canada to pay a high price for the whistle he wishes them to buy." We should

think the people of Canada would say "yes" decidedly.

N. P. PROMISES.

The Conservative government has a large deficit to show for its last year's financial operations, though one of the cardinal principles of Canadian Conservatism is that there should be no deficits. Our trade is falling off, more especially our exports, while the special mission of the N. P. is supposed to be the increase of exports and the decrease of imports. The whole way over which the N. P. has travelled is freely strewn with broken promises, some of which appear exceedingly ridiculous in the light of after events. In a recent issue the Globe gives a review of these promises, based on the biography of Sir John Macdonald written by Col. Macpherson. Here are a number of the promises made by Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley in their budget speeches, and reiterated by all the greater and lesser lights of the party:

- To abolish business depression.
To stop the exodus.
To turn the "balance of trade" in our favor.
To tax British goods in the bulk less than foreign.
To give the farmer a home market.
To develop our mineral wealth.
To obtain reciprocity with the United States.
To reduce the debt to \$100,000,000 by 1890.
To place a million people in the Northwest by 1891.
There is not much need to show how absurdly far from fulfilment these promises have fallen, but the Globe gives a useful summary which we take the liberty of quoting: "It is notorious that there are not a million people in the Northwest, but only 250,000; the net debt is not \$100,000,000, but \$250,000,000; we have not got reciprocity, it is doubtful indeed if the government will accept the offer of a free exchange of farm implements; there has been no mineral development to speak of, the iron duties having confessedly failed; instead of a home market absorbing their surplus products at high prices, the farmers export more than ever and prices were never so low; British goods in the bulk are taxed more severely than American; since 1879 the so-called balance of trade has been against us to the tune of \$200,000,000 as necessarily must happen to a borrowing country situated as this is; the census of 1891 destroys any promise that the exodus has been stopped; while as for the condition of trade in recent years and now the least said the better. It is easy for a partisan speaker or newspaper to indulge in the vague assertion that the N. P. has been a blessing. But when tried by the only satisfactory test, namely, a comparison of its performances with its promises, in detail, it turns out to have been a general, all-round disappointment; the inference is plain that such progress as has been made since 1878 or 1879 has been made not by reason of it, but by reason of that natural growth and development which all new countries enjoy in a special degree. That it has brought certain infant industries into a cold world and been of more or less benefit to some old ones cannot be denied, but this has been done at the expense of the other industries. And it is doubtful if even the expectations of the favored few have been realized."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Ottawa city council has passed a by-law imposing a tax of \$1 per year on bachelors. No doubt the bachelor will henceforth be a scarce article around the capital.

Mr. Alex. Macdonald writes the following note to the Winnipeg "Norwester." Of course it is not the first evidence the people have had in regard to the working of the combines, but it is particularly suggestive evidence:

Sir,—I have been offered by a commission house doing business in St. Paul, Minn., canned goods, packed in Ontario by the Canadian Packing Association, for 20 per cent. less than I can buy from this same combine direct. This, however, is not the only advantage the American has over us in our own market. The through rate on freight from point of shipment in Ontario to Winnipeg, as quoted by this American firm, is 54 cents per hundred pounds, while we have to pay the railway combine here 73 cents per hundred pounds on same class of goods.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has an agent at Penticton who seems to be thoroughly imbued with his master's aversion to "increasing" traffic. At least this would appear from the following incident as told by the Midway Advance:

The C. P. R. are anxious enough, it appears, to get the carrying of Boundary Creek ores to the Tacoma smelter. They certainly need some such traffic to make their boat on Okanagan Lake pay. They are a large corporation and do things on a large scale. In some respects, however, they appear to be microscopically small, as an example will show. Not long ago a gentleman in this way wrote on behalf of the several Greenwood claim owners to the agent at Penticton asking what rates the company would give on a ton of ore sent to Vancouver for treatment by the granite process as a test. He was requested in future, when writing for such information to enclose a three cent stamp. He is not likely to do it or to work up a trade for the C. P. R. either. Boundary Creek ores have been shipped to the coast via Marcus before, and a company that begrudges a three cent stamp is scarcely likely to work up a business with mining men.

An Ottawa dispatch says: "It is reported here to-day that Hon. Thomas Daly, after sizing up the political situation in Manitoba, has decided that the government's defeat in the prairie province is a foregone conclusion. He intends seeking a place of refuge before the

storm breaks and at present has his eye on a judgeship in British Columbia, to which position he will probably be appointed at an early date." No doubt Sir John Thompson is tired of Mr. Daly as a minister, and no doubt Mr. Daly foresees defeat for the government in Manitoba, but we do not believe Sir John has so far lost his senses as to foist Mr. Daly on this province as a judge. If he does, his action may be taken as a sure indication that he has no hope of British Columbia supporting his government at the next election. It is high time, however, that the vacancy on the bench of this province was being filled in one way or other.

The Vernon News says: "The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and party have met with a resounding success, to which, judging from the published reports of the meetings there held, the term enthusiastic but feebly describes. The result of this trip cannot but help to strengthen the intense sentiment of pride in his native country which has always characterized the Liberal leader and gained for him the well merited reputation as a Canadian patron of the purest and best type. In view of the fact that the avowed purpose of his mission is to gain a more intelligent insight into the capabilities and requirements of our province, it is a matter deeply to be regretted that this section, to which the term garden of British Columbia has been so frequently and appropriately applied, has not been brought to his notice by personal inspection. It is to the agricultural interests of the Dominion that politicians of all creeds will make their most fervent appeals for support in the approaching election campaign, and certainly no portion of the province can so fully represent its agricultural and ranching wealth as our own district. Political sentiment on Dominion issues is here pretty well divided, and many whose party faith is of a somewhat neutral tint, would gladly have availed themselves of an opportunity to hear the trade policy of the opposition expounded by such speakers as Laurier and Fraser." It is unfortunate that Mr. Laurier's arrangements did not include a visit to Vernon, where he would certainly have been heartily welcomed, and where he would have had an appreciative and intelligent audience. The shortness of the time at his disposal was the obstacle.

"The Victoria Times and Vancouver World are much concerned because the Colonist and the News-Advertiser agree upon the subject of Mr. Laurier's addresses." So reads the latest emanation from the humorous side of the Colonist's imagination. The Times has neither felt nor expressed concern over the agreement of the Tory sheets on this or any other subject. It is quite probable that the Colonist and News-Advertiser would agree in representing the moon as turned fig to edible green cheese under the beneficent Tory regime, if the word went out from Ottawa that they should do so. In that case our concern would be the same as now, namely, that two journals with pretensions to respectability should be found making themselves ridiculous in a poor cause.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

To the Editor:—The striking unanimity displayed by the subsidized press in affecting to misunderstand the Liberal trade policy, as outlined by Mr. Laurier in his triumphant tour, induces the suspicion that the papered organs have received the cue from Ottawa to charge the Liberal leader with ambiguity. The distressing editorials dished up in the Toronto Evening News, the Montreal Gazette, and regrettably with parrot-like precision by the smaller fry, render their conclusion irresistible. It is, however, needless to observe that the attempt to fasten the charge of insincerity upon Mr. Laurier and surround his lucid, forcible and precise utterances with obscurity, will prove utterly futile. The public will neither be deceived nor misled by so miserable and shallow a pretence. Nothing could be clearer than the declarations of Mr. Laurier. He emphatically repudiated the protective principle and promised to chop off the head of protection the moment the people gave him an opportunity to perform the operation. Surely this is not the language of weakness or ambiguity? There is something decidedly amusing in the attitude of the protectionist press, denouncing the Liberal leader for not declaring for absolute free trade and direct taxation. Mr. Laurier is too old a campaigner to be entrapped into declaring for a policy that would supply ammunition to the enemy. His policy is tempered by wisdom and justice to all, therefore it disarms intelligent criticism. This is where our friends the enemy feel the pinch and recognize its force, for he has not left them a leg to stand upon.

Nothing can be clearer than the issue which confronts the people. It is no longer a fight between parties; it is a fight for a principle with Laurier and his intrepid followers championing the cause of the people and preaching a fair field and no favor. Tariff for protection or tariff for revenue only, is the issue. It is a fight between the struggling many who are being ruthlessly fleeced, and the few opulent monopolists who are doing the fleecing. Such an issue, so clearly defined, can hardly be tampered with. Laurier and the people will win. CHABLIZ-SHIRAZ.

The Soo canal is completed and the water will be let in next month up a business. Anson McKim, of A. McKim & Co., advertising agents, has returned to Montreal from a trip to Great Britain, and reports that he found the British merchants intensely hostile to Canada's fiscal policy. Many of them had no desire to trade with a country because in the past when they had succeeded in building up a business it was wiped out by a rise in Canadian duties. Imposed specially to injure them. Without evening paper says there is some political activity in Washington and the success of the Patron candidate in the electoral division in Beautiful Plains has stirred up the independent parties. A movement has been inaugurated looking up an alliance of the Protectionists and Patron of Industry, and it is stated that a meeting will be held at an early date to form a platform on which the two will be able to unite for the Dominion and Provincial elections.

MATCHES. WE MAKE THE BEST.

Why? We have the Experience We have the Facilities.

These Reasons and our Products Put Us in the Fore.

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES

JAMES MITCHELL, - Agent - Victoria.

GREAT RAILROAD "WAR."

An Englishman Writes Home About His Narrow Escape in Wild America.

The Prominent Part He Took in One or Two Indian Skirmishes.

The great railroad strike has produced its writer of fiction, like other national convulsions, and he appears to live in most fervent appeals for support in the approaching election campaign, and certainly no portion of the province can so fully represent its agricultural and ranching wealth as our own district. Political sentiment on Dominion issues is here pretty well divided, and many whose party faith is of a somewhat neutral tint, would gladly have availed themselves of an opportunity to hear the trade policy of the opposition expounded by such speakers as Laurier and Fraser." It is unfortunate that Mr. Laurier's arrangements did not include a visit to Vernon, where he would certainly have been heartily welcomed, and where he would have had an appreciative and intelligent audience. The shortness of the time at his disposal was the obstacle.

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ing, and next having to stop, and under a galling fire, remove some obstacles from the track or straighten out a switch. We had to stop and rebuild two bridges that they had commenced burning. We had got a gang of men on the train for that purpose. One was just round a curve on this side the mountains—they hoped we should not see it in time, and so all got hurled into eternity together. To make doubly sure, at Ellensburg, the station before, some fiend managed to get under the train and cut the pipes of the air brakes, so that if we did happen to see down that grade we should then be unable to stop. Luckily, just after pulling out of the depot we found that our commissary man was not on board, and so we tried to stop short, and found out the trouble and rectified it. It was something higher than mere luck. Ten of us take the westbound train back to Tacoma tonight at 11 (360 miles away), or, rather, we are going to have a good try to, and the other ten are going to bring one through to-morrow. The strikers say there has not been a westbound train through yet, and swear there shall not be; and this time, unfortunately, we cannot conceal the time of starting. I must go and turn in and get a little rest as I am in command of the squad, and shall not dare close my eyes this side of Tacoma. Two of the Englishmen are still left and with me, but the other poor boy will never answer to his roll call on earth. A stray bullet found a home on the way up. I will write immediately on arrival."

AGED PRIEST HONORED.

Title of Monsignor Conferred on Father Croquet.

Portland, Sept. 21.—Father Adrian J. Croquet, of the diocese of Oregon City, celebrated yesterday the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the priesthood. In consideration of his long and faithful service the pope has conferred upon him the title of monsignor and raised him to the dignity of a domestic prelate. The event was signalized by most fitting and notable ceremonies, participated in by about fifty priests and bishops, at St. Mary's Cathedral. The services were solemn and impressive, and a similar event in the Catholic church has not been celebrated west of the Rocky Mountains. By the ceremonies Father Croquet is entitled to the honors of a bishop in the Catholic church, without the executive powers and responsibilities. He becomes a domestic prelate of the papal household, and is entitled to wear the purple and ring. Should he visit Rome he will be saluted as a duly ordained and consecrated bishop, and accorded in the papal household all the honors and courtesies.

Father Croquet was born in Belgium of noble parents. He became filled with missionary zeal and, after being ordained a priest he came to this country, and for more than thirty years he has labored among the Indians in Oregon and along Puget Sound.

Sir Narcisse Belleau's will, dated 1886, leaves all his fortune, amounting to about \$400,000, to his nephew, Dr. Belleau, district attorney of Quebec. The principal part of the money is in real estate, bank stocks and deposits.



Mr. J. Alcide Chausse, Montreal, P. Q.

A Marvelous Medicine

Whenever Given a Fair Trial Hood's Proves Its Merit.

The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide Chausse, architect and surveyor, No. 152 Shaw Street, Montreal, Canada:

"Gentlemen:—I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. Last May my weight was 152 pounds, but since I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has increased to 162. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvelous medicine and an every kind of good will be cured by it. J. ALCIDÉ CHAUSSÉ. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion."

NOT Y... Japanese Pro... Attack... The United... Said to... Washington... Japanese... conference with... sing the terms... ode the extra... exercised by the... It is understood... der discussion... differs only a... recently negoti... ain and Japan... A dispatch r... legation says... great naval e... conference at four... burned. The... dually stated... It is reported... thustiana among... great. The of... of the Red Cr... with her cour... daily in prepar... articles for the... wounded. Yokohama, S... nent regarding... ese in the rece... 11 officers and... 30 officers and... London, Sept... patch dated G... commanding of... ese warships w... ment of the... Admiral Ting... and leg. meth... Five of the G... missing. Thr... reported capti... ships that we... damaged. The... pating for and... The Westm... patch from Sit... tion from Koh... nese version... battle, asserting... sels were lost... The Th... telegraphs than... from Japan s... warships w... and Letkio w... cent naval ba... In THE... She is Entitle... titation... Baltimore... Judge Phelps... pleas was be... of Mrs. Barb... 600 damages... ans and Surg... and Nathan G... lated the bod... M. Young wa... way company... ident. He wa... pital, which i... of Physicians... there. Dr. K... tem physician... Both are pro... the plaintiff... al other bod... dents remove... cavity in the... she charges v... sent or know... mured, were... that the ju... anguish suffe... legal principle... recovered for... possibility of... the amount o... terminated. Ju... that, while t... al rule this... The right of... should be all... to substantial... THAT... This Time... Trimble T... unusual inte... next term of... is the result... Harber and... sitting in fr... talking. Be... some fun, a... pocket and... uncovered by... on the featu... tarily expect... exclamation... than was ex... treated rays... Harber's se... was a mass... nition of the... having just... Harber jum... but Frank... him while... blaze with... Harber w... joker had... has brought... 000 damage... head will... again. Jello... AFFAI... English and... Boston, Mr... engers arriv... his from N... who though... on account... affairs down... who for yes... Steinfelds, s... dents ther... tion. Ther... vessels. T... but have d... tect Americ... ty. The B... protection... number of... which they... home. The... Nicaragua...

NOT YET SATISFIED.

Japanese Preparing for Another Attack on the Chinese Squadron.

The United States and Japan Said to be Arranging for a New Treaty.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.—The new Japanese minister, Mr. Kurino, had a conference with Gresham to-day, discussing the terms of a convention to supercede the extra territorial jurisdiction now exercised by the United States in Japan.

A dispatch received by the Japanese legation says the Chinese loss in the great naval engagement is definitely placed at four vessels sunk and one damaged. The Japanese fleet, it is officially stated, was comparatively unimpaired. It is reported further in dispatches received by Minister Kurino that enthusiasm among all classes in Japan is great.

The empress is chief patroness of the Red Cross society in Japan, and with her court ladies occupies herself daily in preparing bandages and other articles for the Japanese and Chinese wounded.

Yokohama, Sept. 21.—The latest statement regarding the losses of the Japanese in the recent battle at Ping Yang is 11 officers and 154 privates killed, and 20 officers and 500 privates wounded.

London, Sept. 21.—A Shanghai dispatch dated 6 p.m., to-day, says that the commanding officers of four of the Chinese warships were killed in the engagement off the mouth of the Yalu river.

Admiral Ting was wounded in the chest and leg, neither wound being serious. Five of the Chinese transports are still missing. Three Chinese transports are reported captured.

All the Chinese ships that were not sunk were badly damaged. The Japanese ships are preparing for another attack.

The Westminster Gazette says a dispatch from Shanghai contains information from Kobe confirmatory of the Chinese version of the Yalu river naval battle, asserting that three Japanese vessels were lost.

The Times' Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that a special cable dispatch from Japan states that three Japanese warships were destroyed and the Japanese warships Hi Yui Kan, Matsushima and Letio were injured during the recent naval battle with the Chinese.

IN THE WIDOW'S FAVOR.

She Is Entitled to Damages for the Multitude of Her Husband.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 21.—Before Judge Phelps in the court of common pleas was begun the trial of the suit of Mrs. Barbara Young, who asks \$25,000 damages from the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Drs. Edwin Gore and Nathan G. Kierle for having mutilated the body of her husband, George M. Young, who was in the employ of a railway company and was injured in an accident. He was removed to the city hospital, which is controlled by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and died there.

THAT PRACTICAL JOKER.

This Time He Robs a Man of His Hair.

Trimbale Tenn., Sept. 21.—A case of unusual interest will be tried at the next term of the circuit court. The case is the result of a practical joke. Jim Harber and half a dozen others were sitting in front of a grocery yesterday talking. Bob Jellow, thinking to have some fun, drew a sun glass from his pocket and focussed its lens on Harber's uncovered head. A broad smile played on the features of Jellow, who momentarily expected to see Jim jump with an exclamation of pain. The glass did more than was expected of it. The concentrated rays of the sun did not reach Harber's scalp, but suddenly his head was a mass of flames, caused by the ignition of the bay run on his hair, he having just come from the barber shop. Harber jumped up and started to run, but Frank Gorgon caught him and held him while the others extinguished the blaze with their hats and handkerchiefs. Harber would doubtless have killed the joker had he not been restrained. He has brought suit against Jellow for \$15,000 damages. Physicians say Harber's head will never be adorned with hair again. Jellow is wealthy.

AFFAIRS AT BLUEFIELDS.

English and American Residents Deserting Nicaragua.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 20.—Several passengers arrived on the steamer Indianapolis from Nicaragua. Two were women who thought it best to leave Bluefields on account of the disturbed condition of affairs down that way. Captain Lamont, who for years has been making trips to Bluefields, says that the American residents there have been afforded more protection by British than by American vessels.

The British cruiser Mohawk carried protection and afterwards offered a number of Americans to ports from which they could take steamers for home. That was at the time when the Nicaraguan general ordered all British

and Americans to leave within twenty-four hours, and the foreign residents started the rush to get away. The residents wanted to leave the port but could not for lack of means of transportation. Mrs. Spillman, one of the passengers on the Indianapolis, said the situation had become so serious that in Pearl City, whence she came, there was only one white woman left.

WAS A SEVERE BLOW.

Chinese in a Miserable Plight as a Result of the Recent Naval Battle.

Details of the Fighting Which Lasted Six Hours—Four Ships Sunk.

London, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Shanghai says the Chinese claim that they have defeated the Japanese fleet. It is added, however, that this claim is not entirely endorsed by the correspondent at Port Arthur, which lies across the Gulf of Corea from the scene of the engagement. He says he has seen some of the officers who were engaged in the battle and that they evidently did not believe that their fleet had been victorious.

MILES' SHAM BATTLES.

Are Not Approved of by the War Department.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.—It is very doubtful whether any prominent officer of the United States army will hereafter be permitted to indulge in the spectacular dress parade "sham battles" that recently took place at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago. It is whispered in army circles that the war department is anything but enthusiastic over this event, and especially over the sarcastic comments that have flooded the western newspapers since General Miles' alleged theatrical representation of Sheridan's ride and other stirring and memorable features of the war.

The military conqueror of Chicago drawing rooms and star elect of the principal social functions of the Windy City has a faculty of putting his foot into it at inopportune times, is a fact of which the war department officials by experience are painfully aware, but the sham heroic reproductions of Sheridan's ride, the march to the sea, and other events of the unpleasantness of the sixties that are held almost as sacred by the Northern people and the derision that has been manifested by the rival press has been too much for the old military martinet of the capital.

For a while at least it is safe to say that the regular army, wherever stationed, will have to strike sham battles from its bill of fare.

GRAND ARMY SPLIT.

What Will the East Do While the West Controls?

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—Since the return home of the eastern delegates to the national encampment of the Grand Army there has been a good deal of gossip and speculation concerning the effect upon the future of the organization of the removal of the national headquarters to the west and the consequent overthrow of the Pennsylvania element that in connection with the big guns of the order in the departments of New York and Massachusetts, has practically controlled its affairs for many years past.

While it is true that during the past year there are two stories connected with the chief, notably Generals Lucius Fairchild and A. G. Weisart of Wisconsin, Judge John P. Ray of Minneapolis and Congressman Warner of Kansas City, have come from the west or southwest, it is also true that these have been special candidates of the Pennsylvania element in question, and could not have been elected without its support.

At the national encampment that week the Pennsylvania element was unwilling to make terms with Private Lawler, the Illinois candidate, its conditions being that the most important of his personal appointments, including that of the quarter-master-general, should go to the east. There are two stories connected with these negotiations, one being that Lawler refused outright to make any pledges, and the other being that in his turn he imposed conditions that the other parties to the deal were unwilling to grant.

However this may be, the fact remains that the eastern strength went to Colonel Walker of Indianapolis and that the Illinois candidate was successful only by a bare scratch. For a year thereafter the eastern contingent, which has been mainly responsible for building up and the successful maintenance of the order, is left out in the cold. From all that can be learned there will be no sulking in the tent on the part of the defeated element a year hence at Louisville but they will make a determined attempt to regain control and the prestige of which they have been temporarily deprived.

MUSEUM COMMISSION.

Field Party Leaves New York on a Two Years' Trip.

New York, Sept. 20.—The members of the Field Columbian Museum Commission, appointed to collect appropriate exhibits for that institution, and to which Marshall Field made a donation of one million of dollars, sailed yesterday afternoon on the City of New York, to be gone for two years. The party headed by Major J. G. Pangborn, and his associates are: Lieutenant George Wood Logan, United States navy, of Washington; Hugh T. Reed, United States army, Chicago; W. H. Jackson, photographer, New York; Edward E. Winchell, artist, New York; Charles L. Ward, Baltimore; J. A. Barnes, secretary and stenographer, Chicago. The party will leave England November 1 for Gibraltar, and will then go to the following places in the order named: Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Egypt, Turkey, Constantinople, thence overland to Turkistan, Bombay, Ceylon and Straits Settlements, Singapore, Japan, Australia, Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, Melbourne, Friendly Islands, Fiji Islands, Upper Caledonia, Zululand, down the east coast of Africa to Cape Colony, and then up the west coast of Africa to the Portuguese. The party will then spend six months on the continent of Europe, and will visit Russia, Siberia, Bulgaria and Lisbon. After that a steamer will be taken to Rio Janeiro and an extended trip will be made through the South America, Yucatan and Mexico. The cost of the trip will be between \$80,000 and \$100,000.

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Some half a dozen Chinese warships put into Port Arthur. All were badly damaged and full of wounded men. It will require considerable time to make the vessels serviceable.

The Chinese northern squadron, under the command of Admiral Ting, left Port Arthur last Friday night, having under convoy seven transports, and a number on board the transports were Huanan, most of them infantry. There were also a number of artillerymen with their batteries on board.

Several Europeans accompanied the fleet. The object of the expedition was to land troops near Wihuen, where they were to be sent to the front. Nothing was seen of the enemy until the mouth of the Yalu river was reached. Then a fleet of warships was reported to be in sight and bearing down upon the Chinese squadron. Signals were hoisted on the Chinese flagship ordering the transports to make all possible speed for a place of safety. Signals were also set for the Chinese fleet to clear for action. This order was promptly obeyed.

In the meantime the Japanese squadron was coming up rapidly, making direct for the Chinese vessels. The transports had hurried in towards the shore and preparations were made for putting the Chinese to land before the battle began.

The Chen Yuen, one of the most powerful vessels in the Chinese navy, fired a shot at the Japanese as soon as the latter came within range of her guns. The fire was promptly returned, and soon the Chen Yuen was hotly engaged with two large Japanese cruisers, one of which is said to have been the Chi Koda.

The other Japanese vessels got into the fight, and the reported and the fight became general. For six hours the battle was waged furiously, the deep boom of the great guns coming along with the sharp reports of the rifles. Nearly all the vessels on both sides were engaged for whole six hours.

The splendid cruiser Chin Yuen took a prominent part in the battle. Her Krupp and Armstrong guns were well served, and she poured a heavy fire upon the Japanese auxiliary batteries.

One of the Japanese ships discharged a torpedo at her. The missile sped well from its tube and struck the Chin Yuen fairly. When it exploded it was apparent that it had done great damage.

The Chinese were unable to settle almost immediately. Her crew, however, stuck to their guns, and delivered some effective shots before the vessel sank. The belted cruiser King Yuen met a similar fate, and was reported to be sinking afterwards. Many of the crew of both vessels went down while standing at close quarters.

Only a few on board were saved and it is reported that six hundred officers and men were killed and were drowned by the foundering of the two vessels.

After the Chin Yuen and the King Yuen had gone down, the cruiser Yang Wei and the Chao Yuen ran aground while maneuvering for position. The Army there being a destructive fire was poured into them from the big guns of the Japanese.

Some of the Japanese warships devoted themselves for a time to the transports which had not had time to get out of range. It is believed that several of the transports were sunk, including one from which the troops had not been landed. It is estimated that the total Chinese loss in killed and wounded is 1500. It is reported that the Japanese loss was 1000 in killed and wounded.

Up to the time of sending the dispatch it was impossible to learn the name of the Japanese vessel which the Chinese alleged to have been destroyed in the engagement. Chinese ships Chao Yuen and Chao Tung backed at full speed astern to avoid a disaster. The Japanese torpedo boats fired, but their projectiles were stopped by nets. The guns of the Chinese ships were quickly silenced, but the Japanese cruisers, and they retired after a short time they were sunk. The Chen Yuen was several times pierced by shells. The Chao Yung ran aground while retreating, and became a target for the Japanese until she was set on fire. The King Yuen was in a terrible plight. A shell burst through her decks and she slowly foundered, while flames burst from all parts of her.

The King Yuen withdrew from the first into the second column. The Chinese torpedo boats vainly tried to put the Japanese on the defensive, for the Japanese remained the aggressors throughout, although two or three attempts to break the Chinese line were repulsed. The cruiser Yang Wei went ashore stern foremost and met a fate similar to that of the Chao Yung.

After the first three hours of the engagement the firing was intermittent. The captain of the cruiser Chi Yuen fought bravely when his ship was little better than a wallowing wreck, until the cruiser was sunk by a torpedo and her crew engulfed. The scene at this point is described as appalling. Many guns on both sides were disabled; the ships rolled heavily, and their steam pumps were kept constantly at work to keep them afloat. During the last hour of the fight the Chinese were unable to break the Japanese line, and a convention of ammunition and some of the Japanese ships threatened to founder. At dusk the Japanese ships moved slowly southward in double line. It seems impossible that the surviving Chinese ships can be repaired before winter.

The Central News has received from Tokio additional details of the naval fight as follows: When the Japanese sighted the Chinese fleet the latter ships were steaming towards the Yalu river in which direction they proceeded, appearing indisposed to fight. The Japanese chased them for an hour, when the Chiyoda, getting within

rapid advance on Moulken, the capital of the province, will soon be in a position to organize a campaign on Peking itself. It is believed here that the Chinese forces are almost annihilated, and that the only obstacle to the triumphant campaign of the Japanese, apart from the inclement winter of northern China, is to be looked for in the interference of the great powers.

There is reason to believe that the feeling is growing in Europe that the war bids fair to go beyond bounds unless some influence is brought to bear to check it, and some nations having large interests in China have taken the alarm already. They fear the result on their own interests of so overwhelming a victory by Japan, that must be followed by the domination of Japanese interests, and animated by commercial territorial jealousy, they are seeking a way to terminate the war.

Washington D. C., Sept. 20.—An official dispatch received at the Japanese legation to-day from the minister for foreign affairs at Tokio gives the following account of the Ping Yang battle: General Nodzu, commander in chief, reports as follows: In the Ping Yang fight, so far as ascertained, our loss was 11 officers and 154 men killed, 30 officers and 521 men wounded, besides 40 officers whose fate is unknown. The Chinese loss over 2000 killed. The number of wounded is as yet unknown, but it is believed to be very large. A number of wounded Chinese are in our field ambulance hospital.

London, Sept. 20.—The Japanese legation to-day received a dispatch from Tokio this morning stating that the Japanese fleet at first assumed that this dispatch gave the result of another battle than the one fought off the mouth of the Yalu river, but a later dispatch from Tokio from the Central News, though differing somewhat in some of the details, makes it clear that it is the Yalu engagement that is treated of. According to the Central News advice it was at noon on September 16, as stated in the dispatch to the Japanese legation. Nine Japanese warships, conveying two armed transports, sighted twelve Chinese warships and six gunboats. The fighting began by an attack on three of the Chinese warships, which were sunk, and one was burned.

The Japanese warship was set on fire and destroyed. The remaining eight only one of which was uninjured, together with six gunboats, succeeded in getting away. The Japanese warships which were left were slightly damaged and one of the armed transports was seriously crippled, but none of the Japanese ships were lost. The Japanese loss was only twenty men known to have been killed and forty-six wounded.

The correspondents of the Central News at Tientsin telegraphs as follows: The work of transferring the troops and stores from the Chinese transports to the shore was proceeding rapidly when the Japanese fleet was sighted. Admiral Ting ordered his fleet to weigh anchor and form in line of battle. Obedient to the order the fleet was formed in single line, with the exception of the cruisers Kwong Kai and Kwong Ting and four torpedo boats which were formed in a second line at the mouth of the river. The Japanese fleet advanced at full speed while the Chinese columns were forming in line, until they came within range, when the warships formed in line of battle, and the first column of the Chinese and three gunboats and five torpedo boats in the second column. The firing at the outset of the engagement was of an indifferent order, but the Japanese were creeping gradually down on the Chinese ships and the gunners were improving their aim by practice. The Chinese barbed ship Ting Yuen was the first to suffer any severe injury, a Japanese shell bursting in her battery. A ceaseless rain of shells was kept up on the ship for an hour and a half, when the Japanese ship Saikio was rendered helpless, according to the assertion of a Chinese officer, and sank soon afterwards. Two of the big guns of the battle ship Chen Yuen were disabled, but she continued to use her small guns.

The vessels of both fleets worked very easily under steam, and the Japanese were constantly maneuvering, but the Chinese held their original position. Several of the Japanese cruisers believed to have been the Akizuhina and the Yoshino, endeavored to break the Chinese line. They were followed by three torpedo boats. As the Japanese ships advanced at full speed, the Chinese ships Chao Yuen and Chao Tung backed at full speed astern to avoid a disaster. The Japanese torpedo boats fired, but their projectiles were stopped by nets. The guns of the Chinese ships were quickly silenced, but the Japanese cruisers, and they retired after a short time they were sunk. The Chen Yuen was several times pierced by shells. The Chao Yung ran aground while retreating, and became a target for the Japanese until she was set on fire. The King Yuen was in a terrible plight. A shell burst through her decks and she slowly foundered, while flames burst from all parts of her.

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range, drew the fire of the Chinese flagship. A running fight of two hours' duration preceded the main fight in the bay, during which the transports entered the Yalu river safely.

The Chen Yuen was a protected cruiser built at Elswick, England. She had a displacement of 2300 tons, protective steel decks and a speed of eighteen knots. Her armament consisted of three eight inch Kruppers, two six inch Armstrongs protected by splinter proof shield, eight one pounder rapid firing Hotchkiss guns, six galling and four torpedo tubes. Captain Tang was her commander. The Chao Yuen and Yang Wei, also built at Elswick, were well known Elswick cruisers. They carried two twenty-five ton Armstrong guns and had a speed of fourteen knots. Captain Wong commanded the Chao Yuen and Captain Liu the Yang Wei. The King Yuen is a belted cruiser, and was built at Stettin in 1883. She is of two thousand tons displacement, has a speed of sixteen knots and is armed with two 21 centimetre Kruppers in a barbettes forward; two 22 c. Kruppers on broadside and two torpedo tubes. She is commanded by Captain Len, who has had some training in the British navy.

The Yalu river is the boundary between Korea and Manchuria. It is a large stream, and the Japanese must cross it on their way to Moulken and Peking. The Chinese by landing troops on the north bank of the river, hope to check the advance of the conquering Japanese. The Yalu river is not far north of Ping Yang, where the greater portion of the Japanese army is concentrated.

THE LOWER MAINLAND.

Another Hold-up and Burglary at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Sept. 20.—A laborer living in the west end was held up on Burrard street last evening and relieved of \$2.50. Godfrey's boarding house was entered and a lot of fruit stolen.

A meeting of the directors of the Fraser Valley railroad was held this afternoon. Mr. C. D. Rand was re-elected president, Mr. Walbridge, secretary-treasurer, and Mr. McCall solicitor. Arrangements looking forward to the immediate letting of the contract was entered into, and the president was authorized to let the contracts as soon as arrangements for the extension of time could be made with the cities of Westminster and Vancouver. A London, England firm is advancing the money.

The Vancouver Mercantile Association has been reorganized and the following officers elected: E. P. Davis, barrister, president, and James McQueen and T. Dunn vice-presidents; Mr. Kerr, secretary, and Mr. Currie, of the Vancouver Hotel, treasurer.

New Westminster, Sept. 20.—The hearing of the charges against H. P. McCraney, of Vancouver, concluded to-day. On the charge of "mortgaging with the intent to defraud" a partner of a piece of Vancouver property for \$5000 in which he had only a partial interest, he was committed for trial. Bail will be accepted.

The tramway company have reduced its rates from 20 to 40 per cent, to points between this city and Vancouver. A negro deckhand on the steamer Utopia fell into the vessel's hold last night with a truck load of salmon. He lighted on his head and escaped unhurt.

A woman named Mrs. Cox, of Mission City, is lying in St. Mary's hospital, being nourished and coaxed back to life. She was nearly starved to death by her husband, who will be brought up for trial as soon as it is possible for her to give evidence.

Organization to Replace the American Railway Union.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 21.—Delegates to the national convention of railway employees, which has been called by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and which opens on Sunday next, have already begun to arrive. They are non-committal concerning the purposes of the convention, and especially by suggestion that it proposes to bring into existence an organization that will supplant the American Railway Union. Local trades unionists, however, believe that this is the ulterior design.

Senator Higgins' Opinion of the Differences.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Senator Higgins of Delaware delivered a speech here to-day on the subject of our relations with our neighbors in Canada. He said that Americans had for Canada a feeling of neighborly amity and difference with her population of five millions, but as a nation of from twenty to fifty millions, backed by the British empire, the Americans had a different feeling. He predicted that the great schism in feeling between the two branches of the English-speaking race would yet be healed and they would be left to work out their destiny on this continent.

LETTER CARRIERS' UNION.

Proposition for Them to Affiliate With the K. of L.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—Steps are being taken towards calling a convention of representative letter carriers from the leading cities of the country with a view of organizing them into a trades assembly of the Knights of Labor. The carriers now have a national association of their own, but it has been unable to secure the passage of legislation favorable to postal employees and especially the railway mail clerks' bill and the clerks' classification bill. It is now proposed that all the local associations of the national association shall affiliate with the Knights of Labor and that a convention shall then be called to create a national trades assembly. Just how the postal department would regard a federation of all the post office employees of the country is not known.

St. John Thompson's Return.

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—Premier Thompson telegraphed to-day that he will reach Ottawa on Saturday night or Monday at latest.

It is important to keep the liver and kidneys in good condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for purifying these organs.

WE MAKE THE BEST.

The Experience the Facilities.

Our Products are Fore.

MATCHES

ent, - Victoria.

nd next having to stop, and, under fire, remove some obstacles the track or straighten out a

We had to stop and rebuild bridges that they had commenced

We had got a gang of men train for that purpose. One was found a curve on this side the

the lines they hoped we should not in time, and so all get hurled into together. To make doubly at Ellensburg, the station before, filled managed to get under the

and the pipes of the air brakes, if we did happen to see down

rade we should then be unable to Luckily, just after pulling out of

not was not on board, and so we tried to abort, and found out the trouble

ified it. It was something high in mere luck. Ten of us take the

bound train back to Tacoma to at 11 (360 miles away), or, rather,

he going to have a good try, and

her ten are going to bring out

to-morrow. The strikers say has not been a westbound train

ch yet, and swear there shall not

nd this time, unfortunately, we

to conceal the time of starting. I

go and turn in and get a little rest

in command of the squad, and

not dare close my eyes this side

na. Two of the Englishmen are

eft and with me, but the other poor

ll never answer to his roll call on

ay up. I will write immediately

riyal."

AGED PRIEST HONORED.

of Monsignor Conferred on Father Croquet.

land, Sept. 21.—Father Adrian J. net, of the diocese of Oregon City, rated yesterday the fiftieth anniv-

ry of his entrance into the priest-

in consideration of his long and

ful service the pope has conferred

him the title of monsignor and raise

to the dignity of a domestic pre-

st. The event was signalized by most

and notable ceremonies, particu-

larly in by about fifty priests and bish-

op at St. Mary's Cathedral. The ser-

mons were solemn and impressive, and

a far event in the Catholic church has

been celebrated west of the Rocky

Mountains. By the ceremonies Father

net is entitled to the honors of a

pp in the Catholic church, without

executive powers and responsibilities,

becomes a domestic prelate of the

l household, and is entitled to wear

purple and ring. Should he visit

he will be saluted as a duly ad-

orned consecrated bishop, and accord-

ed the papal household all the honors

and titles.

and Father Croquet was born in Belgium

able parents. He became filled with

ionary zeal and, after being ordin-

and priest he came to this country, and

more than thirty years he has la-

id among the Indians in Oregon and

of Puget Sound.

Narcisse Belleau's will, dated 1886,

sets all his fortune, amounting to about

\$10, to his nephew, Dr. Belleau, of the

city of Quebec. The principal part of

money is in real estate, bank stocks and

securities.

Mr. J. Alcide Chausse

Montreal, P. Q.

Marvelous Medicine

Whenever Given a Fair Trial

Hood's Proves Its Merit.

The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide

Chausse, architect and surveyor, No. 133 Shaw

street, Montreal, Canada:

"I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—

Why not try MALT EXTRACT? Highly recommend it to those who are weak, have no appetite, feel faintly after eating, are nervous and exhausted, and are unable to increase quantity and quality of milk.

BASEBALL. WELCOME THE CHAMPIONS. More, Md., Sept. 24.—Stad, conserved Baltimore has gone down on base. The women are at the highest pitch, and the men, bankers and merchants, have the fever. The Sunday papers are the Orioles as the champions of baseball in the state.

MATCH AT NANAIMO. Ten meetings to decide the baseball between the Victoria and Nanaimo on Saturday at the latter city. The found the new athletic grounds at Victoria park ill-suited for baseball, as the field is surrounded by tall trees, and it is very difficult to judge a ball with such a hazy background.

Table with columns: AMITIES, R. H. E. Rows include various names and statistics.

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Table with columns: BY INNINGS. Rows include various names and statistics.

NANAIMO NEWS. Quenelle Mentioned as Conservative Candidate. Nanaimo, Sept. 22.—A mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon to take place in St. George's church, when it is expected that the election will be packed.

Agents for B. C. Why not try MALT EXTRACT? Highly recommend it to those who are weak, have no appetite, feel faintly after eating, are nervous and exhausted, and are unable to increase quantity and quality of milk.

BATTLES WERE PREDICTED.

Letter From Press Correspondent at Yokohama on Sept. 26 Gives Japs Plans.

Wonderful Lies told by a Chinese General to the Emperor—Foreign Diplomacy.

After Steamship Victoria to the Associated Press.

Yokohama, Sept. 26.—Trustworthy news from the seat of war is extremely scarce. Fictitious reports from China become so numerous that little attention is paid to any military or naval news.

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will make it a precedent for evading the customary obligation hereafter. From the commencement of the war the attitude of the native authorities in Shanghai has been cause of anxiety to many aliens, and the necessity of maintaining intact all the safeguards of the foreign community is emphatically proclaimed.

Without regard to the question of legal right or propriety, it is regretted by the Americans that their government felt it imperative to inflict what was virtually a sentence of death upon these over-sea-Japanese. One striking result of their abandonment, and of the discovery that the United States consular agents are powerless to give practical protection, is the sudden suspension of all Japanese trade in Shanghai.

An insurrection has broken out at Ching Shan, in Shan Tung province, and a decree forbidding all people under his authority to purchase or use goods of Japanese production.

The governor of Canton has published a decree forbidding all people under his authority to purchase or use goods of Japanese production.

There is no evidence that the outbreak has any political significance, though hints that effect appear in Chinese newspapers. The general distress in the neighborhood, and the apprehensions of famine, sufficiently account for popular disaffection in more than one locality.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—The impatiently awaited decision of Judge Morrow of the United States district court in the cases of the Salvadoran refugees, General Antonio Ezeta, General Leon Bolanos, Lieutenant Colonel Juan Cienfuegos and Captain Major Florencio Bustamante, was handed down on Saturday.

The director of the Kiangnan arsenal has issued a proclamation, couched in terms which are posted throughout Shanghai, announcing the following list of rewards for distinguished services: Ten thousand taels for the capture, and eight thousand for the destruction, of a Japanese ship of war; five hundred taels for the capture of a merchant ship; one hundred taels for the capture of one Japanese spy; fifty taels for the capture of a Chinese spy in Japanese employment.

The Chinese imperial family have been persuaded that the rout of their army was a brilliant victory. Gen. Nich, who figured in the preliminary fight at Song-hwan, has received a present of twenty thousand taels direct from the sovereign; and Gen. Yeh, who was chief in command, has been placed in full command of the troops in Korea, with promotion to the rank of field marshal, and has been honored by a special decree, in which the emperor eulogizes him in these words: "When Yeh vanquished the foe at Asan, the emperor manifested his favor by bestowing upon him two thousand taels. Now he memorializes us that he left Asan with one thousand men, fighting his way through the Japanese army, of whom he slaughtered sixteen hundred, leaving only three hundred of his own followers. We hereby proclaim Yeh's bravery and the valor of those who served under him. Let him send us a list of all his officers, that we forthwith promote them; and also a list of his killed, which we may confer bounties upon their families."

A supplement to the above edict has been published, dated August twenty-sixth, consequent upon the capture which received by the emperor from Gen. Yeh. That officer has at last found it expedient to inform his sovereign that after the battle of Asan, which he still claims as a victory, he was surrounded by such overwhelming numbers of Japanese that, after fighting desperately for six hours and inflicting frightful slaughter upon the enemy, he was compelled to retreat and carry the remains of his army to the new rendezvous at Phung-yang. He humbly begs that he be severely censured for his failure to destroy the Japanese force, but the emperor proclaims that since he was able to escape, though "hemmed in on all sides by an army seven times larger than his own," and to inflict a heavier loss than he himself suffered, therefore, "his merit is sufficient to compensate for any inability on his part, and his request for pardon is graciously refused."

But the announcement also comes from Peking that Gen. Yeh has been relieved from the chief command in Korea, recently conferred upon him, and is replaced by an officer of superior rank. The river approach to Ningpo has been blocked by driving piles of Japanese, leaving only a narrow space for junks to pass through. To close this space, in case the Japanese warships should appear, barges loaded with stones are ready for sinking.

Telegrams announce that in consequence of the continued refusal of the governor of Shanghai to allow that city the privileges of a neutral port, a remonstrance was sent early in September by the foreign consuls. As no satisfactory answer was returned, the following joint resolution was drafted and forwarded to the Chinese authorities: "The action of the Tao-tai of Shanghai is most unfair to a neutral port, and if he continues to block by driving piles to protect the channel, leaving only a narrow space for junks to pass through. To close this space, in case the Japanese warships should appear, barges loaded with stones are ready for sinking."

Two European missionaries have been murdered by Chinese soldiers. One, a Frenchman, named Jozean, who had a large native following in the Korean town of Hong-ju, is said to have incurred the displeasure of Gen. Yeh on that warrior's retreat from Asan, and to have been beheaded after a form of military trial on imaginary charges. The other, a Scotchman, named James Wylie, was

wantonly set upon in Diao-yang, and beaten so brutally that he died in a few hours. Korean adventurers are taking advantage of the present disorders to engage in piracy on a small scale. Within the past fortnight several Japanese fishing boats have been seized at different points off the Korean coast, their valuables stolen and their crews cruelly and barbarously maltreated.

A warning has been sent from Shanghai that an attempt was this far made to disguise a number of ships belonging to the Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation company and dispatch them under the British flag, with munitions of war and provisions, to places occupied by Chinese troops.

Foreign newspapers in Japan announce that the new war bonds cannot be held by aliens. This is an error. The department of finance declares that the subscription is open to all persons, irrespective of nationality.

Japanese newspapers continue to charge English officials in China with unfair partiality towards that empire. The charges are in part lacking in fact, but complaints are so numerous and direct that inquiry may become necessary. Grave discourtesy is attributed to Admiral Fremantle in recent correspondence with Admiral Ito, an accusation the truth of which will easily be tested. The intention of Korea to send such forces as she can enroll to fight under the Japanese standard has been formally proclaimed, and the first detachment has left Seoul for Phung-yang. Marquis Saionji, the bearer of gifts from the emperor and empress of Japan to the king and queen of Korea, has been received at the court at Seoul with marked demonstrations of welcome.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE? IN CANADIAN CHOLERA, DIARRHEA AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS ITS EFFECT IS MAGICAL.

ARRIVAL FROM THE ORIENT.

Northern Pacific Liner Victoria Came in Saturday Night From Yokohama.

Capt. Galesworth of Sunken Transport Kow Shung Among the Passengers.

The Northern Pacific liner Victoria, Captain Pantou, arrived here on Saturday night, nearly fifteen days from Yokohama. Among her passengers was no less a person than Captain Galesworthy, who was in command of the Chinese transport Kow Shung when she was sunk by the Japanese ship Nanaiva, while on her way to Korea from China with two thousand troops to reinforce the Chinese army there.

The three negroes yesterday morning burst into the store of B. C. Patterson, a merchant at McGhee, and after beating him into insensibility with clubs, dragged him to the rear of the store, where a knife was used to make use of their terrible work doubly sure, and their rucous victim's throat was cut from ear to ear. They then fled the store.

They were captured at Pine Bluff and taken back to McGhee, and at the coroner's inquest broke down and confessed their crime.

About 7:30 p.m., as the sheriff was starting to jail at Arkansas City with his prisoners, he was met by a mob of 300 men, who, armed with clubs and knives, quickly strung the prisoners up. Hundreds of guns were leveled at the writhing forms, and the murder of B. C. Patterson was avenged.

Dick's Liniment cures All Lameness and Sprains. Certificate of the Registration of a Foreign Company.

"Companies Act, Part IV." "Horsely Gold Mining Company (Foreign, Registered the 4th day of September, 1904.")

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the Horsely Gold Mining Company (Foreign) under the "Companies Act, part IV, Registration of Foreign Companies" and the "Companies Act Amendment, 1880."

The head office of the said company is situated in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, and the principal office in the province of British Columbia, and to acquire all the rights and interests of all the said lands in any of the said lands or claims; to carry on the business of hydraulic or other process or processes of mining, to own and construct ditches, flumes, or other systems of water works, to purchase, own, operate, lease and sell or lease mines, minerals and water, or water ways, to acquire and hold water leases and hold water rights from the government of the province of British Columbia, the republic of Mexico, or any other persons or body corporate or politic; to buy, sell, lease, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of shares in this company; to buy, sell and lease timber lands and saw mills and to manufacture lumber and sell the same, to keep and open stores and trading stations and conduct the same, to buy and sell goods and to do a general commercial business as well as a general mining business for gain; to procure the company to be registered or recognized in any foreign country or place; to amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or to carry on any business capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit this company; to purchase mining claims of any and every description and to pay for the same either in money or by the payment of shares in this company and for the payments of any monies due for salaries or otherwise by allotments of shares in this company; to buy, sell and lease timber lands and saw mills and to manufacture lumber and sell the same, to keep and open stores and trading stations and conduct the same, to buy and sell goods and to do a general commercial business as well as a general mining business for gain; to procure the company to be registered or recognized in any foreign country or place; to amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or to carry on any business capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit this company; 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REPORTS FROM THE SEA.

Schooner Rich Arrives With a Confirmation of the News of the Big Catches.

Hard Luck of the Ocean Belle—Otto and Theresa Also Return Home.

The report of large catches of seals in Behring sea, published in the Times yesterday, has been fully confirmed by the arrival of the schooner W. L. Rich direct from the sea.

There were lots of seals in the sea," said Captain Balcom, "but the weather was too rough to hunt them. On the one day we got in a full day's sealing we got 278 skins, which was quite a gale in the sea on August 30th, but the Rich rode it all right.

The sea otter skin taken is a fine one and is worth a couple of hundred dollars. The schooner will dock this afternoon and discharge her skins.

The schooner Ocean Belle, Captain Tom O'Leary, which came in this morning, is also among the unlucky ones, both as to catch and loss of men.

The schooner Otto, Captain McLeod, came to anchor in the harbor at 12.30 o'clock this morning, after a run of 20 days from the Copper Islands.

The sealing schooner Theresa, Captain Gilbert, arrived home this morning from the Copper Islands. She has an unsuccessful cruise in Asiatic waters, getting a total of 1250 skins off the Japan coast and around Copper Islands.

LIKE LIGHTNING FLASHES.

Dispatch from Victoria to Manchester and Return in 90 seconds.

A test was this morning made at the C. P. R. telegraph office, to see how long it would take to send a dispatch to Manchester, England, and receive a reply.

MRS. WATT'S LECTURE.

J. M. Barrie and the Barrie Folk the Subject.

Mrs. (Dr.) A. T. Watt yesterday delivered the first of a series of lectures on English Authors at St. Ann's Academy. The subject chosen was the works of J. M. Barrie, which was handled in a pleasing and interesting manner.

whom Mr. Barrie lives during the greater part of the year, and whose characteristics supply him with his sketches, always humorous and at the same time kindly. The reader was never allowed to laugh at these people, whose lives are held sacred by the writer.

CLINTON ASSIZES.

All the Defendants Convicted and Sentenced.

Clinton, Sept. 21.—The assizes closed yesterday, Justice Walkem presiding. George Powell appeared for the crown and John Campbell for the defence.

TWO MORE SEALERS IN.

Diana and Katherine, With Good Catches, Arrived This Afternoon.

Two sealers, the Diana, from the Russian side, and the Katherine, from Behring sea, arrived home this afternoon. The Diana, Captain Nelson, arrived at an anchorage in James Bay shortly after one o'clock.

The schooner Katherine, Captain Gould, dropped her anchor at two o'clock in James Bay. She came directly from Behring sea, leaving there on September 7th.

The schooner Venture with 1000 on 9th and the Alnoke with 1000 on September 1. The latter had her boats out that day and they were doing well, and Captain Gould said this afternoon that he believed she must have had 1200 or 1400 before he left the sea for home.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Text of the Agreement Between Great Britain and Japan.

The text of the treaty recently signed by the representatives of Great Britain and Japan has been received at the Japanese consulate at Vancouver. This was signed in London on the 16th of August last as the result of the conference of the plenipotentiaries of the two countries.

1. Reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation, subject to the duties and customs exacted of natives of other powers.

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR.

Laurier's Enthusiastic Reception at Kamloops.

Vernon News. Christie returned on Friday, from an exploratory trip up the Spallumcheen river and Mabel lake, after timber limits. They express themselves as being well satisfied with the result of their tour, which extended over fourteen days.

The Kamloops correspondent of the News, speaking of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier's visit, says: "The Pavilion hall was packed to its fullest capacity on Monday evening before the arrival of the distinguished visitor, and a noticeable number of ladies present to listen to the discourse of the visitors on political economy."

According to the Okanagan Outlook, "four men are taking out \$75 a day with rockers. They are obliged to carry the dirt about one hundred yards to water, which is supplied from the melting snow and is available only about four or five hours a day."

THE LOWER MAINLAND.

Westminster Police After Chinese Fan Tan Players.

New Westminster, Sept. 21.—A carload of fresh sturgeon was shipped to New York to-day by the Fraser River Fishing Company.

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The police raided a fan tan game last night and captured fourteen celestial gamblers. They will be tried on Tuesday and most of them have engaged good legal advice.

The C. P. R. rate for one ton of ore sent from Pentiction to Vancouver for test purposes is \$1.06 for one hundred pounds, or \$21.20. It is very unlikely that any test shipments will be made while this rate is in force.

THE COAL MARKET.

The Dunsmuirs Reduce Coal Fifty Cents a Ton in 'Frisco.

J. W. Harrison writes as follows relative to the present condition of the San Francisco coal market: "During the week the following quantity of coal has arrived from the northern colliers: 10,682 tons from foreign sources, 6,150 tons. Among the latter was a cargo of Brynbo, nearly 5,000 tons, 118 days from Liverpool, on the ship Shenandoah."

A TRAGEDY RECALLED.

The Part Robert Sproule Played in a Big Tacoma Land Contest.

An old soldier's claim to 1400 town lots in Tacoma is to be passed upon next winter by the United States supreme court, in the case of Anthony P. Carr v. William H. Fife and others, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BRKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says: "I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many"

Wonderful Cures

performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you



SUNLIGHT SOAP Has proved by its enormous sale that it is

The best value for the Consumer of any soap in the market.

Millions of women throughout the world can vouch for this, as it is they who have proved its value. It brings them less labor, greater comfort.

Agents for British Columbia: BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING, Victoria, B.C.

done. The company is talking of putting on a steamer of its own to run between Trail creek and Northport.

Mr. Anderson, who has been diving for gold in the Similkameen, reports good results. About sixty men all told are placer mining on the stream south of the line—some with rockers, others sluicing—and state that they make between \$1.50 and \$3 a day.

The strike made at the head of Slate creek, over which there has been so much excitement, lies on the divide between Okanagan and Whatcom counties, in the Cascade range, a short distance below the line, in the Methow district.

The Rush and Oro groups of mines, which have been recently acquired by eastern capitalists, lie respectively on Mount Chepca, near the Similkameen river, a few miles across the line, and on Mount Illeclan, near the mouth of Palmer lake, known as the cove. Both are considered low grade propositions, but are large bodies of ore, free milling on the surface.

Mr. H. Lee, mayor of Kamloops, as well as Mr. James Martin, mayor of the city of Vernon, were invited to the platform with the visitors, the latter gentleman coming here specially to attend the meeting.

Mr. A. Lee was asked to preside over the meeting as chairman, and after a few preliminary remarks introduced Mr. Hyman, of London. After that gentleman had spoken the chairman introduced to the audience the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, "Canadian statesman and orator," emphasizing that gentleman in the highest manner for his political record during the past twenty years.

His speech lasted an hour and was listened to with the deepest attention. At the conclusion he received repeated ovations of the most enthusiastic kind. The Messrs Gibson and Sutherland then followed in the order named with short, spicy speeches on tariff reform, their addresses bringing the meeting to a close. The hall was gaily decorated with flowers and bunting, and the whole program of the evening was of a high order.

New Denver is the scene to-day of one of the most important meetings in the country. The payment has been made of the Fisher Maiden and Silverton bond.

"The amount of money paid over is not large, but it secures the opening up and working of one of the most promising mines in the Slokan valley."

Superintendent Jap King is hiring men and a big force will be put to work at once building a good trail and putting up buildings for winter. Ore shipments will begin at once; and 1500 tons will be railed to Silverton this winter.

The present development of the property shows a very high grade chute of ore which varies in width from 10 to 21 inches. It assays 305 ounces to the ton. A huge boulder of galena has been found in the wash near the new strike on the Idaho. It weighs over five tons. A team of horses could not stir it.

The first passenger coach came over the Nakusp & Slokan railway as far as Wilson creek this week.

To the Four-Mile district belongs the honor of making the first large shipment from one individual mine in the Slokan country. The shipments from the Alpha mine to the Omaha and Grant smelters, began last Monday and are being made in lots of 30 to 45 tons a day.

The land was taken up as a homestead in 1871 by Carr, who was a Union soldier, and who had served four years in the army during the civil war. In 1873 Carr's claim was jumped by Robert E. Sproule, the man who was hanged in Victoria in 1885, and over whose trial a great deal of diplomatic correspondence took place between this government and that of Great Britain.

The gross value of the ore is about \$110 a ton, which gives a handsome net profit on mining, freight, duty and treatment. The mine is still producing at the rate of ten tons a day, and it is expected that at least one thousand tons will be marketed before shipments cease.

The Le Roi mill at Trail creek has a ten drill air compressor now on the way from the east which cost \$4500. Thirty men are employed continuously and the ore is being taken out as rapidly as the teams can haul it to the landing. Three car loads a week are being shipped. The shaft is now down three hundred feet, and from that level drifting is being

high rate of speed, defeating Carr at every turn.

Carr was on the land one year and eleven months when Sproule initiated the contest against him; and having served four years in the army, for which he claims credit as residence on his homestead, his contention all along has been that his five years of residence was completed (with eleven months to spare) at the beginning of the contest, and that consequently his claim was not liable to be contested for abandonment.

"From these occasional visits to the claim we can but draw the conclusion that said A. P. Carr did not wholly abandon his said claim, but we are more strongly of the opinion that the utter disregard of the spirit of this magnificent law, which gives to the placer man, upon easy and reasonable terms, what he could not otherwise obtain, would, in equity, be sufficient ground for cancellation of his homestead entry."

Carr and his attorneys cite a decision of the commissioner of the general land office, made in the case of G. M. Burlingame about the time that Carr's homestead was cancelled, as follows:

"If the period of a soldier's actual residence upon and cultivation of the land embraced in his homestead entry, the same to be in no event less than one year, added to the term of his military service in the United States army, during the war of the rebellion, make up the five years required by the act of May 20, 1862, nothing further of settlement and cultivation is necessary to enable the party to perfect his entry; and he will not violate any legal requirement if, in that case, he should absent himself from the land. The final proof may be made at any time within seven years from the date of his entry."

THE COAL MARKET.

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News of Europe

North Bay, Lake Fallo

James A. Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, died at his home in Glasgow, Scotland, on August 25, 1819.

The Montreal Free Press has published a special charge against incapacity.

The Toronto Globe has published a special charge against incapacity.

William W. Watt was seen last night on board a ship.

The Ontario received word and a third at the C. mines at 8.

Hon. Mr. McGillivray, north to E. Liberal leaving the office Saturday.

Lily Sul Winnipeg, the Red J. escaped by house and with hers.

The total industrial is \$3000 in tendance falling off available.

A man Polk Mass August, N. Greer, N. fight extra.

A Toronto able social published nouncing Miss Mar Jones, a. announcing ding arranged couple with church by.

EUROPE The Success Boys in N Alarming Ph the Cz

London, Sept. 21.—Trained boys for Dr. Barnard's year, the due in Winnipeg to be placed on thousand acres now being organized sent to Canada, have failed to factory.

Thomas Foster, sentenced to three for a number of years, the originator of the case, has been regarded as do take place.

The heir to the throne of the United Kingdom, Prince of Wales, has again been regarded as do take place.

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EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Success of Dr. Barnard's Boys in the Canadian Northwest.

Alarming Physical Condition of the Czar of Russia and His Sons.

London, Sept. 21.—Three parties of trained boys have been sent to Canada for Dr. Barnard's home during the present year, the third party of 100 being due in Winnipeg to-day where they are to be placed on an industrial farm of ten thousand acres and a fourth party is now being organized. Reports to the home say that of 8000 boys and girls sent to Canada less than two per cent. have failed to conduct themselves satisfactorily.

Thomas Foster, who has just been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for a number of petty frauds, was the originator of the "missing word" craze of which newspapers all over the country some time ago availed themselves.

This was the date that after three postponements had been set for the marriage of the Caesarewitch and the Princess Alix of Hesse. The event, however, has again been postponed and it is now thought as doubtful whether it will ever take place. The precarious health of the heir to the Russian throne is stated to be the cause of the latest postponement. The Czar himself is also suffering from well, while the second son has been hovering between life and death for nearly a year. To these conditions are ascribed the renewed activity of the nihilists and especially of the propaganda bureaus in London and Paris. It will not be surprising if concerted demonstrations should take place at several points in the country before the end of the month.

At a meeting of the leaders of the Socialist party at Berlin it was admitted that the funds contributed and set apart for the furtherance of the beer boycott were exhausted. A resolution was passed appealing to the workmen of the empire for moral and pecuniary aid in continuing the boycott.

R. Dorsey Mohun, United States commercial agent at Bombay in the Congo state, is en route for home. Mr. Mohun took part in several encounters between the Belgians and the slave traders and says the latter are now crushed.

The roof of a school building in Naples collapsed yesterday, burying twenty children in the wreckage. The dead bodies of several have been taken out, and the workmen are removing the debris as rapidly as possible in the hope of finding some of the unfortunate ones still alive.

King Humbert was presented with an address of congratulation by the municipal authorities of Rome on the occasion of the anniversary of the unification of the kingdom of Italy. In reply the king expressed full concurrence in the proposal to honor the memory of his predecessor at each succeeding anniversary of Rome's deliverance. He concluded by expressing the hope that when Italy celebrated the 25th anniversary of her unity, which she soon will do, that she will also celebrate her economical resurrection.

He made no reference to the relations between the church and the state. The Else Schloss brewery of Niensteden was burned. Loss, 800,000 marks. It is reported from Warsaw that the impending departure of the Russian imperial family for the Crimea is due to the fact that the condition of the Czar has grown much worse and the critical state of his second son, the Grand Duke George, who was thrown from his horse a few days ago, with the result that he suffered from hemorrhage.

The oculists have made another examination of Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone's eyes and express hopes that there will be no need of a further operation.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

W. C. Coverhill, general merchant of North Bay, was accidentally drowned in Lake Fallon.

James A. Walker, formerly one of the best known fur traders in Canada, is dead at Montreal.

The Montreal city council has appointed a special committee to investigate the charges against the police force of utter incapacity and venality.

The Toronto World publishes a rumor to the effect that Rev. Dr. Mockridge, editor of the Canadian Missionary Magazine, will be appointed bishop of Algoma.

William Scott of Guelph, aged about 10, was sent to the bank to deposit \$90. Instead of going to the bank the boy boarded a train for Stratford where he was captured.

The Ontario Bureau of Mines has received word that two men were killed and a third badly injured in an accident at the Canadian Copper Company's mines at Sudbury last Saturday.

Hon. Mr. Laurier and party arrived at Calgary Wednesday night and went north to Edmonton next morning. The Liberal leader will address a mass meeting in the opera house at Calgary on Saturday.

Lily Sullivan, a notorious character of Winnipeg, attempted to drown herself in the Red River. She was rescued but escaped during the night from a friend's house and is believed to have done away with herself.

The total receipts of the Toronto industrial exhibition were \$69,000, which is \$3000 less than last year. The attendance was greater but there was a falling off in the grand stand receipts owing to rains.

A man named Green, who murdered Polic Cosgrove at Cornwall on the 9th of August, was arrested at North Lawrence, N. Y., by Provincial Detective Greer. It is expected that Green will fight extradition.

A Toronto dispatch says: Fashionable society is agitated over a notice published in the papers yesterday, announcing the marriage on July 3 last, of Miss Marjorie Campbell to William W. Jones, a prominent young barrister of this city. The engagement had been announced over a year ago and the wedding arranged, when it was suddenly declared off. It now turns out that the couple were married at St. Thomas' church by the Rev. J. C. Roper on the

CREEDON TALKS.

THE STURDY AUSTRALIAN IN PRIME CONDITION FOR HIS CONTEST WITH FITZSIMMONS.

He Tells Something of His Inner Life—Makes no Secret of the Means He Employs to Keep in Shape—His Manager Does not Believe in Doctors.

From the St. Louis, Mo., Chronicle.

As September 26, the date set for the \$5000 battle between Dan Creedon and Bob Fitzsimmons grows nearer its uncertainty grows greater and the interest of the sporting world increases. While Fitzsimmons will no doubt be a hot favorite in the betting, yet the truth of the matter is, that but very few have got a true line on Creedon.

While the wise men of the ring who have come in touch with him, are saying but little about it, it is a well known fact that Fitzsimmons' followers are finding in a quiet way all the Creedon money they want. Personally Fitzsimmons has always believed that Creedon was easy game. But then, Creedon has improved almost beyond belief since he came to this country. The instruction he received while helping to train Corbett for the Mitchell fight did him no end of good, while his method of living and manner of taking care of himself has greatly improved his condition.

Some time ago it was reported that Creedon was a victim of muscular rheumatism and that his days as a fighter had passed. This has no doubt taken many of the sporting fraternity over to the Fitzsimmons side.



Creedon is doing his training in St. Louis under the care of his foster brother, Tommy Tracy.

HOT DAY IN 'FRISCO.

Bold Attempt to Rob Wells Fargo's Express at San Jose California.

The Sale of Victoria Opium by the American Customs Officers.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—To-day is one of the hottest of the season. The temperature at 12.30 p. m. was 89 degrees.

San Jose, Sept. 21.—A bold robbery occurred in the depot office of Wells, Fargo & Co. this morning. A Chinaman seized a package of money when the clerk's attention was distracted. The movement was seen by a bystander, and a moment later the clerk cried out that a package was missing. The Chinaman was found in the depot and protested his innocence. No money was found on him. A protracted search revealed the package, which had been concealed in a closet. The entire amount, \$157, was recovered.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—It transpires that the court investigating the conduct of the militia at Sacramento during the late strike is hearing as many different stories of the fiasco on July 4th as there are witnesses. The court will probe into the question of the conduct of the different officers in camp as well as at the depot, and will also inquire whether jealousy of the general officers for each other interfered with the performance of their duties. Those who are close to the court say the testimony is very conflicting.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—There is a fast yearling, by Surinam, owned by B. Spohn, and valued at \$5000, was accidentally killed at Napa on Thursday last.

A sale of seventy-five tins of smuggled opium by the United States marshal yesterday resulted in a very good price being obtained. The lot was sold for \$4.72 a box, and as legally imported Hong Kong opium now sells for \$5.50 a box retail the price is a good one. The opium was found on the City of Pueblo on July 28th last.

Word has been received of the arrival of the German bark August Burchard at Guayamas in a disabled condition. The vessel was bound from Altata for Hamburg and had on a valuable cargo of wool. The captain had his wife and family on board and started to leave Altata on a falling tide. There is a very dangerous bar at Altata. It was not very rough when the vessel weighed anchor, but there was a gentle swell riding over the bar, and at intervals heavy rollers came tumbling in. By the time the bar was reached the tide had fallen considerably and the rollers left the August Burchard down on the bottom with a bar that shook her from truck to keelson. She will be repaired at Guayamas.

BOOTH ARRIVES. Founder of the Salvation Army to Tour the Continent.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 21.—Gen. Wm. Booth, who founded the Salvation Army, has arrived here. He is the guest of Sir Robert Thornburn, ex-premier. Gen. Booth will make a tour of America, visiting all the large cities in Canada and the United States during the next six months. He will visit Tacoma December 30, Seattle December 31 and January 1, leaving Seattle, the General will go to Victoria, B. C., and thence traverse the great Canadian Northwest.

"How," they inquired, "did you manage to get along without working?"

"I live," rejoined the cannibal, as he gestured with his bones, "on other people."—Detroit Tribune.

A Grand Feature of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood and sends it coursing through the veins full of richness and health, it also imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. Hence the expression so often heard: "Hood's Sarsaparilla made a new person of me." It overcomes that tired feeling so common now.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

Creedon is doing his training in St. Louis under the care of his foster brother, Tommy Tracy. He was seen in the office of his manager, Col. John D. Hopkins, by a Chronicle reporter, and among other things unbosomed himself regarding the muscular rheumatism story.

"In December last" (he laughed as the subject was broached) "I was giving sparring exhibitions with a variety of athletic companies. We played a week's engagement in Boston. During Christmas week it was bitterly cold, the theatre in which we played was miserably heated behind the curtain. The dressing rooms were so cold that you could actually see your breath. My contract with the manager stipulated that I was to box two bouts of three rounds each, one of which was to be 'try-out' with any local fighter of ambition to make me 'bite the dust.'

"Though my task was not a severe one from a scientific point of view, the work was hard and monotonous and the perspiration streamed from my pores as I scampered from the stage to my dressing room. I resisted the shock of these sudden changes until the night before we closed our engagement, when, as I was dressing preparatory to leaving the theatre, a sickening chill penetrated my back, my legs ached and I suddenly became sick at the stomach. I drank two hot whiskeys in a neighboring saloon, hurried to my hotel and huddled up in bed.

"On the following morning on awakening, my right ankle was stiff and sore, and the muscles of my arm were swollen and pained excruciatingly.

"I rapidly grew worse. My physician ordered hot water bags to my feet and prescribed an alkali concoction for muscular rheumatism. Within a week I was unable to bear my weight upon my feet.

"I discharged my physician in despair and tried another so-called rheumatism cure in stock on the local drug store. By advice of Col. John D. Hopkins, my manager, I purchased a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Col. Hopkins had read so much in the papers of the marvelous cures made by Pink Pills, and being a victim of periodic attacks of rheumatism, gave them a trial.

"Physicians be hanged, I have spent hundreds of dollars on 'em,' here broke in Col. Hopkins.

"After using one box of Pink Pills, continued Creedon, 'the pain gradually relaxed, my appetite improved, I started taking a second box, and the pain and the swelling disappeared from my ankles and feet, and the muscles of my arms were restored to their normal condition.

"I left for Jacksonville, Fla., New Year's day with 'Bill' Delaney, trainer of Jim Corbett, to assist in preparing the champion for the international globe contest with Charley Mitchell. I had finished my second box of Pink Pills when I left Boston. The sudden change of climate, combined with the malarial atmosphere of Corbett's training quarters at Mayport, revived the pain in my muscles and I became alarmed at my condition.

"I went up to Jacksonville and secured another supply of Pink Pills. The marvelous effects of these pills almost baffled belief.

The Pink Pills battled successfully with the rheumatism and seeds of malaria planted in my system by the damp nights spent on the Florida coast. My condition improved, I started taking a second box, and the pain and the swelling disappeared from my ankles and feet, and the muscles of my arms were restored to their normal condition.

"I never in my life worked harder than during the Corbett training campaign of a few weeks previous, were free from soreness and stiffness, as all visitors to Mayport who witnessed me play handball and speed over the hard sand of the beach can attest.

"A remarkable feature is that I purged from the cold of the north into the dampness of the Florida climate after a rheumatic siege, taking no particular care of my health beyond the regularity of my Pink Pill treatment. I give you

A CABINET OF ANTIQUES.

Nicholas Flood Davin's Description Seems to Fit the Present Ottawa Government.

Trouble Over Offices and Parliamentary Vacancies—The Decreased Revenue.

From our own Correspondent. Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The complete returns for the revenue and expenditure for the Dominion, which has just been made up at the finance department, are very unsatisfactory. It has been anticipated for some time past that there was to be a shrinkage in the revenue, but the figures are far beyond what the alarmist would have predicted. The deficit in the ordinary current expenditure over the receipts was in round figures \$1,157,000. But this is not all. If one turns to the capital account for the year he will find that there has been added to the same over \$5,000,000, or considerably over \$1,000,000 more than the amount for the previous year. So that the expenditure under the head of consolidated fund and on capital account was about \$6,200,000, or showing in all a deficit of about six million dollars. But as part of this amount went into the Dominion sinking fund for the payment of the public debt the net amount added to the deficit of the Dominion for the year was \$4,433,948. From the following statement it will be seen that the decrease took place in customs:

Revenue— 1892-93. 1893-94. Customs \$20,853,700 \$19,138,549 Excise 8,834,247 8,290,131 Postoffice 2,773,508 2,809,341 Public Works (including railways) 3,770,636 3,700,142 Miscellaneous 2,299,610 2,248,693 Total \$38,131,701 \$36,236,733 Expenditure \$39,745,121 \$37,383,373

The reason that is assigned for the decrease in customs is that the uncertainty which prevailed in business circles during the time the tariff was under the scrutiny of parliament prevented importations. The worst of it is that since the tariff has been revised there has apparently been no increase in the revenue from this source. The question now with the government is as to whether things are likely to improve in the near future. If not then a general election will be brought on as speedily as possible; but if it is possible to place the finances of the Dominion on a better and more satisfactory basis then the elections will be delayed as long as possible. Canada during the meantime will have to suffer from the insane fiscal policy of the government.

The Trades and Labor Congress concluded its business on Friday last. The meeting was on the whole a success. A batch of resolutions, the purpose of which I telegraphed the Times, were passed. The most important, probably, was the one which permits the Patrons of Industry sending elected delegates to sit as members of congress. On the questions of tariff and kindred matters, the labor party and the Patrons came together, as they are now pretty much of one mind, being opposed to high protection, but as far as hours of labor goes the Patrons are diametrically opposed to the Trades and Labor men. The Patrons want to get as long hours as they can pay as little money as possible, the labor men are fighting for the opposite idea. Yesterday before the members of congress had left the city a delegation went on the Premier to ask him to fix hours of labor on government contracts. They also asked that an eight hour bill be put through parliament. Sir John Thompson promised to consider both questions. That is about all that the present government can do with any matter.

Talking of the inaction of the government brings to my mind the fact that A. V. Ross, M. P. for Lisgar, is in the city looking after the Lieutenant-governorship of Manitoba. Mr. Ross left here a few weeks ago with the position in his pocket. Since that time, however, Mr. Davy, who is now in Manitoba, reported that it would be unsafe to open Lisgar. The minister of the interior did not wish to have another experience the same as he had when Winnipeg was opened. Mr. Ross thought he had something to say whether he was or not. Lisgar should be opened, and talked of resigning. At any rate he is here to see the Premier and have the matter out with him. Sir John left yesterday for the Maritime Provinces, where he will stay for two or three weeks, but Mr. Ross will wait until he returns.

R. S. White, M. P., is in about the same position as Mr. Ross. It was decided long ago to give Mr. White the Montreal collectorship. After the present session he was to take it as soon as a candidate was got for Cardwell. The man whom Mr. White and his friends wanted was Mr. Allen, a Patron who lives in the country. But Mr. Willoughby, a Tory lawyer, in Toronto, captured the nomination by a majority of votes, and now the government does not think he can carry the riding. What is to be done about the matter the friends of the government cannot even say.

The writ for Quebec West to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John Hearns, is not yet issued. Here is an old Tory constituency which the government knows they will lose if they bring on an election. And what they are going to do about it nobody can tell. As for Vercheres it is also vacant and the government will not call on an election. Everybody here is talking of the incompetence of the administration, and not without good reason.

As I have repeatedly stated in this correspondence, the government is purely a Maritime Province institution. When a vacancy of any kind occurs down by the sea it can be filled with very little trouble, but whenever an attempt is made to do anything in the Ontario, Quebec or the western provinces, the ministers commence to fight about it and the result is that nothing can be done.

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LOSS OF THE SENEGAL. A Sailor Saw Her Disappear in a Storm.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—The big British ship Senegal is at the bottom of the Pacific, somewhere in latitude 30.17 north, longitude 119.08, for it was in all cases arising from overwork, mental worry or excesses of any nature. Sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—never sold by bulk or by the hundred.

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Olsen was on the deck of the schooner during the whole night at sea, and he says that the storm that toppled the little schooner about was the worst that he ever experienced during a score or more of years that he has spent on the ocean. The Senegal, he says, was sighted just as darkness was closing in, beating up against a freshening northeast. By midnight the gale was at its height.

Olsen said he soon began to watch for the gleam of the Senegal's lights. It seemed to him, in his dread of death at sea, like a ray of hope. Several times he missed the light when his vessel rode the crest of a wave, but the Senega was then down deep in the trough of the sea, and the next minute it would appear. The danger increased, and every man had to hang on for dear life. Just before daylight began to break the red light of the big ship appeared for the last time. The Senegal was on the crest of a wave, when a squall more severe than its predecessors came down upon them. The red light gleamed, then went out as an instant. It reappeared for a moment, then was lost altogether. In vain the schooner Russ watched for it; it had gone out forever, and with it went the lives of her crew. When day broke, about an hour afterward, the big ship was nowhere in sight.

AMERICAN DISAPATREES. Strikes Among Workers All Over the Country.

Masillon, O., Sept. 21.—Masillon was full of striking men and they were discussing the situation on every street corner. The operators had suggested that if the miners would accept 65 cents a ton instead of 60, it would probably be arranged. The union officers wanted 75 cents and said that the proposition of the operators was not sufficiently favorable to justify their returning to work again.

Boston, Sept. 21.—Judge Barber has denied the application of the attorney-general for a preliminary injunction restraining the bus company from doing business in Massachusetts until it shall file a statement of its financial standing up to March 1st last.

New York, Sept. 21.—Master Workman Sovereign's mission here is to settle the disputes between districts 49 of this city and 220 of Brooklyn. The districts are disputing as to who shall control the brewers' organization. Sovereign speaking on the political question, said the Democrats all over the city were nominating old time greenbackers. He declared the Knights of Labor could not coalesce with the People's Party unless they deserted some of the principles.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 21.—H. B. Martin, of Indianapolis, a member of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, was indicted by the grand jury on a charge of libel, preferred by Powderly.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—At a meeting of the Bricklayers union last night, expelling members belonging to the American Protective Association was discussed. The matter was tabled.

New York, Sept. 20.—The great silk auction began yesterday and continued to-day. Auctioneer Montant, of the firm conducting the auction, said the sales exceeded his expectations, adding that there was a surprising demand for silks considering the dull times.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 20.—The Garment Workers at a meeting last night unanimously voted to tie up every ready-made clothing shop in the city to-day. The men voted higher wages by a majority of votes, and now the government does not think he can carry the riding. What is to be done about the matter the friends of the government cannot even say.

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UNLIGHT SOAP

Has proved by its enormous sale that it is the best value for the consumer of any soap in the market.

Thousands of women throughout the world can vouch for this, as it is they who have proved its value. It brings them less labor, greater comfort.

DIMPSON & KING, Victoria, B.C.

rate of speed, defeating Carr at turn.

was on the land one year and months when Sproule initiated the fight against him; and having served years in the army, for which he credit as residence on his home-his contention all along has been five years of residence was complete (with eleven mouths to spare) at signing of the contest, and that twenty his claim was not liable to be tested for abandonment. The respondent in this case, made this his decision in the case.

On these occasional visits to the we can but draw the conclusion said A. P. Carr did not wholly on his claim, but we are not to violate any legal requirement, the disregard of the spirit of this must law, which gives to the poor upon easy and reasonable terms, he could not otherwise obtain, in equity, he sufficient ground for the formation of his homestead entry, and his attorneys etc a decision commissioner of the general land made in the case of G. M. Bur-

about the time that Carr's homestead was cancelled, and the period of the soldier's actual residence upon and cultivation of the embraced in his homestead entry, me to be in no event less than one added to the term of his military in the United States army, during war of the rebellion, make up years required by the act of May 1862, nothing further of settlement cultivation is necessary to enable party to perfect his entry; and he should violate any legal requirement, if, in case, he should absent himself the land. The final proof may be at any time within seven years of the date of his entry."

THE COAL MARKET.

Consumers Reduce Coal Fifty Cents a Ton in 'Frisco.

Harrison writes as follows relative present condition of the San Francisco market: "During the week the quantity of coal has arrived, the northern coales 19,682 tons; foreign coales 6,150 tons. Among the cargo of Bremen, nearly 100,000 tons of coal has arrived from the Shenandoah. The ship and Captain are both record sustainers. There other cargo of Bremen 175 days out a Maria Aceone, upon which increase-ance is now being offered as the of coal is of a very combustible character. An outlook for the present week, viz., the local agent of the action collier sent out notices to the stating that they reduced their prices per ton. This appears to be an fortunate time of the year for a reduce as the fall trade is near at hand, the small quantity of coal has arrived, and Brynabo on hand and on route, are the only substitutes for the Welsh, old and new, would have justified the sense of value of the coales. The largest dealers in this line are very generalizing this as an imprudent domestic consumption will commence next month. For information the colonial agencies in London points advance in the leading grades of stie coals after January 1st of at a per ton."

Little Daughter

a Church of England minister of a distressing rash, by Mr. Richard, the well-known Druggist, 207 Gill St., Montreal, P. Q., says: "I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines 40 years, and have heard nothing but said of them. I know of many

Wonderful Cures

formed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister.

The child was literally covered in head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which had suffered for two or three years, spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete cure, and she is now as healthy as the day she was born.

A Toronto dispatch says: Fashionable society is agitated over a notice published in the papers yesterday, announcing the marriage on July 3 last, of Miss Marjorie Campbell to William W. Jones, a prominent young barrister of this city. The engagement had been announced over a year ago and the wedding arranged, when it was suddenly declared off. It now turns out that the couple were married at St. Thomas' church by the Rev. J. C. Roper on the

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Just Received

Mackintoshes, Melissa and Rigby Waterproofs, Overcoats, Winter Suits, Etc. Prices to suit the Times.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.
CLOTHIERS and HATTERS,
97 JOHNSON STREET.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Presentings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.

—Henry Nathan received a letter from London, via the C. P. R., in twelve days.

—Frank Yorke is acting as harbor master until someone is appointed to fill the vacancy.

—The Iroquois, lying in Esquimaux, has been chartered to load wheat in Portland for New York.

—Beaumont Boggs has announced himself as a candidate for the vacant position on the school board.

—A. E. Wale of Calwood killed a large panther a few days ago. He has just a record as a panther killer.

—James Cunningham and C. J. Major have been made commissioners of the Maple Ridge drainage and dyking scheme.

—Frederick J. Fulton of Kamloops and Frank McGowan of Vernon have been appointed judges of the court of revision and appeal.

—The Gazette this week prints the regulations governing the competitive examinations for admission to the civil service of Jamaica.

—Antonio Reda, who furnished a revolver at the Russ House last night, will be given a hearing in police court this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

—Shares in the South Forks of Quenele Hydraulic Mining Company are selling for \$18 to \$20, an advance of fourfold on their original value.

—Mayor Teague has issued an official notice to the effect that Tuesday, October 2, will be observed as a civic holiday, being citizens' day at the agricultural exhibition.

—The American Development company of Chicago has been registered here as a foreign company. It is a general mining company, with plenty of powers in that direction. The capital stock is \$100,000, divided into one thousand shares of \$100 each.

—The Pacific club has been incorporated under the provisions of the benevolent societies act. The first trustees or managing officers are J. S. Yates, A. B. Gray, Arthur Holmes, Charles Hayward, Dixie H. Ross, William Wilson and William M. Wilson.

—The Gazette appears this week with its usual "beats" on news on the daily papers. Among the interesting items is one announcing that rough on rats, rat poisons, oil of tansy, preparations of cantharides, chloral hydrate are added to schedule A of the poison list, in conformity with the pharmacy act.

—The Empress of India left Yokohama for Victoria on Friday last. She has 35 saloon and 350 steerage passengers, and 150 of the latter will land here. She has 500 tons of freight for coast cities, of which amount Victoria will get 150. She has 2,000,500 pounds of overland freight and 188 tons of silk as well.

—The Gazette announces that sealed tenders will be received by the chief commissioner of lands and works up to noon of Thursday, the 27th inst., for the construction of a trail from Koksilah river to Jordan Meadows, a distance of about nine miles. Specifications can be seen and forms for tender obtained at the office of W. S. Gore, deputy commissioner.

—R. M. S. Mowera is due at Sydney on October 14, having left Plymouth on September 2nd. She will leave Sydney for Victoria and Vancouver on October 20th. The Warrimoon upon her arrival at Sydney will go to the dockyard for repairs and alteration. Her cabin accommodation is to be improved and cold storage compartments added to her freight space.

—Blind Tom, the musical prodigy, entertained a fair sized audience at the Victoria theatre last night. Those who had seen and heard him before were pleased, surprised and interested as those who saw him for the first time. Those who had their doubts about him being the original Tom left the theatre with those doubts dispelled, as there could hardly be two such wonders.

—The social given at the Sir William Wallace hall last night by the Daughters of England was a very pleasant affair. After the programme had been rendered refreshments were served and the evening closed with dancing. Those who assisted in the entertainment were Miss Haughton, A. Gladding, Mr. Grimason, Miss Ethel Cohen, Master Cohen, Mrs. Fernyhough, Fred Richardson and Miss Johnson.

—In accordance with the election regulation act, 1888, A. W. Smith has made up his expense account for the recent provincial election incurred in the west riding of Lillooet and it has been gazetted. It is a modest little expense account, often exceeded by a live drummer in one day, and for the benefit that may be bestowed by way of information to coming politicians and satisfaction to the residents of the west, the Times reproduces it: Horse hire, \$20; guides and assistance, \$12; horse feed, \$8; meals, \$11.50; ferriage and canoe hire, \$17.50; sending messages, \$4.50; horse shoes, \$1.20; provisions, \$5.55; total, \$80.25.

—At the Agassiz convention in August the board of horticulture met and recommended that a series of quarantine stations for the inspection of fruit trees entering the province be established, and the Gazette of yesterday contains the proclamation in regard to them. The places designated and the inspectors named are below: Victoria, R. N. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests; Vancouver, New Westminster and Liverpool, Thomas Cunningham; Nanaimo, Henry Crew; quarantine officer; Union, no one appointed; Mission City, G. W. Henry, quarantine officer; Sicamous, Isaac E. Haun, quarantine officer; Osoyoos, Wm. H. Bullock-Webster, quarantine officer. All members of the board are also authorized to inspect and issue certificates. Nursery stock intended for points south of Sicamous may be taken to Vernon and there inspected if bulk is not broken.

—From Saturday's Daily.

—The Astoria schooner Louis Olsen has been purchased by Captain Williams and in future Victoria will be her home port.

—The regular meeting of the Teachers' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. hall. President A. B. McNeill occupied the chair. Messrs. J. H. Falconer and Lambert met the teachers and made final

arrangements for children's day at the coming exhibition. Miss Russell read a paper on primary geography and Mr. McNeill a paper on primary arithmetic. Both papers were freely discussed by the association.

—The Vancouver Island Building Society held its seventy-sixth drawing last night. Messrs. Gawley, Moss and Carne were in charge of the drawing, which resulted in favor of No. 34 A and B, held by A. B. Erskine. The latter is therefore entitled to an appropriation of \$2000.

—Two important acts of the legislature come into force on October 1st. Probably very few of those interested are aware of the provisions of these acts. One refers to the registration of partnerships and rules for the formation and dissolution of such. The other provides for fire escapes on buildings.

—The statement of receipts and expenditure of the Y. M. C. A. for the six months ending Sept. 1st, show receipts of \$882.64 and expenditure \$881.42. There are liabilities of \$42, which will be paid with September collections, and \$545.05 of the old debt, which is to be paid by means of a sinking fund.

—The Trades and Labor council met in regular session last night and disposed of routine business principally. The facilitating of the council in reference to the construction of the Douglas street sewer and the decision that it could not be done by day work was discussed and strongly disapproved of.

—J. L. Rose of the London banking firm of Morton, Rose & Co., together with his son, B. T. Rose, and several other ladies and gentlemen, arrived at Vancouver on Thursday in the private car Earncliffe, on a pleasure trip to the coast. They will visit Victoria, Seattle, and return by the Great Northern railway.

—The Victoria Canning and Oilery company, with works near Ladner's Landing, is sending salmon and codfish to England. The shipment consists of oil put in large iron drums, securely bolted. Thomas E. Ladner is the managing director and believes there is a great future for the company in this new enterprise.

—It is proposed to hold a dog show at New Westminster in connection with the exhibition, beginning on the 9th inst. Eighteen special prizes have been offered in Victoria and it is very likely that forty or fifty dogs from this city will compete. Information may be obtained from G. A. Perrin, vice-president of New Westminster society.

—The sailing schooner, Walter L. Rich, took an exhibition for the wharf of Beaton & Co.'s wharf this morning and are discharging their skins. They will finish this afternoon and pull up to the upper harbor to lay up for the winter. The skins are all fine looking lot, and are all coming out in good shape. The upper harbor is taking on its winter appearance with its forests of masts made up by the sailing schooners.

—There was a very interesting meeting of the Sir William Wallace society last night. A. Maxwell Muir gave a very interesting lecture on "History of a Study." Captain Seaton gave a talk on sealing, and Mr. St. Clair's lecture on the City of Kingston which the male portion of the travelling public will greatly enjoy. On the upper deck and to the rear of the house several state-rooms have been torn out and a new smoking room put in. It is about 14x25, is comfortably carpeted, finished in cherry, and there are a number of card tables and easy chairs. The room is bright and pleasant and is something that has been needed for long time.

—John Alligood, driver of one of the B. C. Cattle Company's carts, was seriously injured this morning in a collision with a street car on Douglas street. He received a very ugly wound in the head and other bruises. He was driving along Bay street near Douglas, and not seeing the car drove right in front of it. Alligood was thrown out, the cart was smashed to splinters and the front of the car damaged. The injured man was removed to the hospital.

—The ship Winder Park, Captain Lambie, arrived in Royal Roads this morning, 27 days from Kobe, Japan. She came over under ballast, and is here seeking cargo under orders from her owners. She had an uneventful voyage across, not once starting a piece of rope. Captain Lambie was very anxious for news, as when he left Kobe there was the greatest excitement over the Kow Shung affair. He believes the Japanese will have the best of it all through.

—Fred W. Grant, manager at Nanaimo for David Spencer, of the Arcade, was married this afternoon to Miss Annie, eldest daughter of David Spencer. The ceremony was quietly celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, Beaton street, James Bay, Rev. S. Cleaver officiating. The bride was attended by her sisters, Misses Josie and Charlotte Spencer, and the groom was supported by his brother, J. Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Grant left on the afternoon train for their future home in Nanaimo.

—The steamer Islander, in command of Captain Rudlin, left for Tacoma shortly after seven o'clock this morning with between six hundred and eight hundred Victorians on board, who go to spend two days at the Interstate fair. There were a large number of the most prominent people in the community on the excursion, and the city and province will be well represented. In fact, a more representative crowd could hardly have been gotten together. The B. C. B. G. A. band was taken along to furnish music on the way there and home, and also at the fair. It is expected that the stay in Tacoma will be very pleasant, as ample arrangements for the reception of the visitors have been made. It was expected that Tacoma would be reached at 1:30 o'clock. The Islander will leave there at one o'clock to-morrow, and should be home by nine o'clock.

—(From Monday's Daily.)

—Wednesday, the 10th of October, has been set for the annual meeting of the V. & S. railway.

—The Collegiate school opened at 7 o'clock this afternoon in the new building on the Esquimaux road.

—The steamer Mexico goes to Alaska on the 25th in place of the Topeka. The latter boat goes to San Francisco for repairs.

—A horse belonging to Mr. Parker, the butcher, had his leg broken yesterday on Vancouver street. The animal had to be shot.

—Louis Olsen was in the police court this morning, charged with vagrancy, but the case was remanded until October 1.

—Frank M. Yorke, the steward, and Miss Pittendrieh were married to-day at New Westminster. They will make Victoria their home.

—J. C. Voss, formerly of the Empire restaurant, and J. B. Perry, the land-ward merchant, have leased the Queen's hotel and are refitting and refurnishing it.

—An acknowledgment has just been received from the estate of the late Captain W. R. Clarke, late harbor master. Nothing has as yet been done toward the appointment of a successor.

—There were three drunks in the police court this morning. Two were Indians and it cost them \$5 apiece. The third, a white man, was convicted and discharged with a warning. Billy Brice, an Indian, found with liquor in his possession, was fined \$25 and costs.

—D. R. Wilkie, of the Imperial bank, Toronto, M. Morris, manager for the same bank at Calgary, are in the city. The object of their visit to the coast is to decide upon the best place for the establishment of a branch of the bank. After looking over the ground they will return east and report upon their visit.

—An endeavor is being made to place Wellington coal in Seattle and Tacoma, the reduction in duty from 75 cents to 60 cents a ton having made it possible to compete with the poorer quality of coal mined on the Sound. The Sound papers admit that Wellington coal is superior to that mined there.

—At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the chemical engine was called out on a still alarm. Police Officer Walker noticed smoke issuing from the roof of Goodacre's butcher shop, which indicated a fire in the neighborhood. The firemen clambered on the roof and discovered the cause of the trouble. The chimney was connected with a lighted stove in the shop. Damage, none; insurance heavy.

—McCartey is a sealer, and when he got home from his cruise he proceeded to have some fun. He revelled in the luxury of a carriage drive, but failed to pay the bill. A summons under the provisions of the Lumber-foreign, issued to Darcy Island, perhaps this evening. Dr. John Duneau, acting medical health officer, will examine the sufferer late this afternoon. The disease is said to be in its advanced stage.

—Peter Bellinger, the American charged with giving liquor to Indians, was before Magistrate Macrae this morning. Some of the Indians did some tall swearing, but the doctor's examination finally settles the matter. He was taken to Darcy Island, perhaps this evening. Dr. John Duneau, acting medical health officer, will examine the sufferer late this afternoon. The disease is said to be in its advanced stage.

—The last Raymond-Whitcomb excursion party of the season spent Saturday afternoon and Sunday in the city. It comprised Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Benner, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. W. Vanderhof, Mrs. E. E. Samders, Miss Ida Pitt, Dr. A. G. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Sprickett, Mrs. S. F. Tracey and Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Crocker. Henry C. Lyons is the coachman in charge of the party. They visited Yellowstone park on the way west.

—Among the guests at the Diarid are M. and Madame L. Gigot. M. Gigot is a professor in the Central School of Engineers in Paris, the largest school of the kind in Europe. He has been commissioned to visit the United States and Canada and inspect all the large works in these countries. He came west over the C. P. R., in which he was naturally much interested. Lyons is one of France's foremost engineers and enjoys an enviable reputation in all parts of the world.

—Professor Bryce, of the Manitoba College, preached in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church yesterday morning, and in the First Presbyterian church in the evening. At both services the churches were well filled. Prof. Bryce being an eloquent preacher. The object of his visit is to raise funds for his college. This evening he will deliver a lecture in the First Presbyterian church school room on "The Earth," and to-morrow evening at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church he will lecture on "Scotland." The body of the Metropolitan Methodist church was crowded yesterday afternoon with the pupils of the various Methodist Sunday schools of the city. It was the first annual gathering of the schools since the city was divided into districts. There were 1025 children present from the five schools. In the gallery were parents and other visitors. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Cleaver and Knox and Postmaster N. Shakespear. A musical programme was rendered by the children.

—Magistrate Macrae this morning rendered his decision in the long drawn out Chinatown gambling case, committing William Jackson to trial before the assize court. The defendant, accompanied by A. L. Belyea, his solicitor, was present, as was Lindley Crease, representing the private prosecution in the case. The court admitted the defendant to bail on a bond of \$1000, \$500 to be furnished by himself and \$500 apiece by two sureties. It was arranged that the bond be drawn up and filed to-morrow morning.

—Captain Gaudin, agent of the marine and fisheries department, and T. A. Thompson, inspector of steamboats, returned from the interior, where they have been holding an investigation into the cause of the explosion by which the steamer Queen was destroyed. The explosion occurred on July 4th on the North

Thompson river, fourteen miles from Kamloops. They have not yet concluded their inquiries, one of the engineers who was on the Queen at the time being now on one of the Empresses. The investigation will be continued upon his return.

—The steamer Chieftrain arrived here Saturday evening from Port Essington with a cargo of salted salmon from the new establishment of R. Cunningham & Son. She had in all about one hundred tons, and it is being discharged to-day. The trip down was uneventful. This is the first visit of the Chieftrain to Victoria since May, 1892. George Cunningham was the only passenger aboard, and he will spend two or three weeks in the city.

—Colgate Hoyt, one of the most prominent of America's numerous capitalists, with his father, Hon. James M. Hoyt, of Cleveland, Ohio, his wife and family, arrived in the city last evening and registered at the Diarid. Colgate Hoyt is interested with Rockefeller in the Standard Oil trust and many other big eastern concerns. He was one of the promoters of Duluth, Minn., where he is interested in the steel barge and whaleback works, and also started similar works at Everett, Washington, from which place the first whaleback built on the Sound is shortly to be launched.

REPORT ON THE SOUND.

British Consuls Preparing a Report for the Government.

Port Townsend, Sept. 21.—British Vice-Consul J. B. Alexander, of Tacoma and Oscar Klockner of Port Townsend, have compiled exhaustive reports of the products, resources, agricultural facilities, stock-raising, milling, mining, fisheries, horticulture, population, tax assessment and financial condition of the state of Washington for the British foreign office. An advance copy of the diplomatic and consular report was received from London to-day. It is conceded to be one of the best and most accurately compiled reports ever published. The consuls estimate the lumber industry alone brought into the state last year \$7,688,995. The timber trade is computed as follows: Lumber—foreign, \$1,507,000; coastwise, \$2,154,614, and rail shipments, \$1,502,332. Shingles—foreign, \$904; coastwise, \$7500, and rail shipments, \$1,611,646. They estimate the present standing stumpage in the state at 410,350,000 feet, valued at \$268,561,329. The coal production last year is estimated at 1,071,378 tons. The Puget Sound salmon pack was 50,000 cases, an increase of 40 per cent. over the previous year. The value of the fishing industry last year on the Sound is estimated at \$2,915,000. The cereal output is reckoned thus: Wheat, 12,000,000 bushels barley, 2,000,000 bushels; oats, 4,000,000 bushels, and hay, 500,000 tons. The wheat acreage is estimated at 1,300,000 acres. The value of foreign exports from Tacoma in 1892 was, \$643,333; in 1893, \$631,976; imports in 1892, \$34,554, and in 1893, \$11,513. In 1892 Tacoma imported 239,331 pounds of tea, and the following year the shipment decreased to 57,484 pounds. Foreign exports from the state are computed as follows: Wheat, 3,616,350 bushels, valued at \$2,340,156; flour, 172,008 barrels, valued at \$535,508; oats, 850,000 bushels, valued at \$296,500; salmon, 42,244 cases, valued at \$211,500; and lumber, 7,474,000 feet, valued at \$598,713. They estimate the foreign exports from the state in 1892 at \$403,528; in 1893, \$317,877; imports in 1892, \$49,294, and in 1893 at \$19,513.

TO MAKE MATCHES.

Gould Brothers to Oppose the Match Combine.

New York, Sept. 21.—Not satisfied with owning a large share of the railroads of the country and holding a virtual monopoly of the telegraph lines, the Goulds are preparing to enter the field of manufactures and compete with one of the biggest monopolies in this country, the Diamond Match trust. Edwin A. Gould's name appears in the articles of incorporation of the new company, which were filed at Trenton, N. J., on September 14, by the secretary and treasurer of the new corporation, Col. Wallace Downs of this city. The new organization is called the Continental Match company, and has offices in Temple Court, and a plant selected in Bloomfield avenue, Passaic, N. J. According to the charter, it is formed for the manufacture of matches and wooden articles. The capital is \$1,000,000. President, Edwin A. Gould; vice-president, W. F. Hutchinson; secretary and treasurer, Wallace A. Downs. New match making machines will be used. Each is slightly larger than a sewing machine, having a longer table, and all that seems necessary to make matches is to feed a roll of veneered wood into one end of the machine, and match splints, all cut, fly out at the other end at the rate of 150,000 a minute. Mr. Hutchinson, the inventor, who is a direct descendant of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, said briefly about his inventions: "These match machines are patented in every country on the globe, and are fully protected. How much they are in demand of other match making machinery I can show you by telling you that the highest speed heretofore attained by any machine is 8000 matches a minute."

American News.

Alexandria, Va., Sept. 24.—The colored people of this region to-day celebrated with a big demonstration the thirty-first anniversary of the emancipation proclamation. This fell on Saturday, but in accordance with the general desire the date of the celebration was changed until to-day.

BIRTH.

SLAVIN.—At Kamloops, on 20th inst., Mrs. W. T. Slavin, of a daughter.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had 7 Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

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latter boat goes to San Francisco for repairs.

—A horse belonging to Mr. Parker, the butcher, had his leg broken yesterday on Vancouver street. The animal had to be shot.

—Louis Olsen was in the police court this morning, charged with vagrancy, but the case was remanded until October 1.

—Frank M. Yorke, the steward, and Miss Pittendrieh were married to-day at New Westminster. They will make Victoria their home.

—J. C. Voss, formerly of the Empire restaurant, and J. B. Perry, the land-ward merchant, have leased the Queen's hotel and are refitting and refurnishing it.

—An acknowledgment has just been received from the estate of the late Captain W. R. Clarke, late harbor master. Nothing has as yet been done toward the appointment of a successor.

—There were three drunks in the police court this morning. Two were Indians and it cost them \$5 apiece. The third, a white man, was convicted and discharged with a warning. Billy Brice, an Indian, found with liquor in his possession, was fined \$25 and costs.

—D. R. Wilkie, of the Imperial bank, Toronto, M. Morris, manager for the same bank at Calgary, are in the city. The object of their visit to the coast is to decide upon the best place for the establishment of a branch of the bank. After looking over the ground they will return east and report upon their visit.

—An endeavor is being made to place Wellington coal in Seattle and Tacoma, the reduction in duty from 75 cents to 60 cents a ton having made it possible to compete with the poorer quality of coal mined on the Sound. The Sound papers admit that Wellington coal is superior to that mined there.

—At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the chemical engine was called out on a still alarm. Police Officer Walker noticed smoke issuing from the roof of Goodacre's butcher shop, which indicated a fire in the neighborhood. The firemen clambered on the roof and discovered the cause of the trouble. The chimney was connected with a lighted stove in the shop. Damage, none; insurance heavy.

—McCartey is a sealer, and when he got home from his cruise he proceeded to have some fun. He revelled in the luxury of a carriage drive, but failed to pay the bill. A summons under the provisions of the Lumber-foreign, issued to Darcy Island, perhaps this evening. Dr. John Duneau, acting medical health officer, will examine the sufferer late this afternoon. The disease is said to be in its advanced stage.

—Peter Bellinger, the American charged with giving liquor to Indians, was before Magistrate Macrae this morning. Some of the Indians did some tall swearing, but the doctor's examination finally settles the matter. He was taken to Darcy Island, perhaps this evening. Dr. John Duneau, acting medical health officer, will examine the sufferer late this afternoon. The disease is said to be in its advanced stage.

—The last Raymond-Whitcomb excursion party of the season spent Saturday afternoon and Sunday in the city. It comprised Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Benner, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. W. Vanderhof, Mrs. E. E. Samders, Miss Ida Pitt, Dr. A. G. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Sprickett, Mrs. S. F. Tracey and Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Crocker. Henry C. Lyons is the coachman in charge of the party. They visited Yellowstone park on the way west.

—Among the guests at the Diarid are M. and Madame L. Gigot. M. Gigot is a professor in the Central School of Engineers in Paris, the largest school of the kind in Europe. He has been commissioned to visit the United States and Canada and inspect all the large works in these countries. He came west over the C. P. R., in which he was naturally much interested. Lyons is one of France's foremost engineers and enjoys an enviable reputation in all parts of the world.

—Professor Bryce, of the Manitoba College, preached in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church yesterday morning, and in the First Presbyterian church in the evening. At both services the churches were well filled. Prof. Bryce being an eloquent preacher. The object of his visit is to raise funds for his college. This evening he will deliver a lecture in the First Presbyterian church school room on "The Earth," and to-morrow evening at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church he will lecture on "Scotland." The body of the Metropolitan Methodist church was crowded yesterday afternoon with the pupils of the various Methodist Sunday schools of the city. It was the first annual gathering of the schools since the city was divided into districts. There were 1025 children present from the five schools. In the gallery were parents and other visitors. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Cleaver and Knox and Postmaster N. Shakespear. A musical programme was rendered by the children.

—Magistrate Macrae this morning rendered his decision in the long drawn out Chinatown gambling case, committing William Jackson to trial before the assize court. The defendant, accompanied by A. L. Belyea, his solicitor, was present, as was Lindley Crease, representing the private prosecution in the case. The court admitted the defendant to bail on a bond of \$1000, \$500 to be furnished by himself and \$500 apiece by two sureties. It was arranged that the bond be drawn up and filed to-morrow morning.

—Captain Gaudin, agent of the marine and fisheries department, and T. A. Thompson, inspector of steamboats, returned from the interior, where they have been holding an investigation into the cause of the explosion by which the steamer Queen was destroyed. The explosion occurred on July 4th on the North

Thompson river, fourteen miles from Kamloops. They have not yet concluded their inquiries, one of the engineers who was on the Queen at the time being now on one of the Empresses. The investigation will be continued upon his return.

—The steamer Chieftrain arrived here Saturday evening from Port Essington with a cargo of salted salmon from the new establishment of R. Cunningham & Son. She had in all about one hundred tons, and it is being discharged to-day. The trip down was uneventful. This is the first visit of the Chieftrain to Victoria since May, 1892. George Cunningham was the only passenger aboard, and he will spend two or three weeks in the city.

—Colgate Hoyt, one of the most prominent of America's numerous capitalists, with his father, Hon. James M. Hoyt, of Cleveland, Ohio, his wife and family, arrived in the city last evening and registered at the Diarid. Colgate Hoyt is interested with Rockefeller in the Standard Oil trust and many other big eastern concerns. He was one of the promoters of Duluth, Minn., where he is interested in the steel barge and whaleback works, and also started similar works at Everett, Washington, from which place the first whaleback built on the Sound is shortly to be launched.

REPORT ON THE SOUND.

British Consuls Preparing a Report for the Government.

Port Townsend, Sept. 21.—British Vice-Consul J. B. Alexander, of Tacoma and Oscar Klockner of Port Townsend, have compiled exhaustive reports of the products, resources, agricultural facilities, stock-raising, milling, mining, fisheries, horticulture, population, tax assessment and financial condition of the state of Washington for the British foreign office. An advance copy of the diplomatic and consular report was received from London to-day. It is conceded to be one of the best and most accurately compiled reports ever published. The consuls estimate the lumber industry alone brought into the state last year \$7,688,995. The timber trade is computed as follows: Lumber—foreign, \$1,507,000; coastwise, \$2,154,614, and rail shipments, \$1,502,332. Shingles—foreign, \$904; coastwise, \$7500, and rail shipments, \$1,611,646. They estimate the present standing stumpage in the state at 410,350,000 feet, valued at \$268,561,329. The coal production last year is estimated at 1,071,378 tons. The Puget Sound salmon pack was 50,000 cases, an increase of 40 per cent. over the previous year. The value of the fishing industry last year on the Sound is estimated at \$2,915,000. The cereal output is reckoned thus: Wheat, 12,000,000 bushels barley, 2,000,000 bushels; oats, 4,000,000 bushels, and hay, 500,000 tons. The wheat acreage is estimated at 1,300,000 acres. The value of foreign exports from Tacoma in 1892 was, \$643,333; in 1893, \$631,976; imports in 1892, \$34,554, and in 1893, \$11,513. In 1892 Tacoma imported 239,331 pounds of tea, and the following year the shipment decreased to 57,484 pounds. Foreign exports from the state are computed as follows: Wheat, 3,616,350 bushels, valued at \$2,340,156; flour, 172,008 barrels, valued at \$535,508; oats, 850,000 bushels, valued at \$296,500; salmon, 42,244 cases, valued at \$211,500; and lumber, 7,474,000 feet, valued at \$598,713. They estimate the foreign exports from the state in 1892 at \$403,528; in 1893, \$317,877; imports in 1892, \$49,294, and in 1893 at \$19,513.

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WILLIAMS & CO.
WHIERS and HATTERS,
87 JOHNSON STREET.

MEDICAL.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.
Cures in its effects all cases of Spavin, Strains, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, and all other ailments of the horse, dog, cat, and all other animals.
Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success. It is a powerful medicine. It cures more than any other medicine. It cures in five bottles cured here. It cures in five bottles cured here. It cures in five bottles cured here.
Kendall's Spavin Cure
CARRON, Mo., Apr. 3, 1921.
Dear Sirs—Please send me one of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success. It is a powerful medicine. It cures more than any other medicine. It cures in five bottles cured here. It cures in five bottles cured here. It cures in five bottles cured here.
Respectfully,
R. E. LESTER, P. O. Box 438.
For Sale by all Druggists or address
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

THREE CURE YEARS & TEN
OLD DR. GORDON'S
REMEDY FOR MEN
127 lbs. 134 lbs. 147 lbs.
FIRST MONTH SECOND MONTH THIRD MONTH
ABSOLUTELY CURES
Loses Power, Nervous
Weakness, Night Loss, Dis-
cussion, Indigestion, Head-
ache, or Stimulants, Lack of
Energy, Last Menstruation, and
Wastefulness. Head-
ache, middle-aged or old
suffering from indigestion and
to perfect health, manhood and vigor.
GET TO THOUSANDS BY THIS MARVELOUS REMEDY.

Cure is Guaranteed!
Everyone using this Remedy according to directions
cheerfully and conscientiously refunded.
PRICE \$1.00, 6 PACKAGES \$5.00.
If by mail to any point in U.S. or Canada, securely
packed and free of duty or inspection.
For full particulars, send for our "STARTLING FACTS" for men
tells you how to get well and stay well.
D. E. CAMPBELL
Family Chemist
115 AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C.
ap15 ly wk

**VEAK MEN—Sufferers from nervous
weakness and sexual weakness! Don't
spend your money for worthless patent
medicines, but write to me confidentially
telling your symptoms, and I will tell
you how you may get well. FREE.
Please don't send unless you need it, and
enclose stamp for sealed partition. Sold by
all druggists, \$1 per box. Address
EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DUNSMuir, Man-
itoba, by Langley & Co., Victoria, B.C.**

ANNVOYAL WAFERS.
Prescription of a physician who
has had a life long experience in
treating female disease. It is used
monthly with perfect success by
over 100,000 ladies. It is safe,
effective, and does not injure the
system. It is a substitute for all
drugs for the treatment of all
female ailments. Sold by all
druggists, \$1 per box. Address
EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DUNSMuir, Man-
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JOHN MESTON,
Marriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
115 Street, Between Johnson and Pandora
Streets,
VICTORIA, B. C.

See that horse?
He has a
smooth and
glossy coat
and feels in
good health
condition to
win the
"DERBY"
and so would
his owner used
DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER.
renews the system, enriches the blood
gives nature a fair chance, is also an
excellent eradicator of bots and worms. It
is as good for cattle as for horses. Try
it in a package if your horses or cattle are
suffering. For a spavin, curb, ringbone,
plint, use Dick's Blisters, 50c. Dick's
Blisters, saddle galls, etc., 25c. Dick's
Ointment for scratches, 25c.
DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482 Montreal.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Throat Lozenges, Use
in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

News Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1894. PART 2.

BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED.

Wrecked the polling stations in his district and thus prevented his election. It is believed, however, that he has been chosen. M. Stolliff is elected by a quadruple majority.

The Japanese Minister of War Assumes Command of the Army.

London, Sept. 25.—The Westminster Gazette prints a dispatch stating that the Chinese authorities have seized the British steamer Pathan, from New York, on suspicion that her cargo contained articles contraband of war.

A Central News dispatch from Tokio says the report recently put in circulation that an armistice between China and Japan had been proposed by England and Russia was absolutely untrue.

The Japanese minister of war, Oyama, will take personal command of the sea and army of thirty thousand now embarking at Hiroshima. Its destination is unknown. The Japanese minister of marine will also act as minister of war during Oyama's absence.

CABLE NEWS.

Continued Trouble in Tangier—Players Before the Queen.

London, Sept. 25.—Advices from Tangier say that the Jews on their way to the markets are continually plundered and stripped of their clothing on the principal roads. An imperial tax of five pounds is demanded for their free passage. The Erchama tribe is demanding the immediate release of Muley Mohammed, the eldest son of the late Sultan Muley Hassan. Muley Mohammed was proclaimed sultan early in September, in spite of the fact that his younger brother, Abdul Aziz, had previously been proclaimed sultan and had been recognized as such at Fez, the seat of the present government of Morocco. Muley Mohammed, however, had previously been imprisoned at Narakesh by order of his brother, the sultan, and was compelled to sign the act of adhesion to Abdul Aziz. The position of the latter had been secured by being recognized as sultan by the powerful sheriff of Wazan. In addition to demanding the release of Muley Mohammed, the Erchama tribe is demanding the immediate release of all the other political prisoners now in confinement at Morocco City. If the demands are not granted the tribes mentioned threaten to plunder Morocco City.

The result of the second ballot in the district of Nugent sur Seine to fill the vacancy in the French chamber of deputies caused by the election of M. Casimir Perier to the presidency resulted: Bachimont, 4082; Robert, 4082; Robert, 4082. At the balloting on September 2, Robert received 4082, Bachimont 3361. A second ballot was necessary, as Robert did not receive a majority over his two opponents. The socialists withdrew their candidate and voted for the Radical.

It is reported that Col. Colville, the administrator of Uganda, instructed by the French minister of war, is gathering the remains of Emin Pasha's Sudanese troops for a march on Baroches, on the Nile, in order to prevent the passage of the Montell mission. The departure of Col. Colville will be the signal for a joint Anglo-Italian expedition from Suakin and Kassala to Khartoum.

The premier of Victoria, Australia, Hon. J. E. Patterson, has resigned, owing to the result of the elections, the feature of which is the annihilation of the free trade party. Mr. Patterson was elected, but his party did not receive the support he expected. The leader of the opposition was defeated.

Dispatches received from Dalmatia, Java, and Mataram, capital of the island of Lombok, has been almost destroyed by the bombardment of the Dutch. The besieged are beginning to suffer from famine and are expected to capitulate.

As the Grand Duchess of Hesse is in delicate health, it is expected that the marriage of Princess Alix of Hesse to the czar's son will be postponed again, this time until February.

Signor Ranuzzi-Segni, secretary of the Italian legation and acting charge d'affaires at Belgrade, Serbia, has been recalled in consequence of a quarrel with the Serbian foreign minister, Mr. Nekolic. It is alleged that the latter replied to Signor Ranuzzi-Segni's request that a date be named when his letters of recall might be formally presented that he might go whenever he pleased, employing the phrase, "Allez vous en."

The Riforma publishes the report that a violent altercation took place after the insulting remark of the Serbian foreign minister, which ended in the latter hurling the Italian foreign minister out of the foreign office without ceremony. Baron Galvagna, the Italian minister to Serbia, left Belgrade two months ago, leaving Signor Ranuzzi-Segni in charge of the Italian legation.

EZEETA LEAVES FOR MEXICO.

To Try and Carry Out His Scheme to Subjugate Central America.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Gen. Antonio Ezeeta and his attorneys, Lubren and Dequesada, have left surreptitiously for Mexico. They had bought their tickets secretly Saturday night. So careful were they in their efforts to deceive the public that even when they bought railroad transportation they gave out to the press that they would not leave here for several days. Gen. Ezeeta was to stay in San Francisco for a week, and the attorneys said that they would not go until next Wednesday, when they would go direct to New York. This morning they quietly left the hotel in a carriage an hour before the regular time of departure of the train. They crossed to Oakland prior to the regular passengers, and sought the privacy of their sleeper. Those who some days ago obtained an inkling of the subjects of telegrams flying between here and Mexico say they gathered that the consolidation of all Central American with Mexico was being considered; furthermore, that Ezeeta's intention was to raise an army there and proceed at once to oust his enemies. Whether it was to regain possession of Salvador, only or to effect a union of Central America, he at once appeared to be in so weak a condition that he had to be carried out of the railway car. An official dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated Saturday, says authoritative advices from Sapia say that the czar has much improved and would probably go to Crimea.

The cholera has so diminished in Austria that it is now confined to a few districts. Twelve districts which were infected have been declared to be entirely safe. The health authorities of St. Petersburg report that during the period from September 2 to September 15 there were 245 new cases of cholera and 96 deaths from the disease in this city. In Warsaw there were 151 new cases and 88 deaths within the same period.

Referring to the rumored changes in the Italian embassies at London, Paris and Berlin, the Matin accuses Premier Crispi with designs upon Tripoli, to divert attention from Italy's financial difficulties. The check to these designs received from Great Britain, Germany and France explains, the Matin thinks, Signor Crispi's resentment towards the ambassadors in those capitals.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENT.

To Be Convoked on October 15—All Parties Favor War.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—The convoking of the Japanese parliament on October 15th, as announced in a cable dispatch to-day, excites much interest in Japanese circles here, as it will bring to States, by which foreigners exercise in the first week of the present month. While parliament may be divided on some questions of international policy, all parties, including those usually against the government, will uphold the war which the mikado has precipitated since the last parliament's dissolution. Up to that time the Liberals and Radicals, who about twenty in number, had supported the government, and the Progressivists, about fifty in number, had usually opposed it. The twenty-eight Opportunists were shifting in allegiance, and the other members were divided into small groups.

OLD COUNTRY NOTES.

Hotel on Ben Nevis—A Mount Snowdon Accident—Suicide.

On Ben Nevis is situated the hotel of the greatest altitude in the whole of Great Britain, which has recently been built on its summit, and where the tourist may obtain the creature comforts of which he stands so badly in need after his climb, especially in the unfavorable weather which we have been experiencing of late. The charge for tea, bed and breakfast is a guinea, and for the hotel the same, a guinea, and for the Hebrides, 60 miles distant.

The bill sticker has not had such a free hand in England as in this country, where some beautiful bits of scenery are marred by unsightly posters, calling attention to some patent medicine or the newest thing in hats. But unless a firm hand is held London may soon be disfigured as many Canadian landscapes are by the ruthless hand of the constantly in search of new modes of bringing their specifics under the notice of the public. The latest move is by means of the magic lantern to project on the Nelson monument, London, an advertisement in praise of a certain patent medicine. It is hoped that the county council or some authority will be able to nip in the bud such a gross outrage of good taste. If not, we shall hear of its pictorial advertisement of some nostrum being projected on St. Paul's cathedral or Westminster Abbey.

A man of remarkable promise has lost his life by the sad accident at Snowdon the other week. Mr. Mitchell, who perished there, was a co-worker with Dr. Murray, the editor of the monumental English dictionary now in course of publication. He set out to climb a dangerous gully in the mountain, and a party went with him, but apparently more as onlookers than as saviors in the dangerous enterprise. Most of them went only to the foot of the ascent. The rest went to him when he had got three hundred feet high. He went on alone, and when he had mounted some four hundred feet he suddenly came headlong down. It was not so much the height, or the difficulty of the ascent. He was in position in which he could neither advance nor recede. The unfortunate man is said to have been a good climber and a steady one, yet it is difficult to believe that he was altogether free from a spirit of bravado in this desperate and fearful adventure. On the day before his death he had successfully attempted an ascent in which another tourist lost his life some years ago.

Last week Mr. McCausland, manager of the Dublin branch of the Belfast Banking company, committed suicide. The unfortunate gentleman took his life between seven and eight o'clock at his residence, The Hill, Monkstown. Mr. McCausland, who took charge of the Dublin office on its opening in 1892, came from the Drogheda branch. He was about 62 years of age. For the last three weeks he has been on leave, and on Monday visited the office, wearing a hat in the best of spirits. It is said there is no room for the slightest suggestion of anything wrong in the department. Mrs. McCausland heard the shot and rushed into the room to find that her husband had wounded himself in the head. Dr. Beatty, who lives close at hand, was instantly called in. He found Mr. McCausland bleeding from a wound in the head and discovered a six chambered revolver on the bed and a bullet lying on the floor. Two of the chambers had been discharged. Mrs. McCausland said she had only heard one shot, but that her husband had shot off one chamber in the garden a few days ago. The unfortunate gentleman lingered for a couple of hours and then expired from loss of blood.

RUSSIAN GUARDS OVERPOWERED AND 2000 MEN RELEASED.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—By the S. S. Rio de Janeiro, which arrived from the Orient yesterday, news was received of the escape of two thousand prisoners from Siberia. The men were employed in the construction of the Siberian railway, and had, as later developments proved, been planning escape for several months. Meager advices received at Yokohama are that the men overpowered the Russian soldiers guarding them, and securing all the arms they could find. When last heard of they were making their way towards Corea, and believed to be now safely within the borders of that country. There they will try to secure passage to more distant parts. The Russian government forwarded a request to the Korean officials to assist in the capture of the refugees and to hand them over as fast as apprehended to the Russian authorities.

ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA.

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BRAZIL AND THE STATES.

The South American Republic Abrogates Blaine's Treaty.

New York, Sept. 25.—The Herald's Washington special says: Brazil has abrogated her reciprocity treaty with the United States. The formal announcement was received at the state department yesterday. It came in the form of a letter from Minister Mendonca, Brazil's diplomatic representative here, and said that in accordance with instructions from his government he gave notice of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, which came into force on January 1st next. The action of Brazil in this matter is taken as the result of the passage of the new tariff law, which does not hold out any inducements to other countries to grant special rates of duty to products of the United States.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.—Neither the Japanese nor the Chinese legation has received any advices as to the great naval engagement off Yalu. Lieutenant Miyoaka, the naval attaché of the Japanese legation, returned to-day from an eastern trip. He is well acquainted with the scene of the battle, and says that it is so far removed from the Japanese telegraph stations that word would first have to be carried by dispatch boats to Tushima or Nagasaki before the Tokio authorities could be informed of the battle. As the fight occurred last Saturday, it is expected that dispatch boats will have the official version transmitted very soon. Minister Kurata, at the office of the Japanese legation here, regards the cable from Tokio to the Associated Press as giving the most trustworthy report of the engagement yet received, and are naturally gratified to learn from this source that the Japanese fleet sustained no great damage. They note that the ship was sunk, 500 miles from Hiroshima, where the emperor and the headquarters of the army and navy are located, and that there is telegraphic connection, so that Tokio would have the best information from Japanese sources from the imperial headquarters at Hiroshima. Lieutenant Miyoaka, the Japanese naval attaché here, says there is no such ship in the Japanese navy as the Abushima, which the Shanghai correspondent says was sunk. There are many ships with the suffix "shima," meaning island, but none have the prefix "Abu," or anything like it. It is thought, however, that the cruiser Sakio, claimed to have been sunk, is the Shikyo. This latter was formerly a fast merchantman between Shanghai and Yokohama, and was recently transferred into a fleet cruiser. Lieutenant Miyoaka says the Yossia, stated in the Shanghai report to have been sunk, is undoubtedly meant for the Yoshin, the pride of the Japanese navy. It would be startling news indeed, he says, if this ship had gone down, but he scouts the idea. She is one of the fastest vessels in the Japanese navy, with the remarkable speed of 23 knots an hour. The Chinese minister declines to discuss the recent battles or any phase of the war. In response to an inquiry to-day he sent word that no advices had been received and which he was very busy. He is building a large bedroom in the rear of the legation, with the prospect of extensive social festivities in the near future. There is apparently no disposition to share in the panic at Pekin over the Chinese reverses on land and sea.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Resolutions to be Submitted at the Coming Congress.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—The resolution which will be submitted to the coming socialist congress will be again occupied with the question of religion, and next in importance to that of property. One of the resolutions already prepared affirms that the socialists have nothing at all to do with religion, and an amendment has been prepared declaring that socialism means the abolition of all religions. In regard to property a resolution will be introduced declaring that the ownership of property is theft and an amendment to this resolution will be offered declaring the abolition of private ownership of land. The amendment, however, is aimed only at the big land owners, and the small land owners ought not to be disturbed. The ground of this resolution is the contention that the landowners are keeping the land out of the hands of those who have the strongest right to it, and are therefore acting in opposition to the public welfare. The executive committee in Berlin are disinclined as before, to discuss the question of religion, and will prepare no authoritative defence upon that question.

Neither socialism, anarchism nor any other ism is beginning to perturb public opinion as the Polish question. Suddenly the Poles seem to have become chained and the Polish nation revived. Prince Bismarck's speech at Varzin last Sunday has been the means of calling attention to the movement of leaders in Prussian and Austrian Poland to the distinctly pertinent fact that there is in existence concerted agitation with the object of keeping the Poles as a united race before the world. The emperor's favorite, Baron von Koscieski, who the Kaiser recently promoted to the Ehrenhans, on the occasion of the Lemberg fetes declared that Poland could not be divided no matter how she was made to appear on the maps, and that she would always be united. "Separation," he said, "pains our hearts, but it does not destroy our organization. We will always be a nation of one blood, our hearts beating in unison."

This utterance, taken together with the friendly reception given to a deputy of Poles by Emperor Francis Joseph and the declaration made a few days ago by Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian premier, in regard to the historic career of Hungarians and Polish cavaliers, causes the question to be asked: "What does it all mean?" The Preistnitzer Zeitung recalls the fact that the Kaiser assented to the nomination of a Pole as bishop of Posen, reestablishing the Polish language and teaching it in the Polish schools, thereby making peace with Rome, through Cardinal Ledochowski. Court gossip attributes the growth of Polish influence to the emperor's plan-

CAPTAIN MAHAN TALKS.

His Opinion of the Recent Naval Battle at Yalu River.

London, Sept. 25.—The United States Cruiser Chicago has sailed for Hatteras, where she will be docked. She will return to Gravesend in ten days to take coal. Shortly before the Chicago sailed a representative of the United Press went on board of her and obtained an interview with her commander on the recent battle between the Japanese and Chinese fleets.

Captain Mahan said: "The great thing with a fleet of war vessels with a lot of transports in charge is to prevent surprise or embarrassment. In this case there was a surprise and this fact to my mind supplies a prominent lesson. It is necessary in conveying transports that the conveying fleet should be decisively superior to that of the enemy, but the Chinese fleet was much embarrassed by the presence of the transports. I am inclined to think that the Chinese admiral formed his fleet so close in shore because he was obliged to do so. If he had gone out to meet the Japanese fleet, which was the proper course, he would have uncovered the mouth of the river, into which the transports had gone. Consequently he drew up close in shore, by which movement he was tactically embarrassed in manoeuvring. If his fleet had been much larger than the Japanese he might have advanced, at the same time leaving a sufficient number of vessels to head off a rush which the Japanese might have made.

"The whole affair illustrates the extreme difficulty attending an attacking movement across the water unless you have control of the water absolutely. Whether the Chinese succeed in their object it does not appear, but the question is whether it is worth the risk for the sake of landing troops. It certainly was bad management to fight so close in shore. That is one reason why the Japanese did not try to pass through the Chinese line, for they would have got into shallow water and become entangled. It was a big engagement for modern vessels, but I see nothing yet to lead me to suppose that the engagement will lead to the reconstruction or remodelling of war vessels.

"The details so far are very meagre. I do not know anything about the manner of attack, but doubtless before long the Japanese will give full information. I don't even know what was the formation of the Chinese fleet in resisting the attack. All that is clear is that the Japanese were on the offensive and the Chinese on the defensive. I only wish I had more time to write what I want to say. What interests me most is to know in what manner the battle was fought. Upon this point we have got nothing. But the great lesson is in the risk of attempting to carry a great force across water. As a general rule such an attempt is unsafe. Nevertheless the mere existence of a hostile fleet does not constitute such a danger upon the sea as it is made out to be. The object of the attempt is sufficient to justify the risk. It remains to be seen whether the object of the Chinese admiral accomplished was sufficiently important to justify the risk which he took. To a naval man the most interesting thing will be to know in what order the Japanese fleet approached the Chinese; whether it was concentrated on part of the Chinese or spread out over the whole line. I have no time to say more, as I have too much work to do carefully study the matter."

Montreal, Sept. 24.—The regular sessions of the twenty-second annual convention of the American Public Health Association opened in Association hall this morning, the informal proceedings including the reception of the delegates to the city having taken place yesterday morning. The health departments of the principal towns in the United States and Canada are represented. The convention is presided over by Dr. A. P. La Chapelle. Numerous subjects were discussed at to-day's session, including yellow fever and methods for its prevention, and various methods for the prevention of diphtheria and natural health legislation.

The Toronto harbor commissioners, in view of the fact that during the past few weeks numbers of coal vessels have been obliged to tie up on account of freight rates being unremunerative, have decided to request the Ottawa government to do away with the canal tolls so as to give the owners of the vessels an equal share in the carrying of the freight.

A Montreal dispatch says: A decided sensation was created in local society circles yesterday by the news, which soon gained currency, that a well known young lady named Chavelle, who had been a prominent character around many of the hotels for several years, had been arrested on a charge of obtaining goods without paying for them. The news caused consternation among the many local swells who have been on friendly terms with the lady in question. The accused belongs to one of the leading French-Canadian families in the province. It was while the family was stopping for a period at a leading hotel that the young lady commenced to lead a gay life. For several years she has been doing the rounds of all the leading hotels, and her escapades have been the talk of the inmates. The young lady lived in the grandest style, ordering the most expensive costumes from leading establishments. When one hotel became too hot for her she would make her exit and take up her abode in another. She became so reckless recently, however, and her conduct provoked such a lot of comment that the proprietor requested her to leave. Last week she took her departure and went to Longueuil. Before she left the hotel she had a costly robe made at a well known milliner's. She received it before she left the hotel and has been wearing it since, but has not paid for it yet. Finding she had left the hotel and had left no clue to her whereabouts a warrant was procured for her arrest.

He paid his summer hotel bill, and paid it all in cash. Then looking at the wreck, he said: "Who steals my purse steals trash."

THE BRITISH LIBRARY.

Cons. 1 2 3 4 5
Ins. 1 2

First Boy—Wot's de hard?
Second Boy—I heard pa invite an old friend to dinner, and I'm hurryin' home to tell mamma.
"Did yer father send yeh?"
"No."
"When wot you runnin' y'rself to death for?"
"Cause, if mamma knows company is comin', we'll have a better dinner."—Street & Smith's Good News.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, September 27.

A TROUBLED ORGAN.

The Colonist has established to its own satisfaction two proposals, namely, that if the Liberals were in power they could not decrease the public expenditure, and that they would be obliged to raise the necessary funds mainly by means of customs duties, as now. Mr. Laurier, it seems, "cannot afford to get a dollar less than is raised under the present tariff."

The Tory organ tells its readers that there would be no saving of public money if the Liberals were in power, that the present carnival of corruption and theft would be repeated under the new regime. This denial and gratuitous assumption is supported by a string of peculiarly Colonial assertions and platitudes. The organ knows full well that during the former period of Liberal government there were no stealings from the public treasury by favored contractors and party heeled.

Unfortunately for our neighbor and for the cause which it upholds, there is a very widespread and well-founded impression that if a government with Mr. Laurier at its head were installed the enormous leakages from the treasury would be stopped. The great majority of the people firmly believe that under such a government the million of dollars filched on the Connolly contracts would have been saved to the country, that \$300,000 could not have been stolen on the Curran bridge job, that the St. Charles branch would not have cost something like a million dollars more than was necessary, that hundreds of thousands of dollars would not have been thrown into the Yamaska, the Lièvre and the St. Lawrence—in short that the "milking" of public contracts would not have occurred.

It will need a great many assertions from the Colonist to remove from the public mind the impression that the triumph of Liberalism will mean an enormous saving to the country, not only in expenditure on public works but in the expenses of administration generally. "History has a trick of repeating itself," gravely remarks our neighbor. That statement is quite true, and it carries a lesson that will not be lost to the people. The first period of Conservative government, from 1867 to 1873, was one of corruption, theft and extravagance. When the Macdonald government came into power again in 1873 history proceeded to repeat itself, and there was inaugurated a second period of villainy. The few years of Liberal administration were free from scandal and furnished a welcome break in the reign of corruption, and as sure as the Liberals regain power another period of freedom will commence. It is the feeling that the people entertain this expectation most confidently that infuses so much gall and wormwood into the organic utterances

REGISTER.

In spite of a number that has been said on the subject, a great many people seem to be still laboring under the wrong impression that because their names were placed on the Dominion voters' list in 1891 they will as a matter of course go on the new list now being drawn up. It is possible that through this mistake some may lose their right to vote at the next Dominion election, and we therefore take the liberty of stating that fact once more that all would-be voters must register their names with Mr. Wootton now, unless they appear on the assessment roll or on the provincial voters' list of 1885. Forms of application can be obtained from Mr. Archer Martin, 82-1/2 Government street, or at the Times office, and practically all the applicant has to do is to sign his name. The franchise act imposes a good deal of trouble on voters and causes a large amount of confusion, for which reason it cannot be too soon removed from the statute books. The best way to secure its removal is to get on the voters' list and vote for the Liberals, who are pledged to bring about this and other reforms if placed in power.

SUBSIDIES AND TAXES.

Conservative journals solemnly and strenuously assert that a Liberal government could not reduce taxation because the present scale of expenditure cannot be reduced, and therefore the revenue must be kept up to the present level. Where will Mr. Laurier get the necessary funds if he carries out his tariff reform policy? They ask with parrot-like persistency. We may remind them, in the first place, that this question now confronts Mr. Foster, for the revenue last year fell short of the ordinary expenditure by over a million dollars, while in the same time five millions expended "on capital account" were added to the public debt. It would seem but right that the organs should direct their wise counsels to Mr. Foster in this emergency, since the problem is a press-

ing one with him and not with Mr. Laurier. But this is only by the way. It is patent to all who look into the matter that a very material saving can be effected in the yearly expenditure if the outlay is restricted to the actual business needs of the country and no allowance is made for hangers-on and party favorites. It is equally evident that no economy will be practiced while the present regime continues, and that the desired change will come with a change of government. The fatuous sneers of the subsidized press will not convince the people to the contrary, or remove the impression that the day of Tay canal, Curran bridge and similar scandals will be over as soon as the people find an opportunity of transferring power to worthy hands. The Liberals can and will reduce the expenditure and to a corresponding extent the taxation. But this is not all. Those who have given even slight attention to fiscal matters know that the customs revenue is only a small proportion of the amount levied on the consumers by the N. P. tariff; another and much larger sum goes into the pockets of the "protected" ones. Dalton McCarthy, who will be accepted as a competent judge, estimated that in the year 1892 this tribute to the protected manufacturers amounted to 30 per cent. on \$265,000,000, or the very handsome sum of \$79,500,000. In other words, the people paid that much more for the goods they bought than they would have paid under a purely revenue tariff. In the same speech he gave as an illustration the profits gathered by the cotton combine under the system of protection. He said:

"Take the Dominion Cotton company. In 1892 its stock opened at 132; it rose in that one year to 226, nearly 100 per cent. increase in the value of the stock. In the same year a share for share allotment took place with a payment of \$10; in other words, the stock was watered to the extent of \$90, or 90 per cent., and that stock so watered stands to-day at 143. Sir, is that legitimate profit? While others have got to take 8 per cent. on the value of the business here we find an industry which is virtually—notwithstanding the information which reaches the government—I unhesitatingly say is virtually under the control, and an industry in which the output of each establishment is regulated, and the price at which the output is to be placed on the market is also fixed, so that it is as perfect a monopoly as you can make. That industry has been enabled in one year to double its capital and to pay handsome dividends besides. And that is not the only one. The Colored Company's stock, which opened at 80 in the year 1892, is now selling at 110. The cotton companies outside the combination—there are some who have not actually come in, as I understand it, but are virtually controlled by the same owner—opened at 94 and 92, and are now selling at 136. The Merchants' Manufacturing Company's stock opened at 103 in 1892, and could not now be got for 160. These companies have been paying dividends of between 6 and 10 per cent. since the combination has been in force. Now, to conclude what I have to say in regard to this point, the Montreal Cotton company are now watering their stock to secure or to hide their earnings. One of the small companies in Montreal, whose name I have not by me at the present time, but who held their meeting on the 14th of February last, reported a net profit of 26 per cent., and put by \$20,000 after paying handsome dividends. Now, I think that so far as the cotton industries are concerned, the conclusion that I have reached, that these goods are sold at 20 per cent. more than they could be bought for in the open market, is amply justified."

It is by abolishing this enormous subsidy to protected combines that the Liberals propose mainly to save the pockets of the people. The stoppage of extravagance and corruption in the administration will effect an important reform, but the stoppage of this unjust tribute will be of much greater importance. The people are coming more and more to an appreciation of this fact, and therefore the infant industries and the subsidized press are disconsolate.

KOOTENAY CROPPINGS.

Good Pay Being Made on Lardreau Creek.

Revelstoke Mail. D. A. Lamey, merchant, Trout Lake City, came up on the Arrow on Sunday. He is a quiet, conservative man, who has been through several booms, and when he states that some of the gold dust is going into bank bills we get our first inkling of the situation. "There is a mine on the Sova Fork owned by Joe Bisette, Dan Souza and a few others. It took them a year to open it up, and it is now paying two ounces a day. A good many men are working along the creek with more or less luck. It may be rich, or only temporarily so, but just at present Lardreau creek is as prosperous as one could wish for." We referred to this claim in a previous issue, and the gold brought in by Mr. Lamey is proof that it is a success. Much to the regret of the residents at the Glacier, Mr. J. E. Berthe, the popular and respected station agent, has left for his home in the east. On the eve of his departure his many friends and admirers presented him with an address and a well filled purse. Peter Johanson has taken up a claim at Greely creek, on which he has let a contract for clearing thirty acres for fruit growing purposes, which he is going into most extensively. He has ordered a large number of trees from our local dealer, Joseph Dunn, and will plant them this fall. George Terryberry went up to Carne's creek on Monday, and operations will be commenced on the Carne's creek mining company's claims there, as the water is now low enough to work. It is stated that a prominent gentleman from Hamilton, Ont., who was here this week, will become one of the company.

Nelson Tribune. The Ruby Silver, the first northeasterly extension of the Noble Five group, and on the Bear lake slope of the mountain, is now owned by Charles L. Knapp and

W. P. Russell of Spokane. Both owners are, and have been for some time, on the ground with a force of men tracing the lead on the surface and prospecting for ore chutes. The ledge has been traced for one thousand feet along its course and quite a quantity of ore extracted, which, with care to be mined, will probably be shipped this winter. A cross-cut tunnel is now being driven by a day and night shift. Next year it is the intention of the owners to drive a tunnel from Surprise basin to penetrate the vein at a depth of five hundred feet. The necessary buildings for the mine will be erected this fall. The lowest assay yet obtained from the Ruby silver was 327 ounces silver, and the ore runs from 65 to 70 per cent. lead per ton. The same parties own the Keno, which adjoins the Best, being the south extension. The claim is opened up one hundred feet in length, and shows one 500-ton vein. The owners desire to lease to some responsible party.

D. C. Corbin of Spokane, William Duryea of New York and E. J. Roberts of Spokane were in Nelson this week. Mr. Corbin's active part in the Spokane & Northern railway, Mr. Duryea is one of the directors of the Manhattan Trust company, a company that has a mortgage on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, and Mr. Roberts is chief engineer of Mr. Corbin's active part in the Spokane & Northern railway, Mr. Duryea is one of the directors of the Manhattan Trust company, a company that has a mortgage on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway company would not have its track laid to the foot of Hall street and terminating over it in December 20th, 1894. Neither Mr. Corbin nor Mr. Duryea, by their looks, know anything that they want the public to know; but it is supposed they know that the five miles between Nelson and Five-mile point will be completed this fall, and that the Kaslo & Slokan railway will be built next year by them if they can get hold of the charter at their own price. Captain Troup, of the C. & K. S. N. P., says that the Le Roi and Josie mines in Trail creek district will make regular shipments of ore hereafter. The Le Roi will send out fifty tons a week, and the Josie's weekly shipments will run from fifteen to twenty tons. The wagon road from the mines to the coast is being built, and it is not at all unlikely when the road is completed the ore will be hauled by wagon direct to Northport, instead of to Trail, and then shipped by boat to Northport or Revelstoke.

MR. VERNON'S METHODS.

To the Editor.—Are you in the secret, Mr. Editor, and could you tell us here how much longer the present incapable chief commissioner of the lands and works department is likely to retain his position in the government. The voters of this district, who appreciate his merits to the full, were done with him some time ago, and would be pleased to see him retired from office to make way for some more capable and conscientious person in the responsible office of chief commissioner of lands and works department. Surely Mr. Vernon has been able to discover by this time that there is no constituency in this part of the province that will have him as representative, and he cannot possibly be elected into office again. Mr. Vernon has been able to discover by this time that there is no constituency in this part of the province that will have him as representative, and he cannot possibly be elected into office again. Mr. Vernon has been able to discover by this time that there is no constituency in this part of the province that will have him as representative, and he cannot possibly be elected into office again.

I make this inquiry concerning the chief commissioner in the interest of his old supporters, recalcitrant and the faithful alike—whom he has always so constantly ignored irrespective of claims or qualifications in the matter of the bill presented to government positions, and the people could not be questioned. One item alone has given a good illustration of the advantages of tariff reform. Take the wool industry. For years past this industry has been in languishing condition. There were no goods of this kind exported, and besides there were considerable imports. The cause of this was the duty on foreign wools. It prevented the American manufacturers from importing those wools to mix with native wools, thus confining them to a narrow range of production. When the manufacturers asked for the removal of the duty the answer was given that it would have to be retained to protect the wool producers. But it is beyond controversy that under protection the sheep raising industry of the United States has declined. The increase on the duty by the McKinley tariff did not aid the wool producers although that duty practically prohibited the importation of wool. Under the McKinley tariff the price of domestic wool went down instead of advancing by reason of the protection given it.

The result of the new tariff has been that the price of wool is advancing, so that free wool is going to do for the woolen manufacturers what free raw silk has done for the silk manufacturer, and free hides for the boot and shoe industry. The woolen manufacturers of the United States are preparing to do away with protection, and it is not likely that they will be long in doing so. The McKinley tariff did not aid the wool producers although that duty practically prohibited the importation of wool. Under the McKinley tariff the price of domestic wool went down instead of advancing by reason of the protection given it.

What is wanted is not trade restriction but free raw material, and as far as possible free food and clothing for the people, which will insure easy production. Mr. Foster believes on the other hand in taxing the farmer and workman from the cradle to the coffin. Their food and clothing is so heavily taxed that it is with difficulty that they can eke out an existence. The only people who are benefited by this are a few Red-paths and Drummonds.

Now the whole remedy for this state of affairs is summed up in that one word which Mr. Laurier used at Winnipeg and no doubt since then at other points on his successful tour—freedom. It is freedom of trade above all things that is necessary to improve the condition of Canada. Freedom of trade would do away with protection, and along with it would go the reign of corruption which has disgraced the name of Canada for the past 15 years. In Manitoba the Conservative party lay the blame of the retrogression on the freight rates charged by the Canadian Pacific railway. Another object lesson is given the government in this case, the tariff on lumber was made free at

THE LOGIC OF FACTS.

Value of Duty Reduction Demonstrated by Events in the United States.

Free Wool and the Woolen Industry—The Wish of Implement Manufacturers.

From our own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The people of the United States, drawing inspiration from their kinsfolk across the Atlantic, declared for a radical measure of tariff reform at the last general election. That declaration was emphatic. There was no doubt about the verdict. The men who are installed in office to carry out the mission for which they were elected proceeded to act in accordance with the mandate given them. The result, after a desperate fight in the house, and a still more terrible battle in the senate, is too well known to require any particulars. It is enough to say that the combines and monopolists prevented the will of the people from becoming law. It was a case of the few triumphing over the many. The cancer of high protection had eaten so strongly into the nation itself that the people were unable, although they expressed their wish to do so, to eradicate the sore. Something, however, has been done to check its progress. In other words a certain measure of reform has been effected and the prospect of the cruel cancer of protection being entirely cut away at an early date, but not without further education and still further fighting, has been made not only possible but certain.

The jubilation of the Canadian government over the temporary victories of the combiners in the senate and congress could not be withheld. Not only Mr. Foster but his satellites harped away on the fact that the American tariff was being framed with the view to protection. He, as well as his colleagues, disdained the voice of the people, who cried aloud and emphatically for tariff reform. It suited the purposes of the representatives of the Canadian combiners to look approvingly on the damnable operations of their McKinley friends rather than regret that the will of about 70,000,000 people had been set at naught so as to satisfy the few combiners who were sapping the blood of the nation to keep their pockets full. The success of the American combiners encouraged the Canadian combiners so that while a couple of years ago we heard of the vote of the first minister in Toronto declaring that the moldering branches of the N. P. would be cut away. To-day we hear the controller of customs—who has more to say in the government of the country than Sir John Thompson—declaring that the Thompson administration will stand by protection, and that they will have nothing to do with the United States in the way of trade. Both speeches were made in the city of Toronto. The premier was applauded for his statement by the people generally, but although Mr. Clark Wallace got no such applause for his statements, nevertheless he and Mr. Haggart are of opinion that the subscriptions of the Red Parlor will do more to carry elections than the cheers of the populace. In this they are right.

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the last session of the Dominion house. Following this came a reduction in freight rates. The freight rates are an outcome of the monopoly established by the government. Let the government reduce its tariff, which it is directly responsible for, and then the question of freight rates can be more easily grappled with. Protection was going to increase the price of wheat, but now that it has failed to do so the government blames the farmers for growing wheat and asks them to go into mixed farming. It is the same in other lines, and in the same way the government removes the responsibility for a similar unreasonable and unwarrantable excuse. Nearly all the agricultural implement makers in the Dominion are asking for free raw material and no protection. The Messer-Harris company is an exception. This company is reported to be a good contributor to the Red Parlor funds, and its views prevail. But then unreasonable demand is shown when Hon. Mackenzie Bowell tells us that this firm is able to compete with the Americans in the Australian market, yet they require to be protected against the same Americans at the doors of their own factories. So that the Canadian farmer has either to pay part of the price of the implements sold in Australia or else there is no necessity for the duty. Or is it that a profit is obtained on the implements sold in Australia as well as in Canada, and that the 20 per cent. protection is just about the amount which the trade is supposed to contribute to fasten firmly this yoke upon the farmers of the Dominion? Those farmers who were asked to vote for the N. P., which was to make the hens lay bigger eggs, ought to have their eye teeth cut by this time. Senator Bolton of Manitoba was one of those who supported the N. P. He writes the press a few days ago as follows: "In view of the visits of the leaders of both political parties to our western country, this autumn, prior to the general elections, which in their natural course, are not far distant, I may be pardoned, as one who has been identified with the country since 1869, and a permanent resident in the interior for the past 15 years, for lending my experience to public opinion in its efforts to form a just judgment upon the political questions that are now engaging the attention of the people in their desire to advance the material prosperity of the commonwealth. The press, which is the medium of thought is divided upon the diagnosis of the patient—a portion think that high tariff is, and as their sympathies or antipathies go, so they will argue the case. A doctor was once called upon to attend a patient who was suffering from an overdose of alcohol, and after administering an antidote, he left strict injunctions that he was to drink no more whiskey. When he returned he found that his patient was still suffering from the disease; that was slowly destroying him. Doctor—Confound it, sir! I thought I told you to drink no more whiskey? Patient (Winnipeg)—No more I did, I have not tasted a drop of anything except rum since you left. If we were to abolish the high freight rates and retain the tariff, or vice versa, we should be getting with the same result, stupidity as the patient and with no better results." The senator then goes on to unmercifully condemn the tariff.

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SLAUGHTER. THE DAWN OF FREE TRADE. To the editor: Occasionally the search light of the Colonist discovers a poet, or novelist or some sensible dreamer in England who favors protection and the editorial rind. Your contemporary recently unearthed some exceedingly shallow views of Mr. Walter Besant, and we were treated to an amusing leading article to the effect that "millions of Englishmen were ready to vote against free trade." Such nonsense is, of course, published simply with a view of misleading its readers and bolstering up the shocking policy of plunder and political debauchery prevailing in Canada. Outside of a few eccentric characters in England it is rarely that any person ventures to suggest the re-enactment of the corn laws. Certainly no sane individual prominent in commercial, industrial, or political life, would breathe so astounding a proposition. A single reference to "Fair Trade" made by Lord Salisbury in his speech at Hastings four years ago lost the Conservatives the general elections. Such economic aberrations are confined to Mr. Oscar Wilde, Mr. Walter Besant and Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P. for Sheffield. Ninety-one per cent. of Britain's imports consist of raw materials—only nine per cent. consists of manufactured goods. And Englishmen are not such fools as to tax themselves upon the necessities of life and restrict their foreign trade because such authorities as the Colonist guess fall to grasp the essential truths of economic science.

Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce for the United Kingdom, presiding at the autumn meeting of that body at Huddersfield on the 14th inst. congratulated the members upon the improvement in British trade and took occasion to remark that: "In Russia, France, Spain, and in the British colonies of Victoria and New South Wales the bitter experience of the effects of exclusive tariff is opening the way to free or free trade. The tariff of foreign nations are shown to have injured not only British trade, but their own. Retaliation has proved to be disastrous, and reciprocity has been exploded, notably the failures of the reciprocity clauses of the McKinley law. Economic eccentricity will not pay any nation."

"The relative commercial progress of countries competing with Great Britain, notably the United States, is a comparison often unfavorably made and accepted, but expert investigation has proved its falsity. Outside of Europe there is no question of the continuance of the great preponderance of trade in the hands of Great Britain. In the British colonies this is not only overwhelming but increasing. I submit that a gentleman occupying so prominent a position in commercial circles as Sir Albert Rollit is surely a better authority upon matters of trade than either Mr. Oscar Wilde, Mr. Walter Besant or the honorable and gallant member for Sheffield. OMBLIS-SHIRAZ.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION.

That is the Loss Sustained by the Burnings of St. Mary's College. Oakland, Sept. 25.—There was but \$200,000 insurance on the Catholic institution, St. Mary's college, burned Sunday evening. The total loss being estimated at \$250,000. The debt incurred on the building, it is said, had not all been paid. There will be an offer made to secure a portion of the cost Hopkins Academy now occupied by the Congregational Theological Seminary for the use of the students of St. Mary's college. Ten firemen were injured more or less at the fire, eight of whom are not able to be about to-day.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

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THE THUNDERER'S OPINION

The Yalu River Great Naval Battle Discussed by the London Times.

The Many Different Routes by Which the Japs Could Reach Peking.

London, Sept. 24.—In an article discussing the war the Times calculates that the Japanese will certainly reach Wiju from Ping Yang at the end of this week, and that they will meet the Chinese troops that were landed on the Korean bank of the Yalu river by Admiral Ting...

With regard to an attack upon Moulton the Times says the Japanese cannot overlook the fact that apart from its presumed capacity it is a position of little military value. It is not the shortest or best route to Peking. If the naval situation permits the free use of the Yalu river as a basis it will equally allow a far nearer point of disembarkation...

As to the political outcome of the struggle, the restrictions which have been placed upon the Japanese are not far distant, I may be told, as one who has been identified as a country since 1869, and a president in the interior for the years, for lending my experience to opinion in the East...

Count Aoki scents the idea of any cessation of hostilities. In an interview he flatly denied that Chinese had been murdered or their property destroyed in Tokio. On the other hand, he said the Chinese had insulted the Japanese minister at Tientsin and had massacred the Japanese laborers who were working in the camphor fields in Formosa...

The dispatch adds that the British gunboat Pigmy has been dispatched to Newchwang, at the head of the gulf of Leao Tozai, in anticipation of a possible Japanese attack upon that place. The dowager empress of China has donated another three million taels from her birthday fund toward meeting the expenses of the war...

Eight foreign volunteers did splendid service during the battle of Yalu, and their conduct did much to instill spirit into the Chinese. Engineers Albert and Hoffman were the only two of the eight foreigners who were not wounded. The wounded are doing well and will soon be fit for duty. It is reported a Russian fleet has assembled at Vladivostok preparing for immediate action. The transports of the volunteer fleet as they arrive are detained at Vladivostok.

JAPAN'S ADMIRAL

An Incident During His Term at School.

Washington, Sept. 24.—A humorous incident connected with the earlier career of Admiral Matsimuro, one of Japan's most distinguished sailors, is recalled by that officer's highly creditable service in the recent naval battle between the fleets of the Mikado and China. "Mats," as his former comrades called him, was a member of the class of midshipmen which was graduated from the naval academy in 1873. A graduate of that class laughingly spoke of the incident today. It appears that "Mats" was an enthusiastic classman. To him "71," which was the fourth class at the time referred to, was superior in every thing except rank, to the other three classes then at the academy. The embryo admiral had no opportunity of exhibiting his enthusiasm and whenever members of his class displayed any notable qualities, especially in the way of athletics, "Mats" was conspicuous for his applause and delight. On one particular occasion the fourth classmen were challenged by third classmen to a pulling race in cutters. The challenge was accepted, and the fourth class was victorious. At the time of the race sliding seats in boats were unknown, or at least not in use at the naval academy, and the crew of the winning cutter had, according to custom, thoroughly greased the seat of his trousers, to make easy his forward and backward movements in following the motion of the oarsmen. The day of the contest was one of much moment to the midshipmen at the academy and the youngsters who were not in the racing boats, donned their newest and handsomest uniforms. Matsimura, according to the story, had only a day or two previously received a specially valuable coat, which was the delight of himself and his comrades. When the winning cutter returned to the dock, and the crew jumped ashore, the great enthusiasm of "Mats" over the victory of his classmates burst forth. Yelling with delight, he rushed for the coxswain and placing his head between the individual's legs lifted him up on his shoulders and manfully jumped around the lawn. "Look out! The gunnery! "Mats, that coat is ruined now," and similar cries had no terrors for Japan's present fighter. "Never mind the coat, fourth class wins," he said and off he went with the coxswain and the gunnery covered trousers. "Mats' beautiful coat was ruined, of course, but he had no regrets, the victory of his classmates was of more value than all the coats in the academy.

WHAT THE WAR IS COSTING

Japan Is Under a Daily Expense of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Japaese-Corean Treaty and What Is Being Done for the Latter Country.

Yokohama, Sept. 14.—No one now doubts that the long delay in Japanese military movements is to allow time for the completion of a great plan of invasion. Any day may bring news of a battle in northern Korea, and of the sailing of 50,000 troops for some point on the inner coast of the Gulf of Pechili. But as the decisive time approaches, the Japanese authorities grow more and more anxious to appeal for information. They frankly declare that secrecy is one of their chief conditions of success. This reticence is not agreeable to the newspaper correspondents who have recently arrived from San Francisco, and who strongly desire to be admitted to the confidence of the government. They are offered transportation to Korea, passports authorizing them to visit any part of the peninsula and letters of introduction to the civil officials at Seoul, and the generals in the field. But they are of opinion that these privileges will avail them little, unless they are told where they should go to look for adventures, and guaranteed the right to accompany all important expeditions. This is more than the government is at present willing to concede and the English correspondents are finding better opportunities among the Chinese. Two American journalists one representing the New York World, the other a contributor to the Herald and other papers are now in Hiroshima, on their way to Korea. A writer for the San Francisco Examiner prefers to remain in Tokio. An impression has been conveyed by English newspapers in eastern Asia that abundant and trustworthy supplies of news can be obtained in China. An examination of the telegrams sent from Korea to Europe and America does not sustain this belief. For their various accounts of events since the fight at Asan there is scarcely any foundation. The Japanese, if silent, do not attempt to mislead on vital points. One error, and one only, is laid to their charge. They are accused of circulating a doubtful report to the effect that Admiral Freeman had left for Korea. The Japanese aver that they had, and still have, reason to believe that the statement is true. Whether true or false it does not appear to be of great moment; yet not a day passes that fresh changes are not rung on this alleged endeavor to practice fraud and deception upon the world. If the imperial government desired to be deceived by means of Admiral Freeman's name, there is a strong conviction that they could easily do so by calling attention to that officer's correspondence with Admiral Ito, and pointing out the error in the British admiral's admiral's opinion on the subject; but the Japanese ministry is the embodiment of official discretion, and the popular curiosity will probably never be satisfied from this end of the line.

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On the western shore of Korea are now gathered nearly one hundred ships of war of various nationalities. Japan has between twenty and thirty, England fifteen, France six, Russia eight, the United States three and Germany seven; while hovering at a little distance, though not easily found, are between thirty and forty Chinese vessels. Further additions from Russia are presently expected. Marquis Saionji, the Japanese emperor's personal messenger to the court of Korea, has been received by the queen, who has never before been seen face to face by any foreigner. At a ball given by the Japanese minister to Marquis Saionji, present, together with the full diplomatic corps, excepting the representative of England, whose failure to attend was much remarked.

A Japanese educational society has been formed by several distinguished scholars, with the purpose of introducing a substantial system of public instruction into Korea. A considerable sum has been subscribed for preliminary investigations, and it is proposed to set in operation a number of primary schools. The large towns as soon as permission can be obtained from the government. The expenses at the beginning will be paid by voluntary donations. The society recommends that schools of a higher order be introduced by the Japanese authorities with as little delay as possible, and that the people shall be practically encouraged to take full advantage of these institutions. It is expected that before the end of the year regular courses of study will have been introduced in the capital, and the government is urged to use its influence in making them attractive to the Korean community.

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Art. I. This alliance has for its object the expulsion of Chinese troops from the Korean peninsula, the strengthening of the independence and self-government of Korea, and the furtherance of the interests of Japan and Korea.

Art. II. While Japan shall wage war, offensive and defensive, against China, Korea shall render every facility for the movements of the Japanese troops and the preservation of their possessions.

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Japan Is Under a Daily Expense of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Japaese-Corean Treaty and What Is Being Done for the Latter Country.

Yokohama, Sept. 14.—No one now doubts that the long delay in Japanese military movements is to allow time for the completion of a great plan of invasion. Any day may bring news of a battle in northern Korea, and of the sailing of 50,000 troops for some point on the inner coast of the Gulf of Pechili. But as the decisive time approaches, the Japanese authorities grow more and more anxious to appeal for information. They frankly declare that secrecy is one of their chief conditions of success. This reticence is not agreeable to the newspaper correspondents who have recently arrived from San Francisco, and who strongly desire to be admitted to the confidence of the government. They are offered transportation to Korea, passports authorizing them to visit any part of the peninsula and letters of introduction to the civil officials at Seoul, and the generals in the field. But they are of opinion that these privileges will avail them little, unless they are told where they should go to look for adventures, and guaranteed the right to accompany all important expeditions. This is more than the government is at present willing to concede and the English correspondents are finding better opportunities among the Chinese. Two American journalists one representing the New York World, the other a contributor to the Herald and other papers are now in Hiroshima, on their way to Korea. A writer for the San Francisco Examiner prefers to remain in Tokio. An impression has been conveyed by English newspapers in eastern Asia that abundant and trustworthy supplies of news can be obtained in China. An examination of the telegrams sent from Korea to Europe and America does not sustain this belief. For their various accounts of events since the fight at Asan there is scarcely any foundation. The Japanese, if silent, do not attempt to mislead on vital points. One error, and one only, is laid to their charge. They are accused of circulating a doubtful report to the effect that Admiral Freeman had left for Korea. The Japanese aver that they had, and still have, reason to believe that the statement is true. Whether true or false it does not appear to be of great moment; yet not a day passes that fresh changes are not rung on this alleged endeavor to practice fraud and deception upon the world. If the imperial government desired to be deceived by means of Admiral Freeman's name, there is a strong conviction that they could easily do so by calling attention to that officer's correspondence with Admiral Ito, and pointing out the error in the British admiral's admiral's opinion on the subject; but the Japanese ministry is the embodiment of official discretion, and the popular curiosity will probably never be satisfied from this end of the line.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION

Consumers Gas Company Stock Purchased by the Montreal Company.

Two Fatal Accidents Reported From Kingston—Other Canadian News.

London, Sept. 24.—At the Methodist general conference on Saturday the conference committee on missions in Japan showed that the work has been thoroughly canvassed. Changes will be made in the constitution of the mission council. The debate was animated. Drs. McDonald and Eby and Messrs. Cassidy and Satoch spoke of the importance of progress of the work. The central board of missions meets in Toronto on the 5th proximo. Rev. James Woodworth was elected superintendent of missions in their deflection by Chinese nets is wholly mythical.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 25.—Joseph Trusky, who was found guilty of the murder of Constable Lindsay of Tilbury Centre on May 1st, was sentenced to be hanged in Sandwich jail yard on Friday, Wednesday 14.

Wellesley, Sept. 24.—Mr. Vallee, telegraph line repairer, was seriously injured here Saturday afternoon. He is not expected to recover. He fell between two freight cars, and in addition to having his ribs broken, had his head badly cut. He was engaged unloading telegraph poles. He was removed to St. Catharines marine hospital.

Montreal, Sept. 25.—The long talked of purchase of the franchise and stock of the Consumers' Gas Company by the Montreal Gas Company was settled this morning. At 10-30 the interested parties, accompanied by their lawyers, according to agreement. The terms of sale, \$387,500 and Montreal stock at par were read and finally approved. This means the sale is worth \$700,000 to the Consumers' Gas Company. The deed was signed by the managing director of each concern and the Consumers' Gas Company ceased to exist.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 25.—Parts of a cliff have been found on the shore at Chancell Grove. In this connection Mr. Morzans, a resident of Wolfe Island, left the city Wednesday night for home and has not been seen since. The friends are of opinion that he is drowned. Dr. Roberts, of Wolfe Island, while looking for a pine last night, fell over a rock, very unconscious and died from his wound.

ABANDONED AT SEA.

The Crew of the Shin Dumbartonshire Picked Up.

London, Sept. 25.—The British bark Ravenscourt, from San Francisco for Queenstown, was spoken on August 1st in latitude 34 south, longitude 55 west, with the crew of the British bark Dumbartonshire, abandoned at sea while on voyage from Iquiqui for the United Kingdom.

Cable News.

London, Sept. 24.—The Laborers' Chronicle, the weekly official organ of the agricultural laborers' union, of which Joseph Arch, the noted farm laborer member of parliament is president, announces in its issue of to-day that its publication will hereafter be discontinued. This step has been necessitated by the serious drain upon the resources of the union occasioned by its publication, together with bad debts, heavy items of postage and inability to obtain advertisements. Simultaneously with this announcement the public subscription has been opened for the benefit of Joseph Arch, who for the last six months has not received a dollar of his salary from the union, despite the fact that he was the pioneer in the movement that resulted in the farm laborers of England being brought out of bondage and has for years sat in the house of commons as their representative. These disclosures are regarded in trades union circles as having an unfavorable effect upon the movement for election of members of parliament to be supported by the various trades unions with which they are identified.

The old Fenians and Invincibles of Dublin, because of the delay in acting on the Home Rule question, have formed a secret society called the "Old Guard." They call upon Irishmen everywhere to resist all attempts to lower the Irish flag. The chamber of commerce is to banquet William L. Wilson of West Virginia, on Thursday next, United States Ambassador Bayard, J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of agriculture, Congressman Isadore Straus, of New York, and other prominent Americans will be present.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 25.—McKinley opened the state campaign here this afternoon in Tomlinson hall. McKinley, offensive and defensive, sought to show that he would not retreat in the movements of the Japanese troops and the preservation of their possessions.

Art. I. This alliance has for its object the expulsion of Chinese troops from the Korean peninsula, the strengthening of the independence and self-government of Korea, and the furtherance of the interests of Japan and Korea.

Art. II. While Japan shall wage war, offensive and defensive, against China, Korea shall render every facility for the movements of the Japanese troops and the preservation of their possessions.

Art. III. This treaty shall become null and void as soon as peace is concluded with China. In witness whereof this treaty is signed by both the plenipotentiaries. OTORI KEISUKE. KIN-INSHEKOU.

Branches of discipline on the part of the Japanese soldiers in Korea, and all offences against the natives, are punished with rigorous severity. For attempting to steal a pair of brass chopsticks from the house of a peasant a hospital guard was condemned by court martial to three years' imprisonment. For robbery, with threats of violence, of five melons and a pig, another private was condemned to thirteen years' penal servitude.

SENATOR HILL NOMINATED.

The Democrats Decide That He Must Run For Governor of New York.

Every Vote Cast for New York's Popular Senator—Other Nominees.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 26.—David Bennett Hill, senator from New York and ex-governor was to-day the unanimous choice of the Democratic state convention for governor. Hill had time and again refused to have his name placed in nomination, Ex-Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney and Gaynor both declined the nomination so it was decided to nominate Hill and ask him to accept it afterwards.

William C. Whitney was interviewed at Saratoga this morning and announced that he would not under any circumstances accept the Democratic nomination for governor of New York. He gave the impression that his business interests would not allow his accepting the nomination. This decision was looked upon by Whitney's business with much disapproval and the delegates began to look around for other candidates, among those mentioned being John Boyd Thatcher, Daniel Lockwood, Governor Flower and David B. Hill.

The convention was called to order at 4 p.m. by Senator Hill. A report was adopted excluding delegates from the Fairchild branch of the Democrats of New York city and the Sheperdites of Brooklyn, and they withdrew. The Democratic platform also denounces as contrary to the spirit of our institutions any display of religious intolerance in political discussions and deplores the attempt to prescribe candidates for office on the ground of religious belief by secret organizations. The platform congratulating the country on the repeal of the panic created by the legislation of the Republican party such as the McKinley Bill and the Sherman act, and endorsing the administration of Cleveland, the free trade features and the stand of the New York congressional delegate on the income tax was adopted.

The name of John Boyd Thatcher was then placed in nomination for governor. Then Hill's name was placed in nomination amidst the wildest excitement. Cochrane declared in a speech that Hill should be compelled to run and when he finished the delegates to the convention put Hill's name in nomination and swept the convention. Cochrane declared Hill was unanimously nominated. Hill insisted on a roll call. The roll call showed every vote for Hill. The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a lieutenant-governor without waiting for Hill's decision. He was surrounded by a group appealing to him to accept. Lockwood was nominated for lieutenant-governor and Gaynor for court of appeals.

SURPRISED HIS FRIENDS.

George Law, the Multi-Millionaire, Marries.

New York, Sept. 26.—The Recorder this morning publishes the following: All the town yesterday was talking of Geo. Law's marriage. Not that he had not as much right as any other multi-millionaire to wed, but somehow every one had come to look upon him as an incorrigible bachelor. Their surprise was lessened when it became known that the bride was Algie Smith, at the residence of whose grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge Smith, the ceremony was performed Monday by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, assistant rector of the Church of the Resurrection. George Law ranks among the first twenty men in New York in point of wealth. He is strikingly handsome, and has perhaps been the hero of more escapades than any other man in New York. He is said to be a sort of dought-guy among the thugs, toughs and desperadoes of the west side, to all of whom he is known by sight, and it is said to be a sort of axiom that if Geo. Law were found in "Holly's Kitchen," which is New York's "Holly's Kitchen," he would be found with a nickel in his pocket. He is a wonderfully generous, genial fellow, and gives away beyond question several hundred thousand dollars a year in charities and to his friends. Indeed, it is a good work of his that has given him such a lovely bride in his arms, for the beautiful girl whom he has married owes to Mr. Law's generosity and that of three other friends her thorough education, her unusual accomplishments and the cultivation of her phenomenal voice.

Less than twenty-five years ago one of the most beautiful girls in Gotham was the daughter of old Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge Smith. Her father was a lawyer who had achieved a moderate fortune and considerable fame in the west and his wife was a handsome woman who had also enjoyed a brilliant career in San Francisco. Their daughter had suitors galore, among them being George Law, who adored her. Old time gossip said they were engaged. Whether they were or not, the capricious beauty suddenly eloped with a young South American adventurer named Parafe. The marriage turned out miserably. From crooked methods he rapidly developed into criminal courses, and after many flagrant offences, which could not be concealed from the public, he finally disappeared, leaving his wife and three children. After the birth of her youngest child, her health, always fragile, failed utterly, and the heart broken wife died. The youngest child, Alge, was finally adopted by her grandfather, Bainbridge S. Smith, and on Monday last she became the wife of the man who had courted her mother years ago.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Strike Investigation Committee Meets in New York.

New York, Sept. 26.—James A. Brown, the auditor of the New York Life Insurance Co. died last night at his home, No. 525 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-third year. He was once elected to the assembly by the Republicans of the Ninth district, he was assistant postmaster under Postmaster Lombert and was also a member of the Republican general committee. Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—The commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the recent railroad strikes in the west met at 11 o'clock today. No one has signified his willingness to appear before the commission.

THE PROPOSED CABLE.

Vigorous Competition for the Contract Expected.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—From information received by the department of trade and commerce from a variety of sources it is safe to predict that there will be a considerable number of tenders for the laying and operation of the proposed Pacific cable. The department expects that all the leading cable-making establishments of the world will be in vigorous competition with each other for the contract.

Art. I. This alliance has for its object the expulsion of Chinese troops from the Korean peninsula, the strengthening of the independence and self-government of Korea, and the furtherance of the interests of Japan and Korea.

Price's Cream Baking Powder... world's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

THE SPOILS OF PIRATES.

Find Made on an Island Off the Virginia Coast.

of treasures buried by the old Lafitte and Blackbeard... interest to the Atlantic coast... to Georgia, says the Commercial Gazette... Thousands of gold pieces... searched for these buried gold... there is authentic record... two "hats," one on the New... the other in Virginia... The facts are briefly these:... Atlantic ocean lying off the Vir-... there are two or three heavily... One of these was the re-... and was called by his... century ago to wealthy woman... It was a wilderness which... been inhabited but by foxes... and other game. A trusty old... was placed by her in a cabin... to bring her occasionally game... One day, while walking on the... saw a yellow gleam in the sand... from a gold coin. He searched... along the beach... box, one end of which had fallen... was a heap of coins with... silver crucifixes. The old man's... cabin and brought an empty... which he filled with the coins... a heap of brush over the... traced it, set up a broken sapling... the place, and started for the... to give the treasure to his mis-... says that Mrs. Hetty was a... woman, and that when the... negro gave her the mass of coin... was equaled by her terror that... her of the great treasure which... behind. A heavy storm raged... It was impossible for her to... voyage to the island in an open... she would not trust her brother... or son, to go with her... of a week the sea was calm... fier to cross, but the sapling... the chest had disappeared. An... stretch of sand covered the whole... could not find the spot then... after. His mistress, it is said... at the search as long as he lived... in. Some of the gunners who have... island have also searched for... y's chest, but it has never been... thing is certain but the fact that... of coins brought to her and that... of the gold and her suspicions... made her life wretched to the... poor fishermen on the coast... the moral of her story. When... her number grows numerous they... has "rubbed his hands against... y's iron chest."

LATEST BIBLE FINDS.

Discovered in a Monastery Near Mecca.

ur, a mountain of Arabia, near... by the Mohammedans as... where the Angel Gabriel deliv-... the first portion of the... because of this belief it is... tain of the Law." On Mount... the highest peak of this moun-... stands a monastery founded by... row Justinian, A.D. 528. Here live... monks belonging to the Greek... For some time, learned men be-... this old monastery contained val-... sures of ancient manuscripts... Dr. Frederich Grote, a renowned... savant, was received hospitably... and discovered many manu-... of use. He obtained permission... ish government to copy the manu-... following interesting description of... manuscripts is from El-Moukattaf, the... ental magazine published in Cairo;... note was, of course not allowed to... any of the manuscripts... of. He found it likewise too... to copy them. So he employed... as a means of procuring a... undertaking in which he, assist-... tive instruments, was eminently... photographic plates submitted by... to the editor prove that the ma-... nusccripts are in ancient Arab-... Syriac languages, but the most im-... discovery is an Evangelium manu-... which seems to be older than any... the original Holy Scriptures here-... ere greatly puzzled by this manu-... when we first saw its photographic... The handwriting was unrec-... Finally we discovered that the... ing it, and found it to be a part... of St. Mark ix. 11-12, beginning... asked him," etc., and ending... after many things and be set at...

discovery of the key was princ-... elicited by the occurrence of the... dia, that is, Elias. The chief... language used is the Aramaic dia-... prevailed in Syria at the time of... and it is very interesting that... discovered the most ancient of all... Evangelium manuscripts in the... contemporaneous Aramaic transla-... could be interpolated here that Ar-... according to Julius Furst, is the... of all Semitic dialects. The oldest... the Old Testament. Daniel ii. v. v. vi. vii. and Ezra iv. viii. xviii. and xvii. xii.

last page of a translation of a... the Evangelium in the ancient... language, which Dr. Grote's photo-... reproduces, contains the following:... word was discovered in the... and they believed... And... many other things done by Jesus... if written about the year 400... with more books than it could hold... holy Evangelium by John was... at Ephesus. The copying of the... manuscripts was finished in the... Lent for the owner, Stephanus, son... from Antiochia, known by the... of Euseus. The latter was a layman... he received his copy of the holy... him became a monk and took the... of Arsan, and it was written for him... ing a poor devil, without virtue... among the peasants as Sary. Erieh's... aw, who deserves the fire of hell... ve pity on the reader and the writer... forgive the writer. Amen. This... d this happened in the year 438 of... era, and the copy is correct... ther photograph represents parts of... book of Timothy, chapter vi, com-... as follows:... sive thee charge in the sight of God... nicks all things," etc. The manu-... manaces of the style of writing in use now... le most of the manuscripts are of... and philosophy. One of the doctor's... raphs reproduces a page from a med-... cod containing this bit of wisdom:... re is no way of procuring health on... gral baldness, the hair falls out... natural causes, which regulate the... re of the head!"

extract from another ancient writer... "O man, when thou art set founder... and desire to avoid the road that... to perdition, take a care not to be... by the evil one... photograph of a manuscript of Psalm... produces Arabic and Syriac transla-... of each verse set opposite each other... ere before us verses 8 and 9. Come... the work of the Lord," etc., and "He... was to cease unto the end of the... other Arabic manuscript contains the... re: "Whoever killeth a man is ex-... from inheritance."

A BIT OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

To the Editor:—That two such remark-... able men as Sir John Macdonald and Sir... Charles Tupper should have existed at the... same time and been politically affiliated... must always be regarded as a sad coin-... cidence for Canada. This unfortunate... conjunction of sinister genius has cast... upon the indelible blemishes upon the na-... tional escutcheon of the Dominion that... the most partial and lenient historian of... the future will find it difficult to efface... One, born with a singular and unscrupu-... lous aptitude for scheming, which mani-... fested itself in fitful flashes in the dawn... of his political career and which devel-... oped into astonishing perfection and ma-... jority at its close, found in the other all... the boldness, dash and unparalleled en-... ergy requisite to execute the most... daring stratagems and outrageous inva-... sions of the inalienable rights of the peo-... ple. One, loving individual power and... unscrupulous as the apple of his eye;... the only consideration of the other being... a pocket, both were eminently success-... ful in gratifying to the widest degree and... the fullest extent their respective desires... and ambitions. The mutual perihelion... of this vicious Gemini in the political... horizon of Canada, when the warm and... fervent glow of a disinterested and un-... derlying patriotism was essential to her... progress and development, cast a deadly... shadow upon the northern budding rose... which made her droop, prevented her pos-... sibility from opening and disclosing the gold-... mines concealed within, and retarded... her growth. The chilling blight of pro-... tection, which these two worthies adopt-... ed as an expedient to gain power and... sway for the government of the country... from honest hands, has imprisoned the... energies of the nation and effectually... prevented her progress. Hypocrisy mask-... ing in the disguise of patriotism cared... nothing for the evils it was inflicting... upon Canada. The gratification of avar-... ice and ambition was the sole object of... the patriotic pair. Sir John possessed... a remarkable degree of that savor of... and legalized plunder, we are still... asked by a subsidized press and the pol-... itical representatives of monopoly to con-... tinue the system! But the how of promise is in the sky... and made in a section which is closely... tight joints. On the top of the casting... is a longitudinal slot, the same as in... the cable conduit, for the purpose of ad-... mitting the contact carrying device. This... slot opens into one compartment of the... conduit, and into this compartment all... the dirt and water of the street is per-... mitted to fall, but no damage can be... done to the electrical conductors, as the... compartment is separated completely... from the one containing the conductors... Not only are the compartments separ-... ated but the contact device has an arm... which carries a steel broom. This sweeps... the dirt and water which fall into the... compartment to man holes, which can be... located at convenient distances along... the line. The second or electrical compart-... ment is covered with flexible material, which... is usually kept tightly closed, but which... may be opened by a pulley wheel, which... is attached to the contact arm of the... car. This compartment is located out... of line with the slot, so that no water... drippings can ever strike it, but even... if they should the cover at the top would... carry them into the first compartment... and they would be swept away by the... broom. Within this compartment the... contact circulation of air is kept up so... as to prevent any moisture collecting on... the walls, on the conductors, or on the... insulated supports. This circulation of... air may be supplied by the moving of... the cars, or by a fan sucking in the... conduit at the power house. The con-... ductors in this compartment are not the... ordinary trolley wires which may snap... at any moment or be worn out by a lit-... tle friction, but they are steel contact... rails, which can be divided into sections... of any desirable length. There are two... of these rails in the compartment, one of... which is charged with the positive cur-... rent at the power house and the other re-... turns the current, so that none of the... power is lost by leakage. The contact... positive rail carries the side of the... of the compartment by a strong insulat-... ing substance so as to be perfectly in-... sulated from all other parts, furthermore... the whole compartment is coated in the... inside with a waterproof insulating... material. The feeders to the rails are... laid in insulated metallic pipes. Each... section of the contact rails is connected... with the two main feed wires and is... provided with a switch and out end de-... vice of enterprising in killing the hos-... pitality that was one of the chief graces... of our ancestors. The elaboration of dress... degrades leisure, elaboration in turn-... ing makes such lavishes on incomes as to... prevent such enjoyments, whether of re-... creation or of study, as would minister to... the growth of the family intelligence. There... is no subject that finds the same "maxim-... ity of opinion as this. Limitations amount... to slavery are imposed on the tyrant... whose "other" whose identity has never... established, and whose impersonality de-... stroyes the courts. The remedy is in the control of every wo-... man who believes that the beauty of living... to-day is being marred because a weak... imitation of wealth in the homes of too many... becomes vulgarly. Courage has its place... as truly in social life as in military life... and more than one private has changed... the result of encounters. All that women-... folk are the social sense... need is the courage to entertain within... the limits of purse and strength; the... spirit of hospitality which shall cheer the... well-regulated home, and keep it ever... visible to the busy world, making a resting... place where men may find that which they... most need—after business that does not im-... pose a burden, and companionship that... means the refreshing of the very springs of... life.—The Outlook.

THE CURRENT IN A CONDUIT.

Plan of a Milwaukee Man for Operating Electric Cars.

Herbert A. F. Peterson of Milwaukee... has, according to the testimony of elec-... trical engineers, solved the problem of... underground conduits for electric cars, and... has thereby struck the first effectual... blow at that monstrous executioner, in-... vention the Peterson conduit is of ex-... tremely simple construction and when... seen the observer wonders why it is... someone had not thought of it years ago... and thereby prevented the making of an... army of speculators that follow he they... the trolley car, says the Chicago... Tribune. Every since electricity was... first employed for the propulsion of cars... it has been the study of electrical work-... ers to devise an underground conduit... which would be safe and absolutely re-... liable. Numbers of conduits have been de-... vised, but the difficulty with all that have... been tried thus far is that no provision... was made against the accumulation of... moisture and the consequent contact con-... ducting the electrical conductors. An-... other serious defect in the conduits is... that it has been impossible to prevent... the condensation of moisture on the... walls of the conduit and on the insula-... tion. This moisture causes frequent... groundings of the current and great loss... of power by leakage. In fact, these ob-... jections to the conduit system have been... so great that they have prevented the... adoption of the conduit system, and the... electric street railway has been struck... by the death-dealing, fire-generating... water-pipe-destroying, and generally... wasteful trolley system, because with all... its faults it thus far seemed to be the... best and most practical method of ap-... plying electricity to the propulsion of cars... The object of the Peterson invention... is to overcome the objections to the old... conduit systems, and it does it by the... simple device of dividing the conduit in-... to two compartments. The conduit is... located wholly beneath the ground and... is made in a section which is closely... tight joints. On the top of the casting... is a longitudinal slot, the same as in... the cable conduit, for the purpose of ad-... mitting the contact carrying device. This... slot opens into one compartment of the... conduit, and into this compartment all... the dirt and water of the street is per-... mitted to fall, but no damage can be... done to the electrical conductors, as the... compartment is separated completely... from the one containing the conductors... Not only are the compartments separ-... ated but the contact device has an arm... which carries a steel broom. This sweeps... the dirt and water which fall into the... compartment to man holes, which can be... located at convenient distances along... the line. The second or electrical compart-... ment is covered with flexible material, which... is usually kept tightly closed, but which... may be opened by a pulley wheel, which... is attached to the contact arm of the... car. This compartment is located out... of line with the slot, so that no water... drippings can ever strike it, but even... if they should the cover at the top would... carry them into the first compartment... and they would be swept away by the... broom. Within this compartment the... contact circulation of air is kept up so... as to prevent any moisture collecting on... the walls, on the conductors, or on the... insulated supports. This circulation of... air may be supplied by the moving of... the cars, or by a fan sucking in the... conduit at the power house. The con-... ductors in this compartment are not the... ordinary trolley wires which may snap... at any moment or be worn out by a lit-... tle friction, but they are steel contact... rails, which can be divided into sections... of any desirable length. There are two... of these rails in the compartment, one of... which is charged with the positive cur-... rent at the power house and the other re-... turns the current, so that none of the... power is lost by leakage. The contact... positive rail carries the side of the... of the compartment by a strong insulat-... ing substance so as to be perfectly in-... sulated from all other parts, furthermore... the whole compartment is coated in the... inside with a waterproof insulating... material. The feeders to the rails are... laid in insulated metallic pipes. Each... section of the contact rails is connected... with the two main feed wires and is... provided with a switch and out end de-... vice of enterprising in killing the hos-... pitality that was one of the chief graces... of our ancestors. The elaboration of dress... degrades leisure, elaboration in turn-... ing makes such lavishes on incomes as to... prevent such enjoyments, whether of re-... creation or of study, as would minister to... the growth of the family intelligence. There... is no subject that finds the same "maxim-... ity of opinion as this. Limitations amount... to slavery are imposed on the tyrant... whose "other" whose identity has never... established, and whose impersonality de-... stroyes the courts. The remedy is in the control of every wo-... man who believes that the beauty of living... to-day is being marred because a weak... imitation of wealth in the homes of too many... becomes vulgarly. Courage has its place... as truly in social life as in military life... and more than one private has changed... the result of encounters. All that women-... folk are the social sense... need is the courage to entertain within... the limits of purse and strength; the... spirit of hospitality which shall cheer the... well-regulated home, and keep it ever... visible to the busy world, making a resting... place where men may find that which they... most need—after business that does not im-... pose a burden, and companionship that... means the refreshing of the very springs of... life.—The Outlook.

SIMPLICITY IN LIVING.

Preferable to Imitation of the Possessiveness of Wealth.

There is no one subject discussed among... people of refinement and of fine taste... which with more earnestness than that... of the beauty of simplicity in living. It... is urged from the highest moral grounds;... it is needed because the elaboration of... dress degrades leisure, elaboration in... turn-making such lavishes on incomes as... to prevent such enjoyments, whether of... recreation or of study, as would minister... to the growth of the family intelligence... There is no subject that finds the same... "maxim-ity of opinion as this. Limitations... amount to slavery are imposed on the ty-... rant whose "other" whose identity has... never established, and whose impersonality... destroys the courts. The remedy is in the... control of every woman who believes that... the beauty of living to-day is being marred... because a weak imitation of wealth in the... homes of too many becomes vulgarly. Cou-... rage has its place as truly in social life... as in military life, and more than one... private has changed the result of encoun-... ters. All that women-folk are the social... sense need is the courage to entertain... within the limits of purse and strength;... the spirit of hospitality which shall cheer... the well-regulated home, and keep it ever... visible to the busy world, making a rest-... ing place where men may find that which... they most need—after business that does... not impose a burden, and companionship... that means the refreshing of the very... springs of life.—The Outlook.

THE BARREN LANDS.

Interesting Description of a Section of the Northwest.

Mr. Malterner, of Spokane, Wash., re-... turned from his trip to the Barren Lands... on Friday night. He left Edmonton on... April 28th with Mr. Burrell, a compa-... nion hunter and explorer, also from Spo-... kane. They took with them two excel-... lent canoes and provisions for six months... together with other necessities for the... journey. In passing over the seventy... miles of rapids on the Athabasca river... between the Landing and Fort Chip-... wyan, the canoe in which Mr. Burrell was... seated capsized. Several articles belong-... ing to Mr. Malterner were lost, as indeed... were most of the provisions and camping... paraphernalia. The canoe was so hope-... lessly wrecked as to compel Mr. Burrell... to return after proceeding as far as Fort... Chip-yan, which fort was reached with...

THE BARREN LANDS.

Interesting Description of a Section of the Northwest.

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GREATER AND GRANDER THAN EVER!



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VICTORIA'S

EXHIBITION

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

October 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1894,

AT THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

The Exhibition promises to be the Most Attractive that has ever been held in the Province. More exhibits than in any previous year. More Special Attractions.

TUESDAY, OCT. 2.—GRAND OPENING DAY and Civic Holiday—Bicycle Race Meet- Football Match and other interesting contests of strength and skill.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.—AMERICA'S DAY.—International Baseball Match, Seattle A. C. vs. British Columbia.—Reception to Visitors from "Over the Line," and many specially pleasing events.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4.—CANADA'S DAY.—Lacrosse match and other events.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5.—CHILDREN'S DAY.—Grand procession of school children and chorus of 500 Children's voices at the Grounds—Sports and Games for the little ones—Horns of Racing.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6.—SOCIETIES' DAY.—Horse Racing Programme continued.—Welcome to Visiting Fraternal Organizations.—Formal Exercises.

A Grand International Tug-of-War Most Magnificent Military Manoeuvres

Each Evening, to conclude Sat. eve; also Tug-of-War, Chinese, Japanese and Indians. By Local and Visiting Companies of the F. C. B. G. A.

THE FINE BAND OF THE B.C.B.G.A.

and other Bands will furnish Music during the progress of the Exhibition.

The E. & N. Railway will give return fare from Nanaimo, Wellington, Etc., at \$2 for the week. The O.P.N. Co. will sell return tickets from Vancouver, New Westminster and river points for \$3 for the week, and an Excursion return ticket for the Lacrosse Match for \$1.50 from Vancouver and New Westminster, C.P. Railway, single return from all points west of Donald.

For all other information in regard to entries, space for exhibits, etc., apply to

DR. G. L. MILNE, President B. C. Agricultural Ass'n Victoria. JNO. LAMBERTON, Superintendent, Victoria. C. F. RENOUF, Secretary B. C. Agricultural Ass'n, Yates Street, Victoria. BEAUMONT BOGGS, General Secretary, Citizens' Committee, sep20

difficulty. Mr. Malterner continued by canoe to Fort Resolution on Great Slave lake, and here took an Indian guide to the Barren Lands, the home of the musk ox and reindeer or caribou. The Barren Lands are about 250 miles from Fort Resolution. About 100 miles further, at a lake called Clinton Golden, the musk oxen are to be found. At Lockhart Portage, Gordon Cummings and Harry Munn, hearing that a white man was to follow in their direction, left a letter directing Malterner to press on and overtake them. Mr. Malterner received the letter three days afterwards, but not knowing Gordon Cummings, thought he might be an explorer or miner, little thinking that he was on a similar trip as himself. When last seen Gordon was wearing a shoe on one foot and a moccasin on the other. On arriving at McLeod's lake, June 28th, they were stopped by ice and were obliged to wait ten days until the ice broke up. They then crossed the portage that goes into Artillery lake, and here, on the 17th day of July, they came across ice, very strong some of it still covered with white snow. They continued on to the west side of Artillery lake, where there is a little timber, and continued on till they came to Gordon Cummings' party's boat, which was tied up in the land trip. The Cummings party had rafted for about two months, but it is not likely that they would risk being away from their boat more than six weeks as there is no possibility of getting food when the supply taken runs out. More or less delay is apt to occur from unforeseen circumstances, and every allowance for such must be made. Mr. Malterner here found that the delay caused by the ice and the supplies running short would not permit him to travel one hundred miles into the Barren Lands with safety. He, with his Indian guide, therefore returned. He described the Barren Lands as exceedingly rocky and very difficult to travel in. The rocks and ground are covered with lichen, which when dry is hard and as brittle as coral, but when wet is quite soft and spongy like. This moss is the food of the reindeer or caribou and is the source of numbers of mosquitoes and flies. The deer had evidently only preceded them a short distance, as several wolves of a grizzly brown color differing from a timber wolf and coyote were seen. These wolves follow up the caribou when they go north, and were an indication that the deer were not far away. Fur bearing animals are exceedingly rare. The beaver is not found much nearer than Fort Resolution district, the wood buffalo lives in a southwesterly direction, and bears are very seldom seen. On July 15 a large bear was killed with fur in perfect season and just as bruin had come out of his winter quarters. Mr. Malterner brought the skin with him and found it very useful in his after

trips to sleep upon. Mr. McKinley, of the Hudson Bay company's store at Fort Resolution, considered the skin a very fine one. The fact of this bear being shot in such a latitude with fur in season on July 14th shows how very long these animals are able to live without food from the time they hibernate in the fall. The only other animal seen up there was the red squirrel, which is seen as far north as there is a spruce tree. Several ptarmigan were shot in summer plumage, dark brown feathers with white on and overtake them. Other birds noticed were loons, of which there were three varieties, a few geese and a very few ducks. Mr. Malterner left Fort Resolution on July 27th, and passed Nagel and Chip-yan on their way to Edmonton at Fort Chip-yan on August 8th. He left with his outfit with them to bring in their boats and went ahead alone by canoe. He had a difficult journey up the rapids, drawing his canoe by hand up river. He waited three days, hoping that the Nagel party would overtake him, but so far nothing further has been heard from them. Teams have been sent out to Athabasca landing to bring them in on their arrival there.

The mineralogy of the Barren Lands and the country surrounding it is almost unknown, but Mr. Malterner is not of the opinion that it is rich in minerals. Wherever there were indications he panned for gold, but found none beyond Grand rapids and Artillery lake. Near Fond du Lac he found large veins of quartz, but so far as he could see none of it was gold bearing. He brought with him copper and iron specimens, which he purposes sending to his brother, an analyst, to be assayed. His thinks there may be a little gold in them. A great deal of mica of good quality, but only in small quantities of about eight inches square, was found in the rocks.—Edmonton Bulletin.

During the summer months the district along Indian river, Florida, can give points to any other place on the mosquito question. Housekeepers are at their wits' end to keep the pests from entering. Usually outside the mosquito door splits a "mosquito switch" made of split palmetto leaves. It would be an unpardonable breach of hospitality if the visitor should neglect before entering to switch himself thoroughly from head to foot, suddenly open the door and dart in, then slam the door in the face of the winged tribe ready to follow him inside. Many houses have the front porch entirely screened in so that the people can enjoy the evening air and listen to the humming outside the screen.

Lack of vitality and color-matter in the bulbs causes the hair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and grayness.

Advertisements in the Daily Times.

SALMON MARKET FIRM

Prices Being Obtained by the Canneries... the Canneries Are Treated by Officials of the Dominion Government.

pite of all the talk about short of the salmon canneries on the rivers, the season that has just has on the whole been a very satisfactory one...

Another Sealer Home. schooner Borealis, Captain Myers, home from Behring sea this afternoon...

EDUCATIONAL. VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK. LATE COBBRIDGE COLLEGE. Reading Day and Boarding College for girls of San Francisco...

WATER AND SEWERS

Cause Considerable Discussion at the City Council Meeting Last Night. More Light Wanted on Several Important Points Before Proceeding.

The regular meeting of the city council was held in the city hall last night. His worship the mayor faced only six of the board when the minutes were adopted...

Mr. W. J. Pendray wrote to the same effect regarding his lot. His building is on a rock and no cellar would ever be put in. Laid on the table.

Mr. G. Mesher stated that owing to his being out of town he could not attend the last meeting of the pound committee...

Mr. H. Swinerton wished some information on sewerage connection for the Masonic temple. Laid over for the report of the sewerage committee.

Mr. W. J. McDonald called the attention of the council to the wanton destruction of shade trees out beyond Ross Bay cemetery.

Mr. E. Renouf, for the B. C. Agricultural association, pointed out that only \$24,491.83 of the \$25,000 raised by the by-law remained in the hands of the finance committee after expenses had been paid.

President Joshua Davies, of the Jubilee hospital, asked to have the city provide some more adequate means for disinfecting clothing in connection with the hospital.

Mr. J. F. Chandler wished sundry waters returned to the Colquhoun street waterworks being neglected. Referred to the water committee.

Messrs. Eberts & Taylor notified the council that the De Cosmos application in the matter of the telephone poles had been dismissed by Mr. Justice Drake.

Auditor Raymur asked what should be done with the bill of \$94.22 against the city of Vancouver for supplies to certain telegraphers on Darcy island.

City Engineer Willmot reported that the sewer connection to the North ward school would cost for work, \$5,500; for pipes, \$1,500; total, \$7,000. Received and ordered.

Acting City Treasurer E. C. Smith asked for instructions as to the \$20,000 insurance on the B. C. Agricultural Society buildings. The policies had expired. Referred to the finance committee.

Thomas Preese submitted a plan for the new filter beds. Referred to the water committee.

Tenders for post holes were opened and referred to the electric light committee.

Tenders on the Douglas street sewer to the North ward school were then opened. They were: Coughlin & Mayo, \$475.10; McGregor & Jeeves, \$435.59; H. H. McDonald, \$414.41; Geo. Glover, \$458.85; E. Mason & Co., \$470.45; McBeth & Peters, \$447.17; Elsworth & Smith, \$617.35; George R. Snyder, figures illegible, not read; one tender received twenty-five minutes late, thrown out.

A motion to refer to the sewerage committee brought Ald. Ledingham to his feet. We are proceeding in an illegal manner. Will the clerk please read the resolution to do this by day's work?

Ald. Ledingham—No notice of motion was given of the intention to rescind the first motion. We are proceeding contrary to the act. I have talked to all the property owners, and only two are opposed to the day work plan.

His Worship—This is a serious matter and will require careful consideration. I will look into the matter at once and give a ruling.

Tenders laid over pending the decision of the chair. Ald. Ledingham—I hope there will be no further obstruction.

water commissioner was then taken up. The salary was left blank in the motion as posted. The clerk pointed out that some one had written in 3 in the blank. The mayor rather thought that this would invalidate the motion.

Ald. Dwyer favored Mr. Raymur for commissioner. He would attend to the inside matters, while Mr. Freese would be able to handle the outside work. In this way the two could work hand in hand.

Ald. Styles—If this gentleman is placed in the position he will then be compelled to audit his own accounts. This is hardly business. No doubt Mr. Raymur can do the office work very well.

Ald. Styles—This would not be necessary. Many of the proposed alterations should be cut off when in arrears.

Ald. Baker—I agree with Ald. Styles. It would be a good move to make Mr. Partridge commissioner. He knows all about the business. He has been in the position for years.

Ald. Munn—If all the propositions which have been before us since the question was opened not one has appealed to me as calculated to increase the efficiency of the system. The act says that the commissioner must be a man who can "advise and instruct."

Ald. Ledingham—Mr. Willmot's time is valuable and should not be interfered with to do more clerical work. It is not justice to the city or the engineer.

Ald. Keith Wilson—I was of the opinion that our commissioner and engineer should work in harmony. If we have not an engineer on whom we can rely let us get one. I do not propose to allow, as we have not one, let us get one. No "handy" man, no "practical" man is wanted.

Ald. Humpfrey—We want a practical man to put in the filter beds. A chopper can do the remainder.

Ald. Baker—This matter requires careful consideration. It needs some one that understands the work, but I can't see just what we need of an expert.

Ald. Ledingham—A practical man tells us where to put a pipe.

Ald. Harris—Yes, and tells us we can have 80 pounds pressure at the city hall. That's higher than the lake.

Ald. Styles—Let us have a man who knows his business. If we have not got him let us send out for him.

Ald. Dwyer—This matter for one of our aldermen ask for plans for a causeway when we have an expert?

Ald. Munn then urged his amendment, which was to reinstate Mr. Willmot as commissioner with Mr. Raymur as assistant.

Ald. Dwyer, as an amendment to the amendment, moved that the matter be laid over.

This worship the mayor cut short the discussion by declaring the matter laid over.

Ald. Styles' motion to remove certain obstructions from Craigflower road passed.

The case of the pigs and poultry under the street at Furnival & Co. on Johnson street was taken up and a special act to remove them passed.

The finance committee asked for \$6040.81 for sundry bills. Granted.

Ald. Munn's motion, already published, giving notice to the tramway company and others of an intention to pave the principal streets was then read and carried.

The standing committee on finance asked for \$28,063.60 to carry out the proposed electric light plant. Granted.

The board of school trustees asked for \$190 for improvements at the South ward school and \$492 for general purposes. Ordered paid.

The sewerage committee reported on several minor matters, cellar connections being one of them.

giving back the property on which taxes had been paid for some years and the amount of certain streets in lieu thereof. After some discussion the matter was laid over to enable the council to get further information.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

Portland, Sept. 25.—A revised estimate of the losses resulting from yesterday's fire places the total loss at \$765,000. Following is the loss in detail:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Pacific Coast elevator (\$210,000), Wheat in Elevator (100,000), Coal bunkers (54,000), etc.

The elevators and contents were fully insured in various companies. All the railroad company's property is insured under a blanket policy in the Liverpool, London and Globe insurance company.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Much of the insurance of the Portland fire was carried by domestic and foreign companies, which are represented on the coast principally in San Francisco.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs. A fire at Stewart village burned Smith Bros., stove and hoop mill. Loss, \$9000; insurance, \$3000.

J. W. Baker, manager of the Great Northern Telegraph Company at Brockville for many years past, has been appointed bursar of the new Brockville asylum.

The bath house at Port Stanley, and several adjoining buildings were burned on Sunday. A fire broke out in the city of Detroit, was smothered. The hotel was uninsured.

Ferdinand Charbonneau, of the Presse editorial staff, has left for Manitoba with the object of finding out for himself whether the prairie schools of that province are Protestant or neutral.

Superintendent of Police Hughes has taken action for criminal libel against the Montreal Herald on account of certain alleged slanders upon him as chief of police. He has also instituted a civil action for \$25,000.

A cow on the track created a tremendous smashup on the C. P. R. at Britannia Bay, six miles west of Ottawa. A special stock train from the Northwest, composed of about 25 cars filled with over 300 head of cattle from the Northwest bound for the English stock market, was derailed and 17 animals were killed and four had to be slaughtered.

The regular sessions of the 22nd annual convention of the American Public Health Association opened in Association Hall, Montreal, on Monday morning. The health departments of the principal towns in the United States and Canada are represented.

PORT HAMMOND NEWS.

Annual Thanksgiving Services—Business Changes—Personal, Etc. Port Hammond Sept. 24.—The weather during the past few days has been all that could be desired, the thermometer registering as high as 80 in the shade.

The annual harvest thanksgiving services were held in St. John's church on Sunday last. The church was very prettily decorated, and the congregations both morning and evening were very large.

There was a large display of fruit, flowers and vegetables, which we understand will be sent to the orphanage in Vancouver. The Rev. George Ditchman preached both morning and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Williams of Victoria, who have been staying with Mr. and Mrs. John McKeeney of Port Hammond, returned home to-day much pleased with their visit.

We understand that Messrs. Lazebny Bros., merchants of this place have sold out their business to Mr. A. R. Stacey of New Westminster, a gentleman of more than ordinary business abilities.

The Methodists here will give a concert shortly when a grand cantata will be rendered. Mr. W. Margatrol, lately from London, has been invited to give an intimate recital with the woman.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.—Senator Stewart of Nevada, who is co-respondent in a suit for divorce brought by a man named Glascock, to-day filed affidavits from himself, his co-respondent in hand, estray and blackmail, and that the plaintiff and wife had continued to live together since the suit was filed.

New York, Sept. 22.—Three men were burned and injured by an explosion of five boxes of torpedoes which were being loaded on a car at Williamsburg to-day.

MILLION DOLLAR BLAZE.

Docks and Wheat Elevators in the Webfoot City Destroyed by Fire.

Flames Shoot Two Hundred Feet Into the Air—A Steamer Destroyed.

Portland, Sept. 24.—The most disastrous fire in the history of this city broke out at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the dock of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company and raged for three hours, destroying property valued at nearly one and a half million dollars.

The scene of the fire is in Lower Albina, across the river from the main part of the city, and it was at least 15 minutes before more than one engine could respond to the general alarm.

The new plant of the Portland General Electric Company, which had just arrived from Lynn, Mass., was standing in the yards of the Terminal Company and was not yet fully unloaded.

Every available locomotive at the terminal works was set to work moving freight cars out of danger, but the fire burned so rapidly that all could not be moved away.

When the fire broke out the British ships Maxwell and Zinita were at the elevator and the steamship Willamette were loading wheat at the O. R. & N. dock, all were cut loose and drifted into the stream.

The insurance carried will reach more than \$500,000. The Liverpool, London & Globe Company has a large share of it.

THE PATRIERLAND.

Prince Bismarck Agrees With the Emperor. Berlin, Sept. 24.—Fifteen hundred ladies and gentlemen from West Prussia yesterday visited Prince Bismarck at Varzin.

One lady presented the prince with a bouquet, together with a poem addressed to Prince Bismarck. Another lady kissed the prince's hand, which salutation he returned by enthusiastically kissing the lady on the lips.

Once more has a public utterance of Emperor William created a deep impression throughout the empire. This time it is his emphatic reiteration of his Koenigsberg utterances, addressed to the Prussian nobles and others, his majestic evidently desired that the people should not be mistaken as to the attitude he has assumed toward those who have opposed him, consequently replying to the speech of welcome of the burgomaster of Thorn, West Prussia, yesterday.

terday, the emperor said that he was rejoiced that Thorn had always retained the German spirit. He had, however, unfortunately found that the conduct of their fellow citizens had not been such as to desire, and he, the emperor, wished all to remember his words—to fight against the parties of revolution. Only those who fully and completely consider themselves German subjects could hope for his royal favor.

The matter of the American life insurance companies doing business in Prussia, so seriously affected by the new law requiring annually definite information on oath as to the dividends and surplus accounts for the business year, seems now to be about definitely settled.

The Equitable of New York, will be the only American companies that are able under these circumstances to conform with the rigorous requirements of the new Prussian law, and they therefore will continue to solicit as much business as possible. The Germania is the only American company in whose business the Prussian contingent plays a vital part.

CYCLONE'S VICTIMS.

Over One Hundred People Killed On Friday.

St. Paul, Sept. 23.—Between 8 and 10 o'clock Friday night a narrow strip of country, 200 miles long, was laid waste by a hurricane which in many places developed into a cyclone. In its path are ruined towns, devastated farms and several hundred dead and injured people.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Number of Victims. Includes St. Paul (111), North of Westley (15), etc.

LOOKS LIKE WAR.

France Preparing to Enforce Her Authority in Madagascar. London, Sept. 24.—The Paris correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that the French ministers of war and marine are actively preparing for the beginning of operations against Madagascar, with the purpose of maintaining the French authority.

Paris, Sept. 24.—Mail advices from Madagascar, dated August 21, say that the French are erecting fortifications at Diego and Suarez, outside the French reservation, and are also occupying several points on the coast to the southward.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Three Thousand New York Shirmakers on Strike. Judge Lacombe, of New York, has formally ordered the appointment of Aldace F. Walker as receiver of the Atchison and Santa Fe railway company on the motion of the Union Trust company, of this city.

James Clark, an iron molder, during a quarrel was shot and fatally wounded by Frank Dunning at Berkeley, Cal., last evening. The quarrel was the outcome of ill blood which had existed between the two men owing to the intimacy of Dunning's wife with Clark. Clark first struck Dunning, knocking him down, and beating him. Dunning thereupon procured a pistol and fired two shots at Clark, one passing through the left lung, the other entering the left side just below the heart. Dunning was arrested.

A number of Boston clothing contractors have signed an agreement submitted by the Garment Workers. Eight hundred strikers have returned to work.

The verdict of the Buffalo jury in the case of Penelope Caines Agnew Moore for collecting illegal fees, finds the defendant guilty on all the counts.

Over three thousand New York shirtmakers are on strike. They demand a raise in the present price of 50 per cent. and also that ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

CALIFORNIA STRIKERS.

Two of the Defendants Severely Dealt With.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—It is not probable that the strikers' cases will reach trial in the United States district court for three weeks. The federal grand jury is still considering them and it will take some time to complete its report.

Los Angeles, Sept. 25.—Judge Ross in the federal court yesterday sentenced Gallagher and Buchanan, A. R. U. strikers, eighteen months' imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of \$5,000 each. The outcome of the trial has caused a sensation here. The men are those who attempted to intimidate the scales on the Southern Pacific during the strike. There are many other cases pending of similar import.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Viewings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Tuesday's Daily.
-Harvest home services were held in the Victoria West Methodist church on Sunday.

-The service of song previously announced to be held in the Reformed Episcopal church on Thursday has been postponed until Tuesday, 2nd October.

-Messrs. B. Dallas and N. Muleahy have opened a private school near the corner of Yates and Government streets, and in a short time a night school will be started.

-The members of the Ridge lodge last evening. The members of both lodges were out in force and the affair proved a very enjoyable one.

-Rev. Solomon Cleaver, M. A., will preach a special sermon to sealers on the evening of Sunday, October 7. Mr. Cleaver was asked to do so and readily signified his willingness.

-The funeral of Arthur Goldsmid took place this morning from St. Joseph's Hospital and Christ church cathedral.

-Mrs. A. Lawrason, mother of Mrs. E. Baynes-Reed, of Esquimalt, died at London, Ont., on Saturday, October 7.

-It took the steamer Yosemite close on to 24 hours to come from Westminster. She left Westminster at 10 o'clock yesterday, and between loading salmon and bad weather was delayed until noon today.

-Rev. Dr. Campbell intimated last Sabbath that according to the established custom in the First Presbyterian church, the autumn thanksgiving sailors' and sealers' service would be observed on the first Sunday of October.

-Eberts & Taylor, the city solicitors, are examining into the matter of the closing of Craigflower road by Rev. Ellison, who claims part of it as his property.

-On account of bad weather the steamer Lorne, which left here on Sunday night for Portland with the ship Iroquois in tow, had to return to port.

-John Boyle is in the police barracks, booked on the records for having stolen goods in his possession.

-It is said that arrangements had almost been completed at Ottawa for the appointment to the Dominion senate of John White, who was elected yesterday by the police with a lot of enlarged crayon pictures in his possession.

-The Chinese Benevolent Society of British Columbia, through its secretary, has received a check for \$400 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mrs. Now, the Chinese garden truck peddler, who was shot dead while driving between Vancouver and New Westminster on September 15.

-The provincial government had before offered a reward of \$250, so there is now \$650 offered for a good piece of detective work.

-Yesterday salmon fishing was resumed on the Fraser river, permission having arrived from Ottawa on Saturday night.

-Every officer, marine and bluejacket who could be spared from the flagship, turned out this morning to attend the funeral of Reece, the bluejacket who was accidentally killed on Saturday night by another bluejacket named Perry.

-On Sunday next the new Methodist church on Wilkinson road, Strawberry Vale, will be formally opened.

-The tug Lorne, while on her way in from the Empress of India last night, met with a peculiar accident.

-The concert at James Bay Methodist church last evening was quite well attended and the programme rendered was an excellent one.

-The exhibition on Saturday, there is every reason to believe, will be a great success.

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mental trio, Messrs. Francis and Miss Leigh; solo, Mr. Watson; recitation, Mr. Temple; solo, "Angels' Serenade," Mrs. Francis; instrumental trio, Messrs. Francis and Miss Leigh.

"Story of the Earth" was the title of the lecture delivered last evening in the First Presbyterian school room by Rev. Dr. Bryce, of the Manitoba college.

The residents of Oak Bay, Doni Bay and Cadboro Bay have at last taken the matter of obtaining a school into their own hands and yesterday afternoon the whole matter was arranged.

The Chinese church, of the city, headed by Goo Gan and Wing Kee, are up in arms at the removal of a Chinaman to Darcy island yesterday.

The motion of Mr. DeCosmos for a writ of Sequestration Dismissed.

The adjourned motion on the case of DeCosmos against the corporation came up for hearing this morning.

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town in the day time, Mr. Archer Martin, notary public, will be at Sherk's grocery store, corner of Fernwood road and Chatham street, at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening to certify to the signatures of those who wish to register on the Dominion voters' list.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report



ABSOLUTELY PURE
knowing that the Prussians were advancing against his right, must have felt that his hopes of success depended on piercing the British left flank, dividing Duke's forces and compelling him to fall back on the forest of Solignies.

THE WHEEL.
New York, Sept. 24.—R. F. Seales, the bicyclist who attempted to break the record between Chicago and this city, reached here at 5 o'clock yesterday.

WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN.
Waltham, Sept. 24.—At the Waltham track on Saturday J. S. Johnson lowered the half mile record of 54 seconds made by himself yesterday, to 53-5 seconds, and lowered the three-quarter mile record to 1:23-25, created by Bliss, three-fifths of a second.

FOUGHT DESPERATELY.
Charge of the Greys and Gordon Highlanders at Waterloo.

Lieut.-Col. Welby, of the Scots Greys, writes that on the occasion of celebrating just now the centenary of the Gordon Highlanders, it will be especially interesting to know the exact circumstances of the United charge of the Gordons and the Greys at Waterloo.

THE BATTLE BEGAN AT 11:30 A.M. BY A FRENCH ATTACK ON THE BRITISH RIGHT.
The battle began at 11:30 a.m. by a French attack on the British right at Hougoumont. This attack was principally intended to attract attention to that flank.

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Advertisement for baking powder: Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. ROYAL BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Advertisement for stock: To Exhibitors! of STOCK At the FALL FAIRS. If you would secure First Prize you must have your animal in the finest condition. DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER is the best Condition Powder known for horses and cattle.

Advertisement for mining company: Certificate of the Registration of a Foreign Company. "Horsely Gold Mining Company (Foreign). Registered the 4th day of September, 1894."

Advertisement for Great English Prescription: A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 25 YEARS' TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Migraine, etc.

Advertisement for Sporting Intelligence: The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals. THE FURF LOCAL RACE. A match race has been arranged to take place at the driving park on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock between W. McKenna's Henzies and J. Bannan's Dick Turpin.

Advertisement for Nainaimo News: Nainaimo, Sept. 24.—S. W. Lobb was again brought up on Saturday, charged with the murder of his wife. In the absence of A. Lobb G. F. Cane appeared for the defence. Magistrate Planta decided to send the case up for trial.

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