





Advertisement for 'MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!' by Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia. The ad lists various ailments it treats, such as cuts, corns, chilblains, cracks between the toes, scalds, swellings, stiff joints, inflammation of all kinds, lame back, pimples, rheumatism, pustules, colds, bronchitis, and sore throats. It also mentions 'CAPITAL NOTES' and 'MOVEMENTS OF MINISTERS'.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Vatican and Quirinal—Restoration of the Temporal Power Demanded. Brigands in Greece—The 'Times' on Morton's Nomination for N. Y. Governor.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A Rome dispatch to the Chronicle states that the Pope, in conversation with some of the cardinals, said he recognizes Prime Minister Crispien's worthy intentions as evidenced by his recent speech at Naples, but that a solution of the question of church and state in Italy is impossible without the restoration of the Pope's temporal power.

The Times in an article on the selection of Levi P. Morton as Republican candidate for governor of New York, says: "The return of Morton, McKinley and Harrison to power in the councils of their party is at least a suggestion that a better public sentiment has developed—one which will force the machine men of both parties to put up good men for high offices."

The Belgian senate and chamber of deputies have been dissolved. New elections are fixed for October 16. Tranquillity again prevails at Bluefields, and the entire country reservation is now under the constitutional law of Nicaragua.

There has been some fighting between constables and striking miners near Motherwell, Scotland, and police have been sent from Glasgow. Chinese printer attempted to wreck a train near Langshan, Tonquin, killed the Chinese engineer and carried off two Frenchmen. Col. Gallie is pursuing the pirates.

There is great anxiety in the republic of Colombia in regard to the health of the president, Dr. Rafael Nunez. He is not expected to recover, and some think that he is already dead. The betrothal of Miss Mariel Wilson, at whose father's house the celebrated bacarat scandal took place, to Lord Willoughby Chesham, eldest son of the Earl of Lancaster, has been cancelled.

Brigands near Limas, Greece, attacked the procureur du roi, a judge and two secretaries, who had been collecting information regarding brigandage, and were returning in a carriage escorted by two gendarmes and the procureur and the judge to their stronghold. The prisoners were allowed to send word to their friends.

SALVADOREAN REFUGEES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—U. S. district Judge Morrow is at work on an opinion in the Salvadoran refugee cases. He expects to deliver it at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. An impression has somewhat generally obtained that General Esteva and his companions have been on trial here; but such is not the case within the legal meaning of the term trial. They were arrested and brought before Judge Morrow sitting as a committing magistrate for him to determine whether or not in his judgment there is a probable cause why they should be extradited upon demand of the Salvadoran government. In order to determine if the charges made against the political character or came within the treaty stipulation with that government, it was necessary that evidence should be produced. Such evidence was taken pro and con, each side being represented by counsel as entitled to on practice in such cases. If the judge from the evidence decides that extradition papers ought not to issue the prisoners will be discharged from custody, but the refugees may be arrested again on a process issued by another court; but should he be of opinion that extradition papers ought to issue under circumstances, his opinion will be forwarded to Washington, and if the authorities there concur in his views, papers will be issued and Esteva and his companions be sent back to Salvador for trial on the charges made before committing magistrates here and upon which they are extradited.

IN A NEW ROLE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—B. P. Hutchinson has again made his appearance as an active factor in the Chicago markets. This time it is the cigar market which the venerable speculator has tackled, and he is apparently on the "base side" down in Pacific avenue, opposite the Board of Trade, where once, at the wave of his hand, the grain prices of the world danced up or down. Mr. Hutchinson has opened a sign store, and the windows appear the legend, "Old Dutch's Cigar Store; good cigars 1 cent apiece; better, 2 for 5; cigarettes, 4 cents per package."

Mr. Hutchinson refused to be interviewed, simply saying that he was "selling cigars, and that's all there is to it." Whether he intended to raid the market as a confirmed "bear," or is merely philanthropic in his motives, is as yet undetermined. His out price, it is thought, tend to confirm the "bear" theory, if the absence of any stipulation that the one cent cigars shall be smoked outside the store shows such long-suffering, human kindness and forbearance that the philanthropic idea has gained many supporters among board of trade members. Carleton, without delay, has brought him many customers.

AN HONORED PRIEST.

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 signaled 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 ceremony Father Croquet is entitled to the honors of a bishop in the Roman 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 fully adorned 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.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—A Canadian named Hill, who died at Tunbridge Wells, England, the other day, is said to have been Hon. F. C. Hill, once premier of Nova Scotia.

HIS POLITICAL TESTAMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The political testament of the late Count of Paris is very brief. It is dated Stowe House, July 21, 1894, and says: "As I had no knowledge of my future I would not attempt to trace a line of conduct for my son, feeling with perfect confidence that he will always uphold the traditions of our house, which are loved for France and the faithful discharge of the duties incumbent upon him. I hope that France will soon be re-united, all parties finding a basis of common agreement under the traditional monarchy. If I went to Frohsdorf in 1873 it was to show my respects for the hereditary principle. Since then I have tried to deserve the confidence of my party by fighting, although in exile, zealously for France."

The document concludes by expressing his wish that God had not abandoned France, to whom he gave St. Louis and Jean d'Arc. He felt certain that France would return to her old religion and meanwhile he could only hope for the unity of all existing parties. He was sure that his friends would understand that this was a necessary condition and precedent to all they hoped for.

TERMINAL CITY ITEMS.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 21.—(Special)—A magnificent brick and stone building is soon to be built on the vacant corner opposite the Bank of B.N.A. on Hastings street, while just outside the city limits a good sized settlement has sprung up, particularly along the Westminister road. It is anticipated that with the advent of the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley road the east end will be rapidly built up.

Indian Agent Devlin has just terminated an extended inspection among the Northern tribes, and is in possession of considerable amount of great interest to fill a large volume. The Yosemite left this evening with a full list of excursionists to the Tacoma Fair. A salmon packing industry will probably be carried on west of the C.P.R. wharf, of government having conveyed a title of ownership to the foreshore to J. Spratt, of Spratt's Ark fame.

It is difficult to keep track of all the petty robberies and small thefts that are now going on in the city, as the police decline to give any information. George Dawson's residence was robbed of \$35 by burglars last night.

DOINGS AT VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 22.—(Special)—J. Struthers, while falling a tree near the sugar refinery this afternoon, was killed. The tree had been sawn through and in falling split in half, one half falling on Mr. Struthers' neck. A lady's pocketbook containing a large amount of money was picked at an auction sale to-day. The police have correlated several tough characters, running them in daily, but they seem to be too many to round up at one time.

One of the heavy towers of Dr. Powell's handsome Inn of Court building threatens to collapse, bringing down part of the structure. The tower was girded and strengthened in time to avoid a catastrophe.

The steamer Sisk arrived from the North to-night with the remains of a Frenchman, whom a violent death on Tuesday morning. He put a jack saw over his head and was shot down by a man in the log. The man was shot down by a man in the log. The man was shot down by a man in the log.

THE SHACK MUDDLE.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 22.—(Special)—The shack muddle is assuming a very awkward shape. A. St. G. Hammerley, presumably acting for the federal government, has taken the master out of the hands of the Sheriff and placed the contract for destroying the shacks in the hands of Mr. Spring, a private individual. Several of the shacks have said that they only respected an officer of the law, and had made up their minds if compelled by law to move, to take the law and they did not respect his person, if he attempted to destroy their property there would be trouble.

An officer in the Sheriff's department expressed great annoyance at the master being taken out of their hands; they were getting along nicely, he said, until they were interfered with, and just as success was crowning their efforts.

RELATIONS WITH THE U. S.

ODENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Senator Higginson, of Delaware, delivered a speech here yesterday on the subject of our relations with our neighbors in Canada. He said Americans had for Canada a feeling of neighborly amity and indifference with her population of 5,000,000, but as a nation of 20,000,000 to 50,000,000, backed by the power of the British Empire, Americans had a different feeling. He predicted that the great soldier in feeling between the two branches of the English speaking race would yet be healed and they would be left to work out their own destiny of this continent.

COMMITTED FOR MURDER.

NANAIMO, Sept. 22.—(Special)—Sidney Wentworth Lobb, charged with the murder of his wife on the night of June 8 last, was this evening committed for trial. This afternoon Alexander Muir, of Vernon, and Florence Edith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, of this city, were married at St. Alban's by Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin. George Stevens, a Nanaimo river rancher, while driving into town this morning was thrown from his buggy and sustained a severe fracture of the left thigh.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 22.—(Special)—Mr. Lawson, M.P. for Gloucestershire, England, has arrived in the city for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the settlers, principally the Crofters, and also the Menomonia. From Manitoba Mr. Lawson goes to Lord Aberdeen's farm in British Columbia, and then on to California and Mexico. Lord Bessborough is expected to arrive here next week from the East. His Honor the Lieut. Governor received a dispatch this morning saying he would leave Quebec on Wednesday.

CHINESE MERCHANTS' CLUB.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The merchants of Chinatown are branching out in social and benevolent ways, and as a result have organized and incorporated what is to be known as the Chinese Union Merchants' Club. Articles of incorporation were filed in the county clerk's office this afternoon.

THE RECENT FIGHT.

Japanese Report of the Conflict—Eighty Thousand Additional Troops for the Front.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Japanese minister this afternoon received an official telegram which gives the following particulars of the recent naval engagement: The battle took place on the 17th inst. between eleven Japanese and fourteen Chinese men-of-war, with six torpedo boats, and lasted from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. The Chinese men-of-war Yang Wei, Chai Yang, each 1,350 tons, the Lai Yuan, 2,900 tons, and the Chang Yuan, 2,300 tons, were sunk, and the Ting Yuan, 7,335 tons, and the Ping Yuan, 2,900 tons, caught fire. The rest of the Chinese fleet were heavily damaged, and fled to the westward. On the Japanese side the Akagi, 6,220 tons, the Matsushima, 4,728 tons, and the Hiyel, 2,284 tons, were more or less damaged, but returned safely to the Japanese temporary naval station at Ratsayung Bay. The Japanese loss was nine officers and thirty warrant officers and men killed, and 180 wounded.

So many Americans have applied to the Japanese legation for employment in the service of Japan during the present war, that in order to answer such applications promptly, the minister has been obliged to have recourse to printed circulars, which read as follows: "The legation is in receipt of numerous inquiries as to whether or not the Japanese government intends to employ foreign subjects in its capacity during the present war with China, either in active military services or as surgeons, or other employments directly or indirectly connected with the war. While appreciating the friendly sentiments which have caused so many persons to seek to enter the service of Japan at this crisis, I regret that I can only return a negative reply. The various lines of service to which they refer have been for years part of an organized system of military service, and consequently in successful operation, and consequently at this juncture the Japanese government does not feel the necessity of employing any persons in addition to those who have been trained to perform the duties of such service."

TRADE OF WASHINGTON.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 21.—British Vice-Consul J. E. Alexander, of Tacoma, and Oscar Klooker, 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. The consuls estimate the lumber industry alone brought into the state last year \$7,083,985. The timber trade is computed as follows: Lumber—Foreign, \$1,807,000; coastwise, \$2,154,614, and rail shipments \$9,592,371. Shingles—Foreign, \$904; coastwise, \$7,500, and rail shipments, \$1,611,645. They estimate the present standing stock in the state at 410,333,000,000 feet, valued at \$269,561,329. The coal production last year is estimated at 1,071,878 tons. The Puget Sound salmon pack was 50,000 cases, or 40 per cent over the previous year. The value of the fishing industry last year on the Sound is placed at \$2,915,000. The oyster output is reckoned thus: Wheat, 12,000,000 bushels; barley, 2,000,000 bushels; oats, 4,000,000 bushels; and hay, 600,000 tons, was increased as compared with 1,300,000 acres. The foreign exports from the state in 1892 are placed at \$403,523; in 1893, \$317,877; imports in 1892, 249,294; and in 1893, \$1,119,513.

RAFAPAL NUNEZ.

COLOMBIA, Sept. 22.—It is officially announced here that Dr. Rafael Nunez, president of the republic of Colombia, died Tuesday, of gastric fever. Rafael Nunez was born in 1833. He was first consul general of Colombia at Liverpool, and subsequently president of the state of Bolivar. He was candidate for the presidency of Colombia in 1875, when Dr. Parra was elected, but in 1878 he was elected president, and was re-elected for the next two biennial terms. When the term was altered, he was re-elected once more, and on June 4, 1887, was inaugurated as president for the first long term. During most of it he was kept by sickness from performing the duties in person, his place being filled by Carlos Holguin. Nevertheless he was elected president for the fifth time on Feb. 2, 1892. Again he appointed Holguin his representative. Nunez never took a dollar of salary. He was greatly beloved by the people, and revolutionists, encouraged by Venezuela, never made much headway in Colombia. Colombia would have profited under Nunez, but for the enormous debt contracted twenty years ago; the country has for several years been unable to pay even the interest. Nunez was a warm friend of the Panama canal project.

NEW WESTMINSTER NEWS NOTES.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 21.—A cargo of fresh sturgeon was shipped to New York to-day by the Fraser River Fishing Company. 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. A big fight is expected. So far no conviction in fan-tan cases has been made to date.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.—Sir Narcisse Belleau's will, dated 1893, leaves all of his net income, amounting to about \$400,000, to his nephew, Dr. Belleau, district attorney. The principal part of the money is in real estate, bank stocks and deposits.

THE FIGHT AT YALU.

Offensive Powers of Modern Fleets Superior to Their Defensive Arrangements.

The Japanese Preparing for Another Attack—An Opinion by U. S. Admiral Gerhardt.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Tientsin, dated September 21: "Wounded officers of the Chinese fleet confirm the original report of the engagement on the 18th inst. They say that the Chinese fleet arrived at the Yalu river on the afternoon of the 16th, and remained ten miles outside of the mouth of the river, while the transports were unloading. At 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th they sighted the smoke of the Japanese fleet, which were approaching in two columns. The Chinese vessels steamed out to meet them in two columns, converging on the flagship. The Japanese fleet consisted of twelve ships, while the Chinese had ten ships. The Chinese admiral opened fire at a distance of 6,000 metres, but the firing on both sides fell short until the opposing vessels came within 5,000 metres. The Chinese opened fire with their main batteries, but were prevented from accomplishing their purpose by the superior speed of the Japanese ships, which keeping for the most part two miles off, manoeuvred admirably and made splendid practice with their long range quick firing guns. The Chinese admiral, Yang Shi Chang, early in the day closed with one of the enemy's ships at full speed, intending to ram her. Whether rammed or torpedoed, the Japanese ship turned overboard and sank. The Chinese then closed round the Chih Yuan, and she was ripped up by shots under the water line, and went down with all hands, including Purvis the engineer. Meanwhile the battle dragged furiously until the flagship Ping Yuan and her consort the Chih Yuan, Nikolai's gunnery officer on the Ting Yuan, was killed. The Japanese ships were difficult to identify, but it is known that the cruiser Yoshino received some damaging shots at close quarters which developed her in smoke and made her invisible to the Chinese. The Japanese divers torpedoes their attention especially to the Japanese cruiser Naniwa and succeeded in setting her on fire, but none of the Chinese officers saw her sink. At five o'clock the Japanese vessels still engaged in the fight turned and fled to the westward, pursued, but failed to overtake them. Next morning the Japanese fleet returned and torpedoed the stranded ships. The casualties of the Chinese fleet were exactly as previously stated. The Japanese loss was very uncertain, as the vessels were being unceremoniously sunk, and no one could see the whole field of action. On comparing testimony from various sources, it seems certain that four Japanese ships were destroyed and the remainder were badly mangled. Advice from Chemo, dated the 16th, says a fleet of thirty-two Japanese transports, convoyed by a number of warships, has arrived there. The transports had on board seven thousand soldiers, three thousand coolies and two thousand pack horses. The troops are being hurried to Seoul, upon which city an attack is expected soon.

The Westminster Gazette says according to a London news agency it is rumored in Shanghai that a Japanese fleet in fighting off the Yalu river captured the Chinese gunboats Chih Tung, Hsu Ting, Hsin and Tooman. A dispatch from Yokohama, dated the 16th, says a fleet of thirty-two Japanese transports, convoyed by a number of warships, has arrived there. The transports had on board seven thousand soldiers, three thousand coolies and two thousand pack horses. The troops are being hurried to Seoul, upon which city an attack is expected soon.

The Westminster Gazette publishes a dispatch according to the arrival at Port Arthur of the Chinese transport ship, which troops were being landed at the mouth of the Yalu river when the attack was made by the Japanese.

Lord Bessford in an interview to-day said that the result of the recent naval engagement between the Chinese and Japanese fleets at Yalu proved the superiority of the Chinese for an adequate number of cruisers. The battle proved the powers of offense of modern fleets are infinitely superior to their powers of defence. "Immediately we are attacked," he said, "we ought to be able to attack and never stop attacking."

The Chinese authorities expect to hear of another battle in Korea shortly. A Tokio dispatch, filed this morning, says that all messages over the Japanese field telegraph network, except official dispatches, have again been stopped. This indicates that important movements are developing.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Shanghai states with reserve that Count Cassini, the Russian minister at Peking, has been recalled, and has been replaced by M. Pitrovo, who has been the Russian minister at Tokio.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says that the authorities have strictly ordered the Chinese fleet to the defence of the approaches to Peking, specifying the limits within which the various vessels are to operate. The officers and men are impatient to continue operations on the Korean coast, and are ambushed by what they consider the Japanese policy of the government. The Japanese ships are preparing for another attack.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 22.—Admiral Carpenter, commanding the Asiatic station, telegraphs the navy department from Tientsin that the Chinese were routed at Ping Yang on the 15th. Six thousand were killed and wounded. The victory lost his fosterer jacks under an edict from the recent defeat. In the naval engagement at Yalu on the 17th the Chinese lost the Chao Tung, Ching Yuan and Chih Yuan sunk and the Yang Wei on shore partly burned. The Chih Yuan vanished during the fight, and was probably sunk. It is reported that the Japanese lost three vessels.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Rear-Admiral Gerhardt was shown yesterday a dispatch from London to Captain John Ingles, late naval adviser, relative to the recent decisive engagement between China and Japan. The dispatch contained a strong personal eulogy from Japan on Captain Mahan, of the United States navy, now commanding Chicago, and was of special interest to American naval officers. "Yes, sir," said the Admiral, "I regard Capt. Mahan as the greatest living exponent of modern warfare. He has shown himself to be such and his writings are the pride of every true American, who in many other countries they are regarded of high practical value." Admiral Gerhardt assured the reporter that he had watched events in China and Japan very closely. It was quite natural, he said, that the Chinese and Japanese naval and military minds centered there. He did not care which whipped whom. "It was," he added, "a case of the 'kill-kenny cats.'" Hugging the shore he pointed out as being directly opposed to Capt. Mahan's fundamental principle, a fact emphasized in the special dispatch, and in this connection the Rear-Admiral remarked: "I subscribe to that, but of course in this particular case, and speaking from such a dis-

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Completion of the Soo Canal—P. O. Savings Bank Deposits—Civil Service Examinations.

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—The Mounted Police department have been notified of a murder on the File Hills Reserve last Saturday. The victim and his slayer were Indians, the former having been employed by the police as a scout. The murderer made for the international boundary and is still at large. Hon. A. E. Angers opened the Carleton county fair to-day and delivered a pleasing address on agricultural topics.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—The Soo canal is completed, and water will be let in next Tuesday. The deposits in the Post Office savings bank during August exceed the withdrawals by \$80,000. The civil service examinations will be held at the usual places, commencing Tuesday, November 13. Sir John Thompson is expected in Ottawa either to-morrow night or Monday.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster returned to the capital last evening. The Minister of Finance is looking much better after his holiday, but has not yet entirely got rid of his lameness, and proposes to return to New Brunswick in a few days. Hon. Mr. Costigan leaves on Monday for a month's trip in Victoria county.

The trade returns for August are not of a very encouraging character. Exports for the month have fallen off two million and a half. The imports show a slight increase, but for the two months there is a reduction of half a million dollars. The duty collected during July and August is \$750,000 less than last year.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—A large number of Canadian contractors will tender for the 'Victoria' building, as the structure is the largest of the kind likely to be built for the next few years. The departmental estimate of cost including fittings is about \$200,000. Chief Justice Strong has been appointed Deputy Governor-General during Lord Aberdeen's absence so that orders-in-council may be promptly signed.

Sir John Thompson will be here on Monday. The report is again revived that he is likely to visit British Columbia this fall.

THE SHIP "SENEGAL"

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The big British ship Senegal is at the bottom of the Pacific, somewhere in latitude 30.17 north, longitude 119.03, for it was in about that locality that C. Olsen, a sailor on the schooner Mary C. Russ, saw her red light go out one stormy night at sea. The Senegal was bound from San Diego to Tacoma with loose and for ballast. She was a large iron ship of the latest design, and was considered one of the best in the English merchant marine service. The captain was accompanied by his daughter, and the crew forward consisted of twenty-seven men. It was early in March when the vessel sailed, and the only distress of her was when Capt. Thompson, of the schooner Mary Russ, wrote from San Diego a few weeks ago, saying that he was in company with her on the night of March 15.

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 he ever experienced in a schooner 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 northerly. 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 a 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 Senegal was seen again 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 the light began to break the red light of the big ship appeared for the last time. The Senegal was on a crest of a wave when a squall more severe than its predecessors came down upon them. The red light gleamed, then went out for an instant. It reappeared for a moment, about 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.

GAME PROTECTION.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 21.—(Special)—The game protective association are very active in the city, and have employed detectives to watch their interests. They are at present considering the advisability of petitioning the government to make a close season for all game for an extended period of time, as at the present rate of slaughter British Columbia game will be a thing of the past in a very few years.

GOOD CROPS PROMISED.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 21.—(Special)—The rains of the last two weeks have done immense good to the crops planted in the Chilliwack valley since the flood, and if the good weather lasts for a few weeks the best barley crop on record will be harvested. Potatoes and other roots are coming on well.



From THE DAILY COLONIST, September 22. THE SPEAR IS POPULAR.

White Seal Hunters Find They Can Do as Well With It as With the Gun.

Good Catches in Behring Sea the Rule This Year—The "Olson" Comes Here.

Four more of the sealing fleet returned home yesterday, among them the Walter L. Rich, from Behring sea. She is about the first sealer back from the sea, and brings the good catch of 1,750 skins, which when added to her coast take give her a total of 2,441 skins.

The schooner Ocean Belle had her flag flying at half mast on coming into port, out of respect to the memory of four of her crew. From start to finish, her expedition was an unfortunate one. She had made Race Rocks on Thursday night and it was only by skillful navigation that she was not a wreck.

STRIKES.

Process-Times. The strike of the like, which cost the street's reports, St. Paul Northwest general plan for the future.

The Astoria sailing schooner Louis Olsen, which recently arrived in port from a hunting expedition along the Japanese and Copper Island coast, has been purchased by Captain Williams.

VICTORIA HER FUTURE HEADQUARTERS.

The Astoria sailing schooner Louis Olsen, which recently arrived in port from a hunting expedition along the Japanese and Copper Island coast, has been purchased by Captain Williams.

MARINE NOTES.

The R.M.S. Empress of India left Yokohama for this port last Friday, with 35 saloon and 350 steerage passengers, 160 of the latter, the first Chinese brought by some months, being for this port.

The American barkentine Iringard, which arrived in the Royal Roads a few days ago, has gone up to the Hastings mill for a lumber cargo.

The British ship Royal Tar, which was here about twelve years ago, sailed into the Royal Roads yesterday morning. She comes from Honolulu to evade orders. She brought cargo up from Sydney to Honolulu but is now in ballast.

The machinery of the wrecked steamer William Irving, which sank on the Fraser river some time ago, is being prepared for removal as soon as the water is at a favorable stage.

The Incoquoit, which has been awaiting

charter here for some days, has been secured to load wheat in Portland for New York, and will sail as soon as she gets a crew together.

THE OKANAGAN COUNTRY.

(From the Vernon News.)

Most of the farmers are engaged in fall ploughing, the recent rains having put the ground in excellent condition.

A puma was seen last week near the upper end of Long lake. These animals are reported to be unusually plentiful in the Nicola valley.

A variety of mill machinery for Ellis & Co. arrived on Monday, and two other cars are on the way.

Leonard Norris came back on Tuesday from a trip to Midway, during which he made arrangements for the completion of the Boundary creek road. The work will be pushed ahead with all possible expedition so as to ensure the completion of the road before frost sets in.

Each week brings to light some hitherto hidden treasure. The most recent find was made by Mr. John Meyer on Saturday last between the Wellington and Shirley creeks.

FIRE ESCAPES.

The act for the prevention of accidents by fire in hotels and other public buildings which comes into effect on the 1st day of next month provides that on every hotel or more storied building, an outside ladder shall be erected eight feet from the ground extending to all the stories, each ladder to be of iron of sufficient strength to sustain the weight of at least six full grown persons at the same time.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

CARETAKER EDIE'S DISMISSAL.

To THE EDITOR:—Your remarks on the disgraceful dismissal of Caretaker Edie are endorsed by nine-tenths of this community. Mr. Edie had done no wrong, he was accused of no specific neglect of duty, but he was sacrificed to stone for the gross, if not criminal, carelessness of the council, without being given a hearing or a chance to exonerate himself.

SIGNAL TRIUMPHS WON

By Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Two signal triumphs have been achieved by Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. It received Highest Award and Diploma at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

HAMBURG, Sept. 20

The Elbe Scholes Brewery at Nienstedten, was burned to-day, loss, 800,000 marks.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton. ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head (more or less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or more to calve this spring), 1 pedigree Hereford Bull (rating 8 years.

7 Mares (in foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc.

Ploughs, Harrows, Reapers, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (saddles and gent's), Bridles, etc.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roofed; Suitable for 10 houses, with hay loft above; Stone; Stablehouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and increasing market.

A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

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

VICTORIA'S FAIR.

Manufacturers Taking a Lively Interest in the "Best Exhibit" Competition.

Farm, Live Stock and Other Entries Coming in at a Lively Rate.

Preparations are going ahead merrily for Victoria's great fair, an immense amount of enthusiasm being taken by those who intend to exhibit.

The various horsemen of the province, as far as their addresses could be learned, have been written to by the general secretary asking them to take part in the various races. The programme of these races has been fixed upon as follows:

FIRST DAY--FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.

1. Half-mile dash (open).....\$100

2. Stallion race, trotting and pacing, 3 in 5 (open)..... 125

3. B. C. stakes, running, for horses foaled in B. C. one mile and repeat..... 150

4. Citizens' stakes, running, three-quarter dash (handicap)..... 100

5. Slow race, one mile dash (handicap)..... 125

6. Farmers' half-mile dash (4 min. limit)..... 50

SECOND DAY--SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6.

1. Five-eighths mile dash (handicap).....\$100

2. Trotting and pacing, 2 1/2 class 3 in 4..... 175

3. Running one mile dash (handicap)..... 150

4. Trotting and pacing, for buggy horses (open)..... 125

5. Three previous race day, owners to drive, 2 in 3; silver cup, value..... 50

The executive of the Victoria Whalman met yesterday and advanced arrangements for the races in connection with the exhibition sports on opening day, Tuesday, October 2.

THE SUMMER PALACE.

Entrance to the Gate of the Southern Heavens--Kubla Khan Endeavors to Introduce Western Civilization.

No. 2

Can one wonder it, on gazing at such a scene, pride should in its arrogance name it "The Middle Kingdom," encircled as it was by mountains in travellin' over Mongolian plains, his troops were clad from top to toe in furs, and even then not over warm; but, as they descended, the temperature falls, until they are obliged to throw aside the furs; to find themselves in a genial climate, among flowers and pleasant groves. Tartar and Manchus were struck with such a contrast, calling it in their happiness "The Flower Kingdom," "The Heavenly Country," until, entering the East Gate, they were met by the inscription on its front face, "The Entrance to the Gate of the Southern Heavens," a designation which they doubtless heartily concurred in, after so many weary months of travel. To the traveller it affords much interest to gain some correct and clear understanding of the name of China, and what the people call themselves and their country. It seems "The Yin" and "The Middle Kingdom" carry it their own way.

GENERAL BOOTH.

St. John's, N.F., Sept. 21.—Gen. William 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.

NAPLES, Sept. 20.—The roof of a school building in this city collapsed to-day burying twenty children in the wreckage. The dead bodies of several have been taken out, and workmen are removing the debris as rapidly as possible in the hope of finding some of the unfortunate ones still alive.

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THE CITY.

The Trades and Labor Council have given an expression of opinion in the matter of the Douglas street sewer extension, favoring day work.

Mr. JOHN COX and Miss Olive Harriet Garrett, both of this city, have been united in marriage, Rev. W. Leslie Gray performing the interesting ceremony.

The annual general meeting of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company is called for Wednesday the 10th of October proximo, at the company's offices, 95 Government street.

Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL yesterday afternoon united in marriage at the Rev. Mr. Christopher Stevens and Mrs. Annie Miller. The happy couple intend to make the Black Diamond City their home.

A PAPER on Primary Geography, by Miss Russell, and one on Primary Arithmetic, by Mr. A. B. McNeill, furnished the chief subjects of discussion at Friday's meeting of the Victoria Teachers' Association.

THURSDAY, October 4, being Canada's day at the exhibition, a fitting finale for the day's events has been arranged in the form of a grand popular concert, to take place in the Institute hall in the evening. The artists at present engaged are: Madam Laird, Mrs. Rowlands, Mrs. Milford, Messrs. J. G. Brown, E. A. Wolf, and Clement Rowlands.

Mr. F. H. Worslock, agent for Wells Fargo & Co., yesterday purchased nine ounces of London gold. It was an excellent quality coarse gold, one of the pieces being valued at \$7; the price per ounce is \$17.50. Miners have always contended that Leech river would some day be found to be rich in placer and quartz mines, and the sample referred to proves that there are good mines somewhere in that vicinity.

Two fine landscape oil paintings by Mr. Stanley Tyler are on view in Sommers' picture rooms on Government street. One is a beautifully executed bit of trees and tangled underbrush on the edge of a grassy hollow, the effect being very happy. The other has in the foreground trees throwing their reflection on a sheet of water with fields stretching out beyond. The work is very artistic, and both pictures are well worth seeing.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Belleville street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Fred. W. Grant, manager of the Nanaimo branch of Spencer's Arcade, was married to Miss Annie Spencer, eldest daughter of Mr. David Spencer, of Cleaver officiated at the ceremony, which was very quietly celebrated, only a few intimate friends being present. Miss Josie Spencer and Miss Charlotte, sisters of the bride, acted as bridesmaids, while Mr. J. Grant, the groom's brother, was best man. The afternoon train Mr. and Mrs. Grant left for their future home in Nanaimo, followed by the good wishes of their many friends.

The trouble in regard to the closing of what is claimed as one of the public streets of Victoria West, by Rev. W. G. H. Elliott, is not yet at an end, residents of the locality having instructed Messrs. Davie, Pooley & Luxton to apply to the courts for an injunction compelling the removal of the objectionable fences. In reference to the statement recently made by Rev. Mr. Elliott with respect to his action, one resident states that this road was the first made on the Island, and that the government road, as it is now called, was constructed in 1859 by Hon. B. W. Pelly's government road, and as such used ever since. The people of the neighborhood are surprised that the city council has not before this interfered and removed the obstruction of which they complain.

For some time past complaints have been numerous in regard to the reckless speed of the cars on the Douglas street tram line. The company say the motormen are to blame; the drivers contend that it is the company, as they are obliged to hurry to carry out their schedule trips. On Tuesday the result was that car No. 14, which had just left the depot, plunged into a band of cattle, and was considerably smashed up, though, strange as it may, the cattle escaped injury. Yesterday John Allgood, who drives a delivery wagon for the B. C. Cattle Co., did not notice an approaching car on Douglas street, with the result that after the crash he was picked up badly injured from among the splinters of his cart. The front of the car suffered also. Allgood had several severe cuts and bruises, but is doing well at the hospital.

IMPORTANT DEPARTURES.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 22.—(Special)—The COLONIST was the first to mention the fact some two months ago that the Imperial Bank of Canada were going to open a branch of their bank in the city. Mr. D. R. Wilkie, general manager of the bank, is in Vancouver at the present time completing arrangements for the extension of the bank's business in British Columbia.

The Boston Hallat Company is in active operation up North. It has spent many thousands of dollars in an expensive plant, and made elaborate preparations to ship large quantities of hallat to the United States. Three months ago your correspondent had an interview with Captain Anderson in which that gentleman told him for publication that the Boston company would spend \$10,000 or \$15,000 to develop the hallat business here. When the item was published it was not believed; it is now an assured fact.

FRASER RIVER BRIDGE.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 22.—(Special)—C. D. Mead is still in the city urging the council to adopt his scheme in connection with the Burrard Inlet & Fraser Valley Railway. He has many prominent men with him, and is using all the influence he can make available. To return to his scheme would necessitate the re-voicing of the \$250,000 bonds by the city, and doubts are expressed as to their favoring the new law. The money has been voted under the Bridge Aid Act, the contracts have all been let, and many of the people want to see the scheme carried out under present arrangements, which mean the immediate construction of the bridge.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 22.—(Special)—Cheam Peter, an intelligent Indian, who has been employed as special constable at various times, is supposed to have been murdered yesterday. Constable Lister has gone out to investigate. Peter made several arrests on the Cheam river yesterday and left there for Agassiz with them in a canoe. Peter never reached his destination and it is pretty certain he was murdered on the way over and his body thrown into the Fraser by his prisoners.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S DAY.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Delegates From This Province—Doings at the Fair.

Grand Illumination—Victoria's Splendid Exhibit—The Lieut. Governor Visits the "Monterey."

TAOOMA, Sept. 22.—(Special)—By far the greatest and most successful day of the fair has been the British Columbia day, which has just closed. Over 1,000 British Columbians have been entertained and are going home enthusiastic over what they have seen. The crowning feature of the celebration was the fireworks and illumination to-night. Not only did the immense display light up the whole fair grounds, but also the whole city. Cassara's famous band arrived from San Francisco this afternoon and scored an instantaneous and tremendous success with its first concert to-night. When it played "God Save the Queen" the entire B. C. delegation stood with uncovered heads. Twelve thousand people were gathered in the main building to hear the concert.

The first B. C. excursion to arrive was that on the Yosemite from Vancouver, which got in at nine o'clock this morning. Four hundred people were aboard. The visitors were met at the wharf by a recep-



THE INTER-STATE FAIR, TAOOMA.

tion committee and escorted to the grounds. At three o'clock this afternoon the Islander arrived with the Victoria excursionists. Director General Snow, Mayor Orr, British Vice-Consul J. B. A. Alexander and the reception committee, went out in the tug Otis and met the party down the bay. The boats saluted each other and steamed together to the wharf. There the reception committee boarded the Islander. An informal meeting was held, which was called to order by Trustee H. Stone. He and Director-General Snow and President Harris, of the city council, made addresses of welcome and extended the freedom of the city to the visitors. Lieut. Governor Dawney, Mayor Teague of Victoria, Mayor Anderson of Vancouver and President of the Board of Trade A. C. Pinneroff replied in a happy manner to their remarks.

At the close of the reception Lieut. Governor Dawney received an invitation from Capt. Kempf to visit the U.S.S. Monterey. The invitation was accepted. Governor Dewdney going off in Captain Kempf's gig. On his leaving the Monterey salute of 13 guns was fired in his honor and the British ensign was run up and saluted. The Yosemite takes her excursion back to-morrow at 9 a.m. and the Islander leaves with her at 1 p.m.

The first instalment of Victoria's splendid exhibit is one of the notable features of the fair. The exhibit of soap weighing a ton and manufactured by the British Columbia Soap Works is a striking possibility the most attention. It has been given a good position in the building of Manufactures and Chemical Arts. The exhibits of cardboard boxes, h'ing, stove polish, vinegar and liquid blue are installed in the same building, while Brackman & Ker's exhibit of rolled oats and a fine display of Falconer's preserves and sauces occupy good space in the Agricultural and Horticultural building.

Arrangements have been completed to transfer the exhibits from the State fair at Yakima to the Interstate fair, on the closing of the former, September 29. This will swell the already complete display of natural resources to enormous proportions. The agricultural and horticultural building is already attracting much attention from visitors, because of the wonderful exhibits shown there and the artistic manner in which they have been arranged. The Kittitas county exhibit of minerals, wool, grains, grasses, fruit and vegetables has just been installed. Oregon's fine display has been added to by the arrival of a quantity of minerals from the southern part of the state and a large amount of fresh fruit.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The Chronicle says: The rivals of the Pacific Mail Company for the Mexican trade on the Pacific coast have become the rivals of C. P. Huntington on the Atlantic side. Two concessions were granted to Don Elio Canton Julio from the Mexican government, one from Salina Cruz to San Francisco, the other from the terminus of the Tehuantepec railway on the Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans. Consul-General Coyne, of Mexico, says that he knows that this latter concession has been granted, and he is of the impression that both franchises were issued to the same company. Luis Loaisa, whose firm is the agent of the Compania del Ferrocarril Occidental de Mexico at Guaymas, says that while it is possible that the company has secured the franchise for a line on the other side, he is not personally aware that such is the fact.

The terminus of the new line of steamers on the Atlantic side will be Progress, in Yucatan. Huntington's line runs from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, in the Gulf of Mexico. Progress is just across the gulf, and it is said the heads of the Pacific Mail had in contemplation for some time the proposition of extending the line to this port. Evidently affairs at Washington City keep the magnates there busy, and the opportunity slipped by. A great trade route has been built up by an American line of steamers between Yucatan and the United States, and the new line will probably reap the benefits. Progress is the port of entry for Merida, the capital city of Yucatan. England has the trade of Yucatan now, shipments all going by the Southern coast through British Honduras. The port of shipment is Belize. The natives

ship their cotton and hemp to England, receiving in return, for the most part, arms and ammunition. The proposition is that Huntington will buy the Tehuantepec railroad when he gets ready. To make a purchase though there must needs be a seller, and the Mexican government is not soiling as if it was anxious to part with its new road.

Mexico needs another line of steamers on the Pacific side. The exorbitant freight rates have not been the only thorn which the Pacific Mail has thrust into the people, but the high rates of passenger transportation have soured the people on the Coast considerably. You can go to New York as cheaply as you can to Panama on the Pacific Mail steamers.

DISASTROUS CYCLONE.

SPRING VALLEY, Minn., Sept. 22.—Spring Valley, the beautiful and prosperous city situated amid peace and plenty, was struck by a cyclone at 11 o'clock last night, wrecking the north or residential part of the city. The fatalities resulting from the cyclone number seven; twenty-three persons being injured. The houses destroyed were without exception new, and many of them expensive and situated in the fashionable part of the city. It is impossible to estimate the damage done. Numerous deaths are reported from all the surrounding country.

BURX, Iowa, Sept. 22.—In the cyclone which passed from west to east between here and Algona last night ten persons were killed and from fifteen to twenty wounded. ALGONA, Iowa, Sept. 22.—Twenty-



THE INTER-STATE FAIR, TAOOMA.

six persons are reported killed in Missouri county and thirty-nine in Jared, some fatally, while the greater part of the town of Cyclotron, twenty miles west of Burx, was destroyed. The storm swept over this section of a country last night. North of Cyclotron, the family of Alex Goulden, four in number, were killed. At Whitmore, ten miles west of the village was not damaged. Nearly a score of persons sought refuge in houses on the Durant place. All were more or less hurt, and two women will die.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special to the Colonist. MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—Joseph Crepeau, Mayor of Ste. Anne des Plaines, who was to have been a candidate for the Commons in Terrebonne at the next election, is dead from injuries received in a lamp explosion. MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—Hos. Mr. Oulmet, who is here says the Dominion government will appoint a commission to report on the question of better harbor facilities in Montreal.

TORONTO, Sept. 21.—The executive committee of the Deep Waterways Association met this morning and adopted provisional rules, which, however, are not definitely shaped. It was decided that the convention should meet again in December at the place to be designated hereafter. The executive board will meet in Chicago on Oct. 15.

WINDSOR, Sept. 21.—At the assize here yesterday Joe Trusky, who killed constable Lindsay of Comber on May 4, was found guilty of murder.

LINDSAY, Sept. 22.—Three men were killed, and an engine and thirteen cars forming a special freight train on the Grand Trunk were wrecked, by striking a cow near Fraser, on the morning. The killed are: Robert Johnson, engineer; Greenbury, the brakeman; and Malone, the fireman. All were married.

PEMBROKE, Sept. 22.—John Bussor, convicted of numerous charges of burglary, was today sentenced by the police magistrate to fourteen years in the penitentiary. His two brothers, Joseph and Stephen, were sent down for trial at the next assize on a similar charge.

ST. CATHARINES, Sept. 22.—Thomas Galagher was yesterday fined \$40 and costs for having a nickel in the slot machine in his store for winning gigs.

BOWMANVILLE, Sept. 22.—The centennial anniversary of the landing of the original settlers in the township of Darlington and the town of Bowmanville, was celebrated here last evening. Hon. Edward Blake was among the speakers.

SHERBROOKE, Sept. 22.—The Conservatives of Compton have nominated Charles McClary, of Clifton, to contest the seat in the Provincial Legislature vacated by Hon. John Macdonald, resigned.

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—The Quebec legislature was called together for business on Oct. 25.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—Ex-Premier Marier is again very ill and his condition is causing his friends much alarm.

C. P. R. CHANGES.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 22.—(Special)—It is rumored that there are to be sweeping changes among the C. P. R. officials, and some old and tried servants in high places are to be retired. The officials will say nothing; they do not deny or affirm the correctness of the report. It is thought that Mr. Browning's retirement was the first one of warms, and the rumour given is that it is imperative to economize in all the divisions and that prominent officials in the East must be made room for in the West. These rumors cannot be traced to their source, and may have originated from the fact that orders have been received tending to cut down expenses in all the branches of the service here. If the alterations take place as are prophesied, the individuality of the Pacific division, will be materially changed.

JAPAN CONFIDENT.

Expected to Dictate Terms of Peace at Peking—Great Britain and Formosa.

Russia Sends Troops Into Korea—Ostensibly to Capture Escaped Convicts.

The steamer Victoria, of the Northern Pacific line, which arrived from the Orient last evening, brought as a passenger Capt. Galworthy (commander of the famous Kow Shing at the time of her sinking by the Naniwa-Kan) who is now returning to England, and also the very latest mail advices of the war in the Far East. These confirm and detail in extent the plans of the Japanese forces in Korea, which have been outlined in cable advices.

So far these plans have not been disturbed by any serious reverses, and the victorious Japanese will be able, as is probable, they adhere to their commander-in-chief's arrangements—to push on to Moukden, the most important city in Manchuria to the ruling dynasty of China, from which, or Peking, it is proposed to dictate terms of peace to the Flowery Kingdom. The Chinese government is expected to gradually withdraw back further and further inland, following Wolsley's advice of other years. Their hope is to detain in a climate which would be to them, and thus terminate the campaign as Napoleon's awful expedition into Russia.

Moukden is being rapidly and strongly fortified, while at the same time thousands of Chinese troops are being poured into it so that, if an accident should occur, a great battle is witnessed there, it must be one of the most important engagements of the war now in progress. In Moukden, the Chinese emperor is supposed to have at command 1,200 million dollars of treasure, in itself a great inducement to the enemy.

Estimating China's losses at their highest limit—killed, wounded, prisoners and deserters—say 40,000, she has still 60,000 troops in Korea and 100,000 in Manchuria, and she has yet to suffer defeat on her own territory, though undoubtedly she has been worsted in several important battles on neutral ground.

It seems now a certainty that Japan will accept the gantlet thrown down by China for a winter season in Manchuria. The war department is forwarding winter stores to Korea to provide against the increasing rigors of climate as the march northward proceeds, and will fight on the aggressive as long as possible.

Though Japan's losses have been lightly passed over in the press dispatches, owing to the fact that they have been sustained in the scouring of victories, no defeats, they have not been by any means insignificant. Before the great battles of the last fortnight, her dead were estimated by her own press at 3,000, while nine good battle ships, including the Yoshina-kan, the Yoyoyana-kan and the Matsushima-kan, have gone.

The Japanese losses have been soattering, not by a general defeat, which was to be expected from a contemplation of the Chinese policy of warfare. When the Victoria left Yokohama very conflicting reports were being received from Port Arthur. "What a disaster," said the China Gazette of August 22, "was passing Wei-Hai Wei on the morning of the 14th instant when a terrific explosion on shore among the forts. A column of smoke and flame shot up into the sky, and the Wenchow was 15 miles out at sea on the board distinctly heard the heavy boom of the explosion; there was only one report. The Wen Chow went from Peking direct to Swatow on the first of the latter port to Shanghai yesterday. She was the only vessel within sight of Wei-Hai Wei at the time, and the Chinese would be likely to keep such an occurrence very dark, and the delay in receiving news of the accident, if it was one, here is easy to be understood."

In regard to the Japanese fleet and retreat from Wei-Hai Wei, the Tokio press fully confirm the story given publicly by the New York Herald that the presence of the Japanese ships was revealed to the Chinese by the men-of-war through the unusual entry of the English war vessels forcing a night salute.

Concerning the attitude of the foreign powers, Great Britain is reported to have squeezed a promise out of China not to concede Formosa to any other power. Possession of the island by another might seriously threaten both Hongkong and Shanghai, but it is difficult to see the assertion that an agreement has been concluded in fulfillment of which England will at once revoke her neutrality in the event of Japan's attempting to occupy Formosa and give active assistance to China.

The Tokio papers report that at the instance of the British and Russian ministers to Peking, the Viceroy Li recently agreed to a suspension of hostilities with a view to a possible settlement. The intervenors then mediated a truce, but were met with a firm refusal even to entertain the idea.

As to Russia, the Asahi (Tokio) announces as an official information that "two Russian convicts have escaped from their work on the Siberian railway and have crossed the Korean frontier. Immediate application was made to the authorities in Seoul for their arrest, but no satisfactory reply having been given, a body of 5,000 Russian troops has been sent to Korea, in pursuit of the convicts."

Among the latest notes of the war may be given the following: The Victoria, in passing through the Straits of Shimooki, sighted seven troopships bearing Japanese reinforcements to Korea, these being the first of an additional force of 25,000 troops; the U. S. S. Concord has arrived to join the American forces on the scene of hostilities; the captain of the Japanese warship engaged at Wei-Hai Wei recently reports that her crew are more powerful than was anticipated, the volleys being effective at 1,200 meters, but the shots then passed over the men-of-war; the Kow Shing will have been seized by the Japanese government, and paying an indemnity of \$750,000.

Captain Galworthy, the commander and one of the survivors of the British steamer Kow Shing, which was sunk by Japanese warships, Naniwa off the coast of Japan, was a passenger coast of the Orient on the Northern Pacific steamer Victoria last evening. He is on his way to London, where he will make report in detail of all the circumstances connected with the sinking of his vessel at the Foreign Office. His statement of the whole affair, as given in the inquiry conducted in the Yokohama courts and in several interviews has already been published in the world over. The engineer of the Kow Shing, the only other survivor of the

doomed ship, has gone to London via the Suez Canal.

SALMON FOR FRANCE.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 22.—(Special)—Two Frenchmen are in town to make arrangements with the new cold storage company to store fresh salmon for them, pending shipment to Paris. The Frenchmen talk of entering into business on a large scale. The new cold storage warehouse will be ready for business in eight weeks.

NANAIMO'S WATER SUPPLY.

NANAIMO, Sept. 22.—(Special)—At a special meeting of the city council, held for the purpose of considering the question of the purchase of the water works, it was unanimously decided to secure an estimate of the probable cost of making the Nanaimo water works a source of supply before taking any further steps with respect to purchasing the present works, as the shareholders are asking considerably over \$100,000.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(Special)—The Conference committee on Missions in Japan showed that the work has been thoroughly canvassed. Changes will be made in the constitution of the missions council. The debate was animated. Doctors McDonald and Ely, and Messrs. Cassidy and Setoch spoke of the importance and progress of the work. The Central Board of Missions meets in Toronto on the 5th proximo. Rev. James Woodworth was elected superintendent of the missions in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia.

THE "ROYAL TAR"

Brings Interesting Reports From the Colonists of New Australia—Two Sealers More.

ARRIVAL of the N. P. R. Liner "Victoria" From the Orient—Gossip of the Front.

Making one of the fleet of sailing vessels now in the Royal Roads is the British ship Royal Tar, which arrived from Honolulu on Friday. She made the passage here in nineteen days, and to Honolulu from Sydney, N.S.W., with a cargo of coal, in thirty-five days. Prior to this trip the ship made two voyages to Montevideo from Sydney, carrying with her on each occasion 370 passengers, and it is these passengers who now comprise the population of the little colony known as New Australia, in the interior of South America. The vessel landed the first colonists in Montevideo on July 1, 1883, and her second detachment on January 2 of this year. She was the first and only vessel employed in the colonization scheme, and although Captain Kennedy, her present master, was not in charge on the first trip, he commanded the ship on the second voyage, and has therefore some knowledge of how the little colony is progressing. In conversation yesterday he gave a decidedly different report of the colony to what has been told in Australian papers. He says the last he heard of the people was that they were doing well. They are, he says, following all kinds of occupation for a livelihood, and have been very successful so far. The people are of mixed nationality and are all—or until recently were—British subjects and residents of New South Wales. Captain Kennedy does not report any of the atrocious crimes against the colonists the Australian papers speak of. He is now awaiting orders to lead cargo for Sydney, and upon his return he expects to again engage in the conveyance of colonists to New Australia.

THE "VICTORIA" ARRIVES. The Northern Pacific steamship Victoria, Captain Pantou, arrived from Japan and China shortly after five o'clock last evening with the largest cargo she has yet brought from the Orient. It consisted of 3,895 tons general merchandise, of which about 130 tons is for Victoria. The report of the trip, as kindly prepared by Purser Galt, is as follows: Left Hongkong August 28, August 29, Wanchow, September 1, Kobe September 6, and arrived at Yokohama 9:45 a.m., September 7. Moderate to light winds and fine weather were experienced on the China coast. Left Yokohama September 8 at 4 p.m., and strong winds and head sea prevailed to the meridian, which was crossed in 40 deg. N. latitude on the 15th instant. Thence to port moderate winds and fine weather. On the 18th instant passed the schooner Walter Earle, bound east, in lat. 46 deg. N. and long. 154 deg. W. Passed Cape Flattery at 0:40 p.m. 22nd instant, and arrived at Victoria at 5 p.m. Time on passage—14 days 18 hrs. 30 min. All but two of the vessel's average passengers are for Victoria, there being altogether 64 Chinese. As saloon passengers the ship brought Dr. and Mrs. Rogers, who are going home to Washington after a stay of several years in Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. Brookhurst and family, of Yokohama, who are going home to England; Mr. T. R. Gibson, of Shanghai, who is returning to England after having been engaged several years in missionary work in Shanghai, and Captain Hunt, who occupies a position in the English army at Hongkong.

THE "LORNE'S" WORK. The Lorne arrived in port last evening, after having towed the ship Oriental, coal laden for San Francisco, to sea, and the British ships Alexander and Grey Castle into Royal Roads. The Alexander is twenty-two days out from Honolulu and is bound for the Hastings mill for a lumber cargo for Canada. The Grey Castle comes from Shanghai and is here for orders. She expects to go to Tacoma to-day. The Lorne leaves for Port Townsend with the ship Andross, and after returning here will go to the Columbia river with the ship Iroquois.

UNEXPECTED CRUISES. No particular tale of woe was told by either of the two sealers which arrived home yesterday, but both report good catches and on the whole satisfactory cruises. While the Diana was in Japanese waters, an accident occurred to one of her boats and three guns were lost, but notwithstanding this she piled up a catch of 2,384 skins. Before leaving the Copper Island coast, Nelson, the Diana's skipper, spoke the Rattlesnake, which wished to be reported with 1,250 skins. The Katherine (Captain Gould), one of the two to arrive, is also of the Behring sea fish. She brings 1,000 skins, but like the Diana, she speaks the Rattlesnake. Alnoks with 1,000, to which no doubt have been added three or four hundred more skins, as a few days of good sealing weather were had later. The Venture was spoken with 1,000 skins on the 9th inst.

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"THEM DOUBLE-CROSS FELLERS."

A True Story of How Harry Bethune Won the Hardest Race of His Life.

Each Thought He Had a "Snap" Till He Saw the Other Crouch for the Start.

"Yes, that was a great race," mused the Podgy Mar, as he flicked off the ash and felt for a match. "I'm down on them double-cross fellers like pizen," put in the Thin Man, wiping the moisture off his plug of Olimax, and overlooking the suggestive hand of the Night Clerk.

"Say boys, did any of you ever hear of how Harry Bethune played it on the hayseeds up the pass?"—This from the Pale Man, who used to communicate the fire from the stump to a fresh cigarette.

"No, give us the yarn," chorused the gang, and the chairs scraped closer around the office stove of a down town Victoria hotel. The reporter shook a storm reef out of his starboard ear, and the Pale Man proceeded— "Well, at that time Harry Bethune was perhaps the most notorious 'job' sprinter in America and found himself in San Francisco. But his reputation had preceded him and he found it impossible to make any mutually profitable arrangement with any of the crowd of local runners. At that time Bethune was particularly shrewd, having a month before run second to Jim Robinson in Los Angeles, by which little fix he and Robinson's backers cleared up \$4,000, and Bethune's supporters laid up a large stock of experience.

"Finding himself too well known to do business, Harry resolved to try the comparatively unexplored regions of British Columbia, and shortly after he landed in Victoria clad in overall, cotton print shirt, and a stubby beard. From here he drifted over to Vancouver. By this time he calculated that he looked sufficiently seedy and began his plan of campaign in the small towns along the Canadian Pacific.

"He arrived at Ashcroft and put up at the Argyle House. Though very anxious to get a job, none of those offered seemed to suit. The disgusted man was fast drinking himself into a stupor at the bar when somehow the conversation turned on foot racing.

"There were twenty or thirty cattle-men and ranchers around and they all joined in, and finally Bethune, who looked half 'jagged,' offered to bet twenty dollars that he could beat anyone in the neighborhood 100 yards, straight dash.

"Several in the room commenced to laugh at this, for he looked a jay if ever there was one, and Bethune getting hot pulls out a roll and says that he beats the Chinese lottery for it in Victoria and is ready to wager the whole bundle that he can give anyone present two yards in a hundred and beat him at that.

"'Doe' Ireland—you all know 'Doe'—was there, and he steps up at this, and says if he isn't bluffing he'll cover the money, and back one of his ranch hands to run the stranger. Bethune counts out \$500 and asks 'Where's your man?'

"He was there all right, and gave his assent to the arrangement almost before the 'Doe' could ask him if he was agreeable. 'It's a go,' he says, speaking with a strong English accent that amused the gang.

"They put up the \$500 with Johnny Carpill, the race to be run right away on the street in front of the hotel. It's still quite light though getting on in the evening, and the track and a two yards mark having been marked off by the local doctor (to be agreed on as starter), little time is lost. Both men strip, and as a protection to their feet put on extra socks. Then Bethune lounges around the crowd and gets up four or five hundred more on the side among the admirers of the local man without much trouble, and then the men go to their marks.

"The doctor is something of a novice at starting, and he begins to make inquiries as to how he shall arrange to get them off on level terms, a proceeding totally unnecessary on his part, for both men on toeing the marks fall as if by instinct into the peculiar Kangaroo coil so much practised by all who essay to win Sheffield handicaps. The doctor seeing the men so well prepared, pulls the trigger and before the flash leaves the barrel they're away, speeding down the main street at a pace never before not since seen in that locality.

"For fifty yards the local man holds his start, but after that Bethune gains on him though gradually. Ten feet from the tape he is alongside, and then with one last effort he breaks it six inches in advance and falls exhausted. He is soon on his feet, and his opponent coming up to him says:

"Well, you're not Harry Hutchins, for I left 'im at Sheffield last Wintanide, but I never thought there was any b-y man in this country could give me two yards, training or no training, unless it's Bethune—and as sure as I'm Jack Gibson if you're him I'll get even on you."

"Some six months passed before Gibson got his chance, and it came at Detroit where Bethune gave him the double-cross for \$6,000.

"I allers said," mused the Thin Man "them double-cross fellers is pizen."

Prevent disease by keeping the system regular and the blood pure. Eschjary's Liver Lozenges. 25 cts. at druggists.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK, (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE). The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Strand. First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses. Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. October, football, swimming. Autumn term begins Monday, Sept. 10, 1894. PRINCIPAL J. W. GIBSON M.A.

FALL SHOWS.

Places in the Province Where Agricultural Exhibitions Will Be Held.

The Series Begins This Month and Will Continue Well Into October.

The opening of the agricultural exhibition season is at hand, and in the various parts of the province the different societies are hard at work preparing for it.

The first shows of the season are the Cowichan and Salt Spring Island fairs at Duncan, and the Dairy, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies' exhibition at Nanaimo, both to be held on September 29.

Then comes Victoria's great exhibition and celebration, which, in addition to the promised fine display of agricultural and dairy products, live stock, manufactures, will provide for visitors during the five days of the show a magnificent celebration with numerous attractions.

The three days spent at the Royal City comprise in addition to special exhibitions of sports, a ballroom season and other events besides a championship quoits contest.

Sept. 29—Nanaimo Dairy, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies' exhibition. Oct. 2 to 6—Victoria: B.C. Agricultural Association.

Oct. 3—Langley-Glenwood. Oct. 3 to 5—Kamloops: Inland Agricultural Association.

Oct. 3—Surrey. Oct. 9 to 12—Victoria: Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Societies' exhibition.

Oct. 9 to 11—Vernon: Okanagan and Spallumcheen Agricultural Societies' exhibition.

Oct. 11—Courtenay: Comox Agricultural and Industrial Association.

Oct. 12 to 15—Victoria: Agricultural Association. Oct. 12 to 15—North and South Saanich.

REVISING THE LISTS.

The revising barriers for the Dominion electoral district of Victoria, Mr. E. Wootton, is busy at the work of revising the Dominion voters' lists.

Any male British subject 21 years of age and upwards (unless disqualified by law) who is

Owner of real estate of value in cities of \$300, in municipalities of \$200, elsewhere of \$150 (wife being owner qualifies husband) or

Tenant of house, store, office or building, or 20 acres farm land and paying rent in money or kind of \$20 or upwards per annum, or

Occupant for one year of real estate of same value corresponding to owner, or Resident one year in district and has an income of \$300 per annum in money or kind, or part of each, or

Farmer's son, living with father or mother one year, or

Owner's son, living with father or mother one year, or

Fisherman resident owning \$150 worth of land, boats, nets, &c., or

Annuitant living at least \$100 in money or money's worth per annum secured and resident one year, or

Provincial voter qualified on July 20, and still so qualified.

No Indian or person of Mongolian race can qualify.

The revising barrier has compared the last revised list with the assessment rolls and other information, leaving those names on the list who are so qualified, and will hold a court of revision later on.

The list will be seen or any information will be given by Mr. Wootton to those who may wish to register or to see that their names are on the list.

"PROCESSION OF DEATH."

Darvaz, Sept. 21.—Joseph Murray, fish commissioner for Alaska, who has just returned from a trip to that country in company with Assistant Secretary Hamlin, of the treasury department, said in an interview yesterday:

"Unless some steps are taken, there will shortly be no fur-bearing animals in Alaska. The adventures who flock in there are rapidly exterminating the animals, and the companies who are canning salmon are no better. The laws need enforcement, and the government should have plenty of agents there to see that they are enforced. Fox skins range in value from \$10 to \$200. A party goes on an island with a supply of strychnine. He is poisoned, and the foxes eat it. They are then skinned, and a stake is made. The carcasses are eaten by crows, and the birds die. Foxes that missed the poisoned bait eat the poisoned birds, and in a short time there is not a fox on the island. The seal fisheries are fast playing out. Five years ago there was no trouble in getting 100,000 skins. This year, though allowed to take 20,000 skins, the company succeeded in getting about 16,000. The salmon fishers spread their nets at the mouths of the rivers up which the fish endeavor to go in order to spawn. Every one is taken, and as a result there are no young fish. Unless something is done soon Alaska, instead of being a source of revenue to the government, will be unable to support even its native population."

THE LATEST IN ETON JACKETS.

The Eton jacket has returned to popularity, but it is more closely fitting to the waist than of old and is kept down by an inside belt. The latest style is introduced and to wear with blouses has

Five seams, and each front has a dart. A large, full shaped collar, cut in silk, can be either made plain or have the lace points, as also the cuffs, which should match the collar. Three ornamental buttons adorn each side. The jackets would take 2 1/2 yards of double width material, and the collar and cuffs require three-fourths of a yard if reversible or 1 1/2 in fancy silk, etc.

EXTRADITED FROM VANCOUVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Pierre de la Montanya, who was indicted by the grand jury for embezzling \$200, from the Pacific Assurance Co., was brought from Vancouver last morning by special agent McCarthy.

A Feminine Fad That Is Expressed in Many and Varied Forms.

There is one fad that has come to stay. This is the use of sachets, which, owing to the fastidious sister's ingenuity, now take form and scent as varied as the use to which they are put. The use of scented crasse sachets with the chiffon pads, large enough to fold what ever articles they are placed near, and dried out even to the perfume of a man's shoe and hosiery bags.

There are skirt sachets, 3 1/2 inches long and about 3 1/2 wide, which are attached to a seam of the garment; bodice sachets, sprinkled with a subtle per-

fume that the wearer affects; glove, underwear, ribbon, lace, fan, veil and handkerchief sachets. The modistes make up whole sets of scented fancies for use here and there about one's frocks, and orders are frequently given for elaborate specimens which are to serve as bridal presents.

Special attention is paid by the lover of fragrant belongings to bed and wardrobe sachets. The former is in a variety novelty, made in pongee silk in various tints and embroidered in iris flowers.

Some delicious sachet, such as Florentine violet, orris, heliotrope blanc, maréchale or Russian violet, is sifted upon the lining of bedding. The sachet is laid across the bed after it is made, giving it a decidedly dainty appearance and imparting a delightful odor both to the bed and apartment. The same conceits are designed, in less elegant guise, for perfume pads in bureau drawers, on wardrobe shelves and in trunk trays.

A very dainty idea that carries along with one's best wishes to an invalid friend is a waft of fragrant blossom in the envelope sachet. In making this the perfume is first decided upon, so that the color scheme may develop the notion.

If violet sachet is to be used, a violet envelope is selected—one of the big, square shapes that are so much employed in fashionable correspondence. The envelope is run all around with bebe ribbon—violet in tint—which is passed through tiny slits, ending in fluffy bunches at the corners. If an artist has the fashioning of one of these sweets, she paints a few violets, scattered as if by a careless hand, across the tender, toned paper. The violet powder has only to be inclosed in a tissue wrapping the size of the envelope, slipped inside of it and the flap caught down with a bit of violet wax pressed upon the stems of a few violets so that they are held in place.

Sleep With the Scent of the Sea.

The woman or girl who loves the smell of the sea, but can't get away to revel in it for more than a day's excursion at a time, can have it with her all ways if she will take pains to bring home from each trip a basketful of sea-moss. In four or five trips she will secure all that is needed and not be loaded down uncomfortably. The moss can be used for filling pillows, and a woman who has tried it declares that nothing injures it, for even if the pillow is soaked through the sun dries the moss off again quickly. Fungus silk, with an interlining of cheese-cloth, makes an excellent cover for these cushions and if embroidered with sea anemones, starfish and seaweed designs, will be especially appropriate. The moss must be thoroughly dried before it is used. It will retain something of the salt sea smell, which is said to have the virtue of wooing sleep for those who need it.

The Eton Jacket.

The Eton jacket has returned to popularity, but it is more closely fitting to the waist than of old and is kept down by an inside belt. The latest style is introduced and to wear with blouses has

Five seams, and each front has a dart. A large, full shaped collar, cut in silk, can be either made plain or have the lace points, as also the cuffs, which should match the collar. Three ornamental buttons adorn each side. The jackets would take 2 1/2 yards of double width material, and the collar and cuffs require three-fourths of a yard if reversible or 1 1/2 in fancy silk, etc.

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SH'ACAN MAKE OR MAR

and, satisfied with this amusement, never thought of marrying at all.

"You remember, too, that old story, don't you, of Ponte de Vesle and Mine du Defaud, whose constancy to each other the whole eighteenth century admired and extolled? They passed 80 years together in the most delightful and perfect intimacy, to the great scandal of the women of the day who could not appreciate an attachment so deeply rooted. There was never a cloud between them and seemingly no cessation of their love. The honest man, Du Defaud, let it pass with a touching resignation. But finally, after all these years of attentions, protestations, pledges and devotion, the two found themselves alone in the apartments of Mine du Defaud, with the husband long dead and dangerously ill unto death. What are you doing, she called out to her friend from an inner room. 'And where are you?' 'I am sitting in the corner of your chimney, quite at home,' he made answer. 'There are very few friendships as old as ours. It is 50 years and not a rupture,' she sighed. 'Yes, that is what I have always admired,' answered he. 'But,' exclaimed she, 'has that not been from the fact that at the core we were very indifferent to each other?' 'And the application?' 'I ask, a trifle anxiously.

"Lies in the fact that the foundation stone of your Platonic friendships is, after all, respectful indifference," answered the foreigner, picking up my fan and waving it idly once or twice.

"There you think!"

"That there can be no affection between a man and woman without the language of its developing into a passionate attachment to her friend from the sort of friends your charming imagination would have them be must indeed care very little about each other."

"I immediately began an indignant protest and continued my vigorous defense of the subject in hand.

"What rank heretofore to talk in that way? I know so many men and women who are devoted to each other's interests without any thought of love between them, and I also know that true friendships have lasted through trials bitter than death. There must have been deep affection at the bottom to have stood up under such attacks on its genuineness. I have in mind also the case of a distinguished man of letters who for 16 years has been the devoted friend and counselor of a literary woman, with whom he has maintained an unbroken correspondence. They have shared each other's hopes, fears and triumphs. During this period many women have caught the passing fancy of the man, for, as it has been aptly said, 'A poet without a love is like a sky without a star,' and he has wandered out of his friend's orbit, only to return, however, with the tale of his disillusionment and to vow that friendship was more satisfying and enduring than love.

"I have never been spoken between these friends of mine for good and urgent reasons. The man's profession of devotion is in his books or articles, not always in open dedication, but in the use of some pet name of his friend's, some passages of her life, some description of her personality or her individuality, and thus he pays her a subtle compliment which the world sees not, but which associates her with his best work, and makes her feel that she is his inspiration.

"In all this argument, however, remember I am speaking of people educated to the highest degree of intellectuality, men and women who thoroughly understand themselves and the world. With creatures of a lower order of mentality, those in whom the materiality predominates over the spirituality, these ideal friendships are among the impossibilities. In the first place, they could not understand the plane of thought from which such intellectual communication and friendship draw their inspiration. With them the emotional part of their nature would dominate every other sentiment, and when one yields to materialism of course friendship ceases. Oh, no; the man must be well poised and full of respect for the woman and capable of sacrificing himself for her well being, a man to whom brains and mental power mean more than anything else, and above all a man who believes in the equality of the sexes in everything and recognizes the fact that women are as fully and completely equipped mentally as the members of his own sex. However, in forming these friendships he must select the woman who is oftentimes hardest to gain as a friend, who, although in partake meaning just the kind of association it is in his power to offer her, yet gives the world and him the impression that she possesses sufficient courage and independence to fight life's battle alone.

"And the woman?" questions my listeners.

"Ah, the woman! Now we have reached the vital core of the question, for indeed everything rests with her. She can make or mar such an ideal friendship; she can gain and hold in its highest term the true, honest, unselfish affection and devotion of some man, or through weakness or wantonness she can merge it into lawlessness and shame or even into hatred. To begin with, a woman must be sure of herself; she should study her own capabilities, know her own weak points and guard against them, and wish to be able to ignore or to check, as the case may require, any impulsiveness in her friend's nature."

"You are speaking of a very remarkable species of woman and one very rarely met with," interrupted my first opponent cynically, while the face of the Frenchman wore the exasperating look of one who is vastly amused.

"I know you know myriads of women who are clever enough and thoroughly capable of being a partner in an ideal friendship," I reply. "You don't know what capabilities many women have until you have tested them. What do the majority of men know of the inner natures of the women they

met casually at receptions, dinners and balls? There may be a dozen of your own acquaintances who have mental resources you never suspected, and as you have not demanded anything higher from them mentally than the mere perfunctory of society, why should they unfold flowers of the mind that the frost of your skepticism would simply chill and wither? Ah, my friends, too many women have proved their great natures under the call of emergency for us to doubt at this date that they are capable of anything they determine upon.

"First, remember this warning, though—by your woman. Don't select one who is eternally suggesting Platonic loves and who wishes you to confide all your troubles to her after an evening's acquaintance. She is the one who will break your newborn faith and bring you back to me with the wornout maxim, 'I told you so.'"

"Secondly, a man's treatment of his woman friend must be considered. He should bear himself toward her with a courtly consideration at all times that will leave no doubt with any healthy minded observer that he first respects and then admires her. He must give to her and her opinions the same deference he pays to those of his male friends.

"He must avoid, however, too much of an air of tenderness to pervade his manner, excepting that tenderness which a man might show toward a child. A comrade? Yes, the one sincere friend who understands his weaknesses as well as his good characteristics and who will judge and advise him impartially and with justice.

"Lastly, you must be prepared to meet with all manner of ill natured remarks and criticisms if you should ever enter into a friendship of this kind. But if the man and woman have sufficient strength and will to bear up and despise prejudiced criticism they will surely be strengthened and ennobled by true enjoyment of such an association. I know of one pitiful case of a certain delightful companionship of two friends of mine that I had watched for years and that had warmed my heart in watching, but cynics like you two men, together with the worldly, caustic gossip who infect society, finally destroyed the exquisite plant. The man thought too much of his friend to expose her longer to the slights and slanderous remarks which he felt were injuring her, and she came to me in her desolation with the wail on her lips, 'Will the time never come when a man and a woman can honestly like each other without the world crying out love or flirtation?'"

Dr. Lucy Hall-Brown.

Dr. Lucy Hall-Brown, now practicing in Brooklyn, is an excellent example of the spirit of progress in modern women. Born in Vermont, her education was obtained in Wisconsin and Illinois. Upon being graduated from the Deanebent seminary in Chicago she began teaching, but after a few years relinquished that profession for the purpose of studying medicine. In 1878 Dr. Hall was graduated with distinction from the medical department of the University of Michigan, and after engaging her experience by observations in the hospitals and clinics of New York and London she went to Germany, where she filled the position of house physi-

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ISABELLA PROCTOR.

Girls who are college graduates—colleges really worth the name, that is—find no trouble at all in securing employment at good salaries. If they choose to enter into business for themselves, their systematic education has won half the battle for them already. But a college educated girl does not mean one who has been mistaught in a fashionable seminary.

In Mount Vernon, N. Y., two young women drive a delivery wagon and conduct their business to the satisfaction of their patrons.

Miss M. F. Cain of Lancaster has passed her examination before the state druggists' board in Pennsylvania.

The leading florist of San Diego, Cal., is a woman, Miss Kate Sessions, a college educated young lady.

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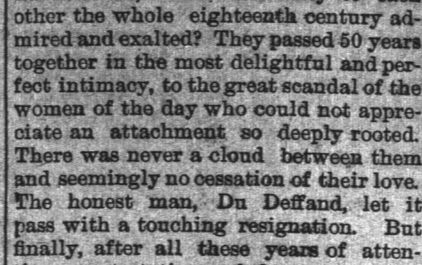
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After the Grip

I was in a dreadful state, weak and miserable. Doctor said I had Bright's disease. My kidneys were in a dreadful condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla, Hood's Pills, and Hood's Kidney Pills cured me.



Mr. Joshua Smith. Hood's Sarsaparilla, Hood's Pills, and Hood's Kidney Pills cured me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure nausea, and biliousness.

INSECT PESTS.

OLYMPIA, Sept. 20.—Letters have been sent to the secretaries of horticultural societies throughout the state from the office of the board of horticulture, advising all fruit growers and persons planting trees to guard against the introduction of insect pests.

All nursery trees and plants must be fumigated or disinfected by dipping in one of the following solutions, in order to destroy any germs or larvae, may be destroyed, and to insure that trees shall be entirely free from any insect pest. The formulas recommended have also been recommended and sent to all nurserymen of the Pacific Northwest by President C. L. Whitney, of Walla Walla, and Secretary E. W. Stetler, of Woodburn, Or., officers of the Northwest Nurserymen's Association. The order of the board is as follows:

"Wherever trees or plants are being sold or distributed it should be proven that they have been fumigated or dipped and inspected by a person so authorized.

"Wherever trees are ordered for planting it would be an additional preventive measure to use the lime, sulphur and salt solution before the next spring season begins.

"Wherever any large quantities of trees are received, or trees suspected to be infested, or where any party refuses to disinfect trees as required, the commissioner of the board of horticulture of such district should be notified at once.

FORMULAS FOR DISINFESTION.

No. 1.—All nursery stock shall be disinfested by dipping in a solution of one pound of lime and one pound of sulphur and one pound of soap, one pound of tobacco and one-fourth pound of sulphur to every seven gallons of water. This solution shall be made by boiling these ingredients together one hour, or until thoroughly dissolved, and applied at about 103 degrees Fahrenheit, in a vat or trough made for the purpose.

No. 2.—Nursery stock may also be disinfested by covering with an air tight tent or box, and for each and every cubic foot of space therein one ounce of fused cyanide of potassium (58 per cent.) one fluid ounce of sulphuric acid and two fluid ounces of water shall be used. The cyanide of potassium shall be placed in an earthenware vessel, the water poured over the said cyanide of potassium, afterwards adding sulphuric acid, and the tent or box immediately closed tightly and allowed to remain closed for not less than forty minutes. Treatment to continue until all insects or larvae are destroyed.

GOLD, WIND, SULPHUR.

New York, Sept. 21.—Not satisfied with owning a large share of the railroads of the country, holding a virtual monopoly of the telegraph lines, and taking a prominent part in international yachting, the Goulds are preparing to enter the field of manufactures, and compete with one of the biggest commercial monopolies in this country, the Diamond Match Trust. Edwin A. Gould, name appears in the articles of incorporation of a new company which were filed at Trenton, N. J., September 1, by the secretary and treasurer of the new corporation, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace Gould, of this city. The new organization is called the Continental Match Company, and has offices in Temple court and a plant selected on Bloomfield avenue, Passaic, N. J. According to its charter it is formed for the "manufacture of matches and other wooden articles." The capital stock is \$1,000,000. The president is Edwin A. Gould; vice-president, W. E. Hutchinson; secretary and treasurer, Wallace A. Dewar.

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 in one end of the machine and match splits, all cut, fly out of 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 invention: "These match machines are patented in every country on the globe and are fully protected. How they are in advance of other match making machines I can show you by telling you that the highest speed attained by any other machine is 8,000 matches a minute."

GROUNDLESS REPO



Grip... Cures... Advertisement for a medical product.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Curran Bridge Case—Judge Burbridge's Outspoken Condemnation of Contractor St. Louis.

Destructive Smash Up on the Line of the C. P. B.—A Cattle Train Derailed.

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—Mr. Justice Burbridge gave judgment in the Ebroquer court today, dismissing the case of contractor St. Louis, of Montreal, for his claim for \$63,642 against the Crown, for labor and stone supplied in connection with the Curran bridge.

THE TERMINAL CITY.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 24.—(Special)—Ald. Queen at the council to-night said that at the next meeting he would move that City Solicitor Hammerley be notified that after 30 days his services would be required no longer.

GROUNDLESS REPORTS.

NANAIMO, Sept. 25.—(Special)—The correspondent of the Times in this city has been of late contributing to his paper various reports concerning the actions of the Liberal-Conservative party in this city.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—(Special)—Ferdinand Charbonneau, of La Presse editorial staff, has left for Manitoba with the object of finding out for himself whether the public schools of that province are Protestant or neutral.

WHY THE EXPEDITION FAILED.

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MAPLE SUGAR PROPERTIES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A special to a morning paper from Rutland, Vt., says: The licensed maple sugar producers of Vermont will unite in instituting a suit against the United States government for earned bounties on the crops of 1894, the payment of which has been refused by the secretary of the treasury.

SALMON FISHING RESUMED.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 24.—(Special)—Salmon fishing was resumed this morning at 6 o'clock, permission having arrived from Ottawa on Saturday night.

THE GANG STILL AT WORK.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 24.—(Special)—The police report "everything quiet" but the residence of T. E. Bray was burglarized last night. Little booty was secured, though it demonstrates that the gang are still at work.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 24.—(Special)—The opening dance was given at the Queen's hotel on Friday night and one of the guests was Michael Welch, manager of the Windsor cannery.

IMPERIAL BANK.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 25.—(Special)—D. R. Wilkie, cashier of the Imperial Bank, in an interview with the COLONIST correspondent said that the directors of the bank had positively decided to start a branch of the bank here.

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GALSWORTHY'S STATEMENT.

Mediation Between China and Japan Firmly Declined by Latter.

The Emperor of China Anxious to Take the Field—Li Hung Chang.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Central News has information that Captain Galsworthy, commander of the Chinese transport Kow Shing, has stated under oath that the charter of the Kow Shing to the Chinese government contained a clause to be kept secret.

FRANCE IN MADAGASCAR.

Arrangements for Active Operations Against the Natives—Troops and Warships Moving.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Paris correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that the French minister of war and marine are actively preparing for the beginning of operations against Madagascar.

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(From the Inland Sentinel.) Since Mayor Lee has returned from surveying the claims known as the Iron-ore and Lone Prospector on Mosquito flat, J. Derby, with Messrs. O. Redpath and George McDonald, has gone to do additional assessment work.

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WOOL AND SILK SALES.

Demand for the Former Broadening—A Surprising Demand for Silks.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—At the wool sales the demand was broadening. Crossbreds were in keen demand for the continent and Yorkshire at extreme prices.

THE TERMINAL CITY.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 25.—(Special)—Evans, Coleman and Evans are after the corporation for buying large quantities of cement for street purposes without tendering for it, and claim to be able to supply the city at a much lower price than at present paid.

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MILITARY NOTES.

Kingston Military College Cadets and Their Successes in the Imperial Army.

Promotion of Royal Marine Artillery-men at Present on Duty at This Station.

Lieutenant George Mason Kirkpatrick, Royal Engineers, who received his commission from the Royal Military College, Kingston, on June 30, 1885, was a successful candidate at the recent competitive examination for admission to the Staff College, and Captain Henry Ellison Wise, Derbyshire Regiment, who received his first commission on August 25, 1880, as second lieutenant in the Scottish Rifles, has been specially selected by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief for admission as a student to the Staff College.

THE INTER-STATE FAIR.

TACOMA, Sept. 25.—(Special)—Cassara's famous Midwinter fair band—now the Inter-State fair band—arrived from San Francisco and opened its engagement Saturday night, September 22. Two regular concerts will be rendered daily, and on special days other music will be given.

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1894.

A NEW PARTY.

The political party which goes by the name of the Patrons of Industry has grown to very respectable proportions in the course of the last few years. They had their origin in Ontario, though they are not unknown in some of the other provinces. The organization is chiefly composed of farmers, and their object is to get laws made in accordance with their ideas of fairness and economy. They have taken care to let it be known that they do not belong to either of the old parties, but have aims of their own which they will endeavor to attain, independently of other party organizations and platforms.

The Patrons have been able to send as many as seventeen representatives to the Ontario Legislative Assembly. Their relative importance will be seen when it is known that supporters of the Government number forty-six and the Opposition are twenty-nine strong. There are besides these two members elected to carry out the policy of the Protestant Protective Association. The Government is not supported by a clear majority in the Ontario Legislature. It is, in fact, in a minority of two. It is supposed that Mr. Mowat's Government is safe, because a number of the Patrons are well affected to it, and may be expected to give it a general support. But it is hardly safe to count upon them, for they have by resolution declared their intention to stand by their principles on all questions in which their peculiar principles are at stake. This is one of the resolutions which they passed at their late convention:

Resolved, that we pledge ourselves to vote and act unconditionally on all questions declared by the majority of the Patron members to be Patron questions; and we hereby declare our determination to resist all attempts at coalition or affiliation with either of the existing political parties.

This resolution looks very much like a warning to both Government and Opposition not to depend upon the support of the Patrons. Whatever may have been their party predilections heretofore, they take care to tell the world that they are now Patrons "first, last, and all the time."

At their convention the Patrons drew up a platform. It is not by any means a startlingly radical one. As might have been expected they are opposed to unnecessary expenditure, and they are determined that no official shall get any more than he earns. They disapprove of any county official being paid by fees. They are not opposed to fees per se, but they do not want to see them all go into the pockets of the officials. They would have the officials paid by salary, and they propose that, whenever the fees exceed that salary they shall go, not into the provincial treasury, but into that of the municipality. Four of the six planks of the platform of the Patrons have reference to this matter of fees. A free residence for the Lieut. Governor is tabooed by these economical Patrons.

The first plank of the platform is directed against members of the Legislature accepting passes. The Patrons want the Independence of Parliament Act so amended that it shall be a violation of it to accept a pass to travel by railway, steamboat or other means of transportation. The sixth plank is directed against the doctors. The new party want to take from the Medical Council the power to amend the certificate of anyone regularly authorized by the faculty of any daily chartered college to practice medicine. They also want all charges against the physicians, of professional wrong-doing, we presume, to be tried by the ordinary courts in the ordinary way. This plank is not very clearly worded, but it is evident that the Patrons are not very fond of the doctors, or they would not make legislation against their powers and privileges as a profession a part of their policy. This we fear is a bad beginning. They were not wise to declare war against the doctors in this wanton way. They may repeat their rashness before very long.

When we read the platform we are puzzled to see a reason for the existence of the Patrons as a separate party. Not one of the objects they propose to attain by their organization is of very great importance, and it seems that every one of them, good and bad, could be as easily accomplished in the ordinary course of legislation as by a party specially organized and maintained for that end. Creating a party for the purpose of putting provincial, county and municipal officials on salary appears to us like getting a sledge hammer to break a hazel nut.

SMARTLY DONE.

The Government of Hawaii appears to be wide awake. It makes up its mind quickly and acts with a promptitude that one cannot help admiring. It will be remembered that it is the object of the projectors of the Pacific Cable to have their line from beginning to end over British territory and under British control. In order to be able to do this it must have a station on some island of the Pacific, nearly midway between Victoria and Australia. The projectors pitched upon the Island of Necker, which is a piece of barren rock not far from Hawaii. The island is of no use except for a cable station. It is not required for military purposes, and, as we have indicated, nothing can be raised on it. The projectors were so rash as to mention Necker Island as one of their stations in their prospectus. It was also rumored in Honolulu that the cruiser Champion was on her way to take possession of Necker for the British Government. When the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs heard this rumor he immediately sent a Government steamer to Necker to secure the island for the Hawaiian Republic. This was done without an hour's unnecessary de-

lay, and before the Champion reached Honolulu the Island of Necker was part and parcel of the territory of the Hawaiian Republic. The job was neatly done. If the British Government or the Cable Company now want that Island, they will have to pay a very stiff price for it, or it may be they will not be able to get it at all. The Hawaiians are very desirous to have one of the cable stations on their territory, but as the young republic is pretty sure to be under the thumb of the United States—if it is not annexed to it altogether—it would not be in accordance with the conditions of the enterprise to land the cable on Hawaiian territory.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Mr. Henry Norman, well known to many on this side of the Atlantic as an able, industrious and thoroughly reliable journalist, visited China, Japan and Korea, and studied the "Far Eastern Problem" in those countries. He gives the results of his observations and the conclusions at which he has arrived in a short and very interesting article in the September number of the Contemporary Review.

Mr. Norman describes Korea as a miserable country. Its inhabitants, from the highest to the lowest, are exceedingly poor. The people are unenterprising, chiefly because they know that if they happen to accumulate a little property it will be taken from them by the officials of the Government. To give an idea of the extreme indigence of the people, he says: "A five-pound note would have amply sufficed to buy everything I saw, with the possible exception of an animal or two, in a week's journey in the interior. From the King down to the lowest hang-on of the palace the sole interest in life of the whole *nyung pan* tribe is to take from the hewers of wood and drawers of water everything except what is absolutely necessary to the preservation of life." A country such as this seems to be hardly worth fighting for. Neither would it be worth it that its geographical situation makes it important to China, Japan and Russia.

The reviewer evidently feels a hearty contempt for the Chinese and their institutions. His observations did not give him the impression that China is invincible. On the contrary, he says plainly that "China has long been destined to be the prey of the first armed covet." He laughs at the idea of China being able to keep in the field a large army. He declares that the Government has absolutely no organization for handling large bodies of men. As to raising levies in distant provinces that is impossible, from the mere fact that they would not be able to find sustenance while marching through a country always on the verge of famine. The men would be without food or arms or uniforms or skilled leadership. A Chinese army, according to Mr. Norman, must be a mere mob, far more dangerous to its own country than to the enemy.

He has almost, if not quite, as poor an opinion of China's navy as he has of its army. A great deal of money has been spent in buying first-class ships and arming them with modern engines of war, but such are the stupidity and want of discipline of Chinese sailors of all ranks that it is impossible to keep the vessels and their armament in good fighting condition. "The truth is," says Mr. Norman, "if the Japanese do not sweep the Chinese from the sea, their steady, skill, devotion and experience go for nothing, and there is no need to train our naval officers at all." If the Chinese, he thinks, had European officers they would be able to give a good account of themselves, for they are not lacking in courage. But he is of opinion that the ships have so greatly deteriorated through neglect and ill-usage that even the most skillful officers could get nothing like their best out of them. He has something to say about the corruption that is rife in every department of the Chinese Government, and he gives instances both of the ineptitude of the sailors and of the rascality of the contractors.

Mr. Norman is evidently an extreme partisan of Japan. He takes the Japanese side in this quarrel with as much enthusiasm as if he were the most loyal of the loyal subjects of the Emperor. He speaks in the highest terms of their intelligence and of their desire for improvement. Alluding to the Commission that was sent to Europe to find a religion for the Japanese, he says: "They did not find a religion, but they found a navy and an army equal, as far as they go, to those of any of the great powers; in scientific studies, in medicine, in photography, in many kinds of manufactures they are astonishing the few observers who visit them, and the world will soon be equally astonished at this new competitor for markets."

In short, our reviewer believes that in every respect little Japan is more than a match for big unwieldy China. Japan is of this opinion herself, and, according to our authority, she has good grounds for her conviction. "She believes that there is nothing whatever to be hoped or feared from China." He gives a short and clear history of the disputes between Korea and Japan and between Japan and China on account of Korea, and he closes the article with the following contrast between the two contestants:

China. How is anybody to desire the extension of the sway of the latter rather than that of the former without avowing himself a partisan of savagery! This appears very much one-sided, but it must be remembered that the writer visited the countries he contrasts, and the conclusions at which he has arrived are drawn not from reading or hearsay but from his own personal observation.

THE BANK OF E. N. A.

The address of the Chairman, Mr. Richard H. Glyn, of the general meeting of the Bank of British North America which was held in London at the beginning of the present month is hopeful and even cheerful in its tone. Although he could not congratulate his hearers on increased profits and a big dividend he told them that the Bank had gone through a dangerous crisis not only unscathed but in excellent working condition. This is no doubt owing to the conservative policy which its management pursued. There are those who believe that if the Canadian banks had been a little less conservative they might have passed through the period of depression equally well and at the same time lessened the difficulties and the anxieties of business men. But it is easy to be wise after the event. Canadians have reason to be proud of the way in which the banks have weathered the storm in which so many institutions of the same kind in the neighboring republic suffered shipwreck. This was no doubt owing to the skill and prudence of those who had the direction of their affairs. On this subject Mr. Glyn expresses himself with many modesty. He said:

"It was, of course, not possible that the Dominion of Canada could escape the wave of depression which has gone round the world, but I think it is remarkable how well she has gone through it, especially as regards her banks. It is, I think, a great credit to the Canadian banking system that those institutions have stood the depression so well. (Here he paused.) Canada has that one very great advantage that the banks on her own capital, and does not borrow money, as so many Colonial banks do, and a large proportion were coming into being. There had been placed on the lakes and rivers five trading steamers, and six more were building. The small Indian force had completely crushed the slave trade; he believed there was scarcely a slave passing through British Central Africa. This happy result was due also in part to the action of the naval officers, who had constructed gunboats and worked them on Lake Nyassa. The money for a railroad was being quietly subscribed by those who were interested in the country, and it was possible it might be made without the help of Her Majesty's Government. He believed there was a grand future for British Central Africa."

It is pleasant to find that the prospect for the coming year is good, that business is looking up already, and that the indications are that the depression is passing away. It is almost certain that at the next bank meeting the worthy chairman will have an account to give, not only of dangers passed, but of successes achieved.

FORGIVENESS IN CHINA.

Now that China is in an agitated state the lives of foreigners, particularly missionaries, residing in the interior of the country, are not safe. The Chinese have not got over their hatred of "outside barbarians," and they appear ready whenever the country is in a disturbed condition to do violence to unprotected Europeans. It appears, too, that the authorities are not always willing to protect foreigners, and they are sometimes not able to do so when they are willing. Since the present war has broken out several outrages have been committed on Europeans in China. The wives and children of some of the foreign employees of the Chinese naval authorities that were sent for safety under a guard of Chinese soldiers to a place at some little distance were beaten and shot at by a number of cowardly ruffians. The Rev. James Wylie, of the Scotch Presbyterian mission at Liangyang, was attacked and beaten almost to death by some soldiers on their way to Korea. The reverend gentleman died of the injuries he then received. We read of a French missionary who was barbarously murdered in another part of the country. The Hong-Kong Daily Press, in an article on the subject of the protection of the lives of foreign subjects living in the interior of China, after recounting some of the outrages that had been committed, says:

"To be perfectly fair, there is no reason to imagine that either the civil or military authorities in China were other than respectful at the occurrence (the murder of Mr. Wylie) and, knowing the turbulent character of and north discipline among these Chinese and their troops, the refusal of the officers to surrender the murderers is intelligible, especially at a moment when the troops were actually on the war-path. None the less the fact is a striking commentary on the valuelessness of the assurance of protection afforded by the Chinese authorities. When it is in the power to protect foreigners from murder and outrage they fail to afford such protection; when the gentry and official class stir up the populace to 'surrender the murderers' they are the instigators; and the people have naturally come to believe that though these demonstrations have to be paid for sometimes they are nevertheless not displeasing to the authorities."

They have been encouraged by the dissemination of anti-foreign literature, written and circulated by the higher classes in the province of Hunan, to believe that the destruction of foreigners is as desirable as that of vermin, and, at a time when thousands of undisciplined rabble are being enlisted to serve as soldiers against one race of foreigners the populace generally are pretty certain to revive the old hostility to foreigners generally so long and diligently instilled into their minds. Signs are not wanting that the natives in the interior are showing increased hostility to the missionaries. The Roman Catholic missionaries in Shan-tung report that threats have been made against them, and two German Catholic missionaries of Taining-chow, in southern Shan-tung, have been carried off by bands of robbers and held to ransom. The latter is, of course, an act of mere lawlessness, not so much levelled at foreigners as a demonstration against the authorities and an attempt to levy blackmail.

But in another sign of the corruption of the administration and of the inability of the authorities in some provinces they may desire to do so. The Chinese Government must be held responsible for these murders and outrages, for they undertake to secure the safety of foreigners in the Central Kingdom, but it will be well for the Treaty Powers not to trust to any assurances, however honest, of the safety of their subjects under imperial protection. For, as a

matter of fact, when the Chinese government could effectively grant such protection it has often been most cruelly withheld, and now, when from interested motives they are willing to afford it, they cannot be relied upon to always possess the necessary ability to carry their intentions into effect. It is some satisfaction to remember that the British Ambassador in Peking, Sir Robert Hart, and we trust the Admiral will not fail to remember that the points of danger are not necessarily confined to the ports of the extreme North.

The British Government will no doubt do what can be done to obtain protection for its subjects who live in China, but as we have seen, that protection is not sure to be effective, and any kind of compensation that can be given for hardships borne, sufferings undergone, and lives sacrificed, gives no sort of satisfaction to the friends and countrymen of the victims of barbarous violence.

CENTRAL AFRICAN TRADE.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce, replying to the toast of "Our Guests," Mr. H. H. Johnston said he had just returned from three years' administrative work in British Central Africa. The results of that work were regarded with a certain amount of special interest, in so far as they might be a guide, and possibly an encouragement, to the extension of British rule and trade, and the settlement of Englishmen in those regions of Africa which were not so favored as was South Africa, and as to a certain extent was North Africa, with a really healthy climate, but where, by prudence and the adaptation of life to the special conditions of a tropical climate, a great work might yet be done, and where, he believed, openings might be found for profitable British trade. When he undertook the administration of this new protectorate, the trade was almost nil. In the first year the imports and exports barely reached a value of £20,000. In the third year of the administration, ending on March 31st last, they amounted to nearly £100,000. The population of British West Africa had risen from 57 to 265. Five million coffee trees had been planted and a large proportion were coming into bearing. There had been placed on the lakes and rivers five trading steamers, and six more were building. The small Indian force had completely crushed the slave trade; he believed there was scarcely a slave passing through British Central Africa. This happy result was due also in part to the action of the naval officers, who had constructed gunboats and worked them on Lake Nyassa. The money for a railroad was being quietly subscribed by those who were interested in the country, and it was possible it might be made without the help of Her Majesty's Government. He believed there was a grand future for British Central Africa."

THE LIBERAL ORGAN.

The Liberal organ assumes that the Grits in Mr. McKenzie's time were one and all true and disinterested patriots. It has very cool assurance to say that what it calls the "Tory 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 hee-lers." The Tory organ must be very young indeed, or must have a wonderfully bad memory, if it cannot call to mind the hundred and one scandals with which the newspapers were filled, which were repeated at every political meeting, and which were vigorously discussed in Parliament during the five years of the Liberal administration. Who has not heard of the "steel rails scandal," by which some party heeler, or heeler, must have made a very big haul at the expense of the people of Canada. Then there was the Neobing Hotel scandal, which was a thorn in the side of the Liberal party. The Fort Frances hotel scandal was a fair thing for many of the lookers of the Grit party. Some £200,000 was wasted on that work, which was as un-savory a job as could possibly be imagined. Then who has not heard of the Anglin printing job, in which the Speaker of the House of Commons was concerned? So eager was he to make the most that could be made out of his position in the Liberal party that he committed a flagrant breach of the Independence of Parliament Act in order to increase his gains. Speaker though he was, he either by his ignorance of the law or his disregard of it exposed himself to the risk of not only losing his seat in the Commons, but of being subjected to a ruinous fine. It was found that the Halifax Citizen, then a Grit newspaper, and the St. John Freeman, Mr. Anglin's paper, grabbed between them \$42,000 for poor office printing out of \$65,000 for the whole Dominion. The "Tory organ" must have heard of the crowd of Liberal members who were in the same box as Mr. Speaker Anglin. If it were worth while it would be very easy indeed to unearth the numerous scandals of fifteen or twenty years ago. But there is no necessity to engage in the unpleasant work. We have the testimony of Mr. McKenzie himself, which shows in a way that is most pathetic the sufferings he was compelled to undergo on account of the greed and the unreasonable demands of the contractors and party hee-lers. Here is what he was constrained to write to one of his friends:

"I would like much to be relieved of the Public Works Department. Friends expect to be benefited by offices that they are unfit for, by contracts they are not entitled to, by advances not earned. I feel like the beset, lying on my arms night and day. I have offended at least twenty parliamentary friends by my defence of the citadel. This, better than pages of declamation and denunciation, shows the nature and the character of the crowd by whom the Liberal Premier was surrounded and with whom he had to deal. It is not to be wondered at that some of them, in spite of his watchfulness, were able to get their hands into the people's treasure-box, and that they succeeded in taking out of it all that they wanted."

Current retail quotations are as follows: Flour—Ogdive's (Hungarian) per 40 lbs. 5.50; Flour—The Woods (Hungarian) 5.50; Flour—Premier 5.50; Flour—Three Star 5.50; Flour—Lion 5.50; Flour—Royal 5.50; Flour—Salem 5.50; Flour—Snowflake 5.50; Flour—Wheat 5.50; Flour—Oats 5.50; Flour—Middling 5.50; Flour—Corn 5.50; Flour—Bran 5.50; Flour—Ground Feed 5.50; Flour—Corn, whole 5.50; Flour—Cracked 5.50; Flour—Cornmeal, per 10 lbs. 5.50; Flour—Potatoes (new), per lb. 5.50; Flour—Cabbage, per lb. 5.50; Flour—Hay, baled, per ton 5.50; Flour—Hay, per bale 5.50; Flour—Onions, per lb. 5.50; Flour—Silver, per ounce 5.50; Flour—Eggs, per dozen 5.50; Flour—Butter, fresh 5.50; Flour—Creamery, per lb. 5.50; Flour—Hams, American, per lb. 5.50; Flour—Bacon, Canadian 5.50; Flour—Bacon, American, per lb. 5.50; Flour—Long clear 5.50; Flour—Bullhead 5.50; Flour—Canadian 5.50; Flour—Shoulders, per lb. 5.50; Flour—Lard 5.50; Flour—Molasses, per lb. 5.50; Flour—Sides 5.50; Flour—Mutton, per lb. 5.50; Flour—Pork, fresh, per lb. 5.50; Flour—Chickens, per pair 5.50; Flour—Turkey, per pair 5.50; Flour—Geese, per pair 5.50; Flour—Grown, each 5.50; Flour—Hullab 5.50; Flour—Plas-Salmon (Spruce), per lb. 5.50; Flour—Cod, per lb. 5.50; Flour—Ood, per lb. 5.50; Flour—Smelts, per lb. 5.50; Flour—Fruits—Apples per lb. 5.50; Flour—Oranges (Australian) per doz. 5.50; Flour—do (Brazil) 5.50; Flour—do (Mexico) 5.50; Flour—Lemons (California) 5.50; Flour—do (Australian) 5.50; Flour—Pine Apples, apiece 5.50; Flour—Honeydew Melons, per doz. 5.50; Flour—Green corn, per doz. 5.50; Flour—Peas, per lb. 5.50; Flour—Pumpkins 5.50; Flour—Watermelons, each 5.50.

A Broom to Hermsman.—One bottle of English Spanish Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal of horses of hard, soft or calloused hooves, blood spavin, splints, curbs, swellings, stifles and sprains. G. H. H. Farmer, Marchman, Ont.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE. Observe the Signature. Lea & Perrins' SAUCE. On the Label of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. and UROUHART & CO.—MONTREAL.

RESPECT THE LAW.

We are sorry to find that some of the inhabitants of Victoria West were so ill-advised as to take the law into their own hands in the matter of the Craigflower Road dispute. It was a bad precedent. If people can settle their own disputes without the aid of law in one case they can in another—when they are in the wrong as well as when they are in the right. The public, if they have a right to the land, should have taken the proper legal steps to get their right of way. It would not have taken long to have had the matter settled according to law, and then it would have been settled permanently. The pulling down of fences has settled nothing. The matter remains just as it was before the barrier was removed. To those who are confident that the public have a right of way over the land it no doubt appeared unreasonable and wrong that they should have been deprived of it even temporarily, but it would have been best and safest in every way to have had a little patience and waited until their right had been confirmed in due course of law. It is by no means an uncommon thing for citizens to have to submit to what they believe to be injury and injustice until an appeal to a court of law gives them what they are legally entitled to. If every man who considers his wronged took the law into his own hands and attempted to get what he believed to be his own by physical force, violence would prevail and anarchy would reign. We are sure that the citizens of Victoria West, when they think the matter over, will see that the wiser and more becoming way to settle this road dispute is to appeal to the law to confirm them in their rights and peacefully to abide by its decision.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.

QUENSLERIE, VIA ASHCROFT, Sept. 26.—(Special)—Mr. D. Thompson, surveyor, went to bed at the Australian ranch at 9 o'clock on Monday night. About 11 o'clock a choking sound was heard and people went to his room and found him in a pool of blood. The suicide seemed to be the most cool thing ever heard of. He lay on the floor, put a basin under his neck and on his throat with a razor. He then threw the razor in the basin and as long as he had strength allowed the blood to run in the basin. Then he straightened out and laid his head on his arm, and was that way when found. An inquest was held and he was brought to Ashcroft, where he was buried at 4.30 to-day. Mr. McNaughton, reading the Church of England funeral service. There was a large funeral.

SUBSIDIZED MERCHANT CRUISERS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Admiralty are considering the scheme of manning subsidized merchant cruisers with officers and seamen of the Royal Naval Reserve. The scheme has already been referred to the Board of Trade and will be submitted to the various mercantile and marine boards. The details of the plan are not known, but it is understood that it is intended that crews of regular drill and discipline shall be engaged. Special contracts for vessels will be offered for the services of the steamers *Tatania*, *Majestic*, *Etruria*, *Umbria*, *Empress of India*, *Empress of China*, *Empress of Japan*, *Elmora*, *Australia*, *Victoria*, *Arctica* and *Albatross* to the number of twenty-six.

HUNTING DOWN THE MURDERER.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 26.—(Special)—The Chinese Benevolent Society of Vancouver have subscribed \$200 toward hunting down the murderer of the Chinese gardener on the Westminster road. They have had Chinese detectives on the still hunt, have discovered clues that have escaped the police boards. The details of the plan are not known, but it is understood that it is intended that crews of regular drill and discipline shall be engaged. Special contracts for vessels will be offered for the services of the steamers *Tatania*, *Majestic*, *Etruria*, *Umbria*, *Empress of India*, *Empress of China*, *Empress of Japan*, *Elmora*, *Australia*, *Victoria*, *Arctica* and *Albatross* to the number of twenty-six.

THE CITY MARKETS.

Eastern fruits have this week occupied a place in the market; but the supply thus far is not equal to the demand. The first lot of Concord grapes from the East was sold at 91 per basket and it is not thought that this price will change. Grocery men report bacon as scarce and its cost price so high that they actually lose money in handling it. Tomatoes are plentiful and such vegetables as celery, green corn, etc., are easily obtained.

CONSUL SHIMZU'S OPINION.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 26.—(Special)—Japanese Consul Shimizu after reading through something like a ton of letters and newspapers was asked by the COLONIST correspondent for the war situation in brief. He said: "There is no great engagement to report; the war does not seem to be going on. The Japanese are aggressive, China is on the defensive. Japan is making gigantic preparations and will soon be able to expose an invulnerable front. Then I shall have news for you. So far Japan has the better of the struggle."

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—(Special)—Representatives of the Canadian Bag Company are now in Ottawa on business connected with the recent late seizure. Experts from Dundee, the great jute centre in Scotland, have arrived and will give evidence on behalf of the company. They are now in Ottawa. Hon. Mr. Mercier is no better or worse to-day than he was yesterday. It was three o'clock this morning before he took any sleep, which was influenced by morphine. He was again awakened at nine o'clock.

FRUIT PESTS.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 25.—(Special)—Thos. Cunningham, inspector for the fourth district under the Horticultural act, has been inspecting imported fruit in this city during the last two days. As a result he has condemned 100 boxes of Oregon apples, because of their being infested with the larvae of the Codling moth. A letter under the provincial law, he has ordered this fruit to be sent back to the shipper.

THE KAISER'S WARNING.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The Ost Deutsch Zeitung says that the Emperor William, when bidding adieu to the burgomaster of Thorn, the other day, thanked him for the enthusiastic manner in which he had been received, and added: "What I have said to-day may well be borne in mind. I can also be very disagreeable."

U. S. AND BRAZIL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Department of State has received a formal notification from the Brazilian minister of the abrogation of the reciprocity arrangement existing between the United States and his country, to take effect July 1.

FROM THE SEA.

France Reported to Demand Redress of a Miss

The Japanese Korean Its Three Artil Terial Resig

Details of the severe yang and Yalu river when the Empress of In days ago. There was, of interest concerning war, and—the press con lifted on the 12th instat correspondents were hav well had the represent and American papers in their cause that they h upon the Japanese millic allow all duly accredited accompany the expeditio is expected that their fut be facilitated rather than in referring to the first battles "gained by the J yang, the Advertiser (Y "greatly afraid that they "decide." The Japanes cavalry. They may at drives the Chinese from Yalu river, but their mar these battles will be su attack from scattered r horse.

Besides the Russians a French are now demand sible factors in the Far E foreseen, their movement and pro-Japan. The (on the authority of its Fu that the French have Tusan, and await the ar When these come, the fleo Asia has reacted in plac demand redress for the missionary in Korea by Ch Little that is fresh or as to the movements of R mated that nearly 30,000 in Eastern Siberia, and the sixty-four heavy guns. T with the fact that Russi warships under sealed ord that the commander-in-chie he has been directed in that direction in reaso moment, as significant, diplomats express perfe the powers will not permit Korea—nor Japan.

An unconfirmed (and do telegraph received in the 4th; announce the rep that two French men-of-war fired on and sunk by Chinese neighborhood of Shanghai may wish special inces in this direction, in reaso moment, as significant, diplomats express perfe the powers will not permit Korea—nor Japan.

A gentleman who return Shanghai on the 26th inst, that the steamer of the Steamship Company have of their funnels and now fi Of much more interest to world is the news that the Shanghai have been in reaso the Teal intimating that if times to disregard the a pert men will be lande French and United States a Mr. Yamashiki, consul of the Jiji Shimo at Shimo his paper that though the ment had declared neutral war, the British-Atlantic equ in such a manner as indi China, and a great deal of criticism in Japan. In cons high officers of the squadro Korea have been released f An Mr. Gardner (acting General in General in place was to return to Amoy, his the arrival of Mr. Hilliar as Admiral Fremantle's to press next spring, this ma does, form the basis for the prophesy.

Some time ago the Es reported that the ministers for Russia and Germany held Chedco, about the 13th ters connected with the pr subjects of the three powers Yomuri and other Tokio pa that instead of the proteo tions, the subject in place ministers was an alliance of ers in connection with the w onars of their report are k but have not been allowed to be by the government of that o In regard to the Japanese ber, the Japanese press has one would expect. The gen that their result would be and beyond an occasional "the papers are constant to w talk." Rev. S. A. McCall, of Presbyterian mission, who i direct from Phonyng-yang, Chinese force there could things like the 40,000 regi would be, he thinks, a gre says that the Celestial arm dition to give battle when them at Phonyng-yang, he would be back on their ba that point for rest from res "Inhuman barbarity mark the Chinese army," he says. Tsoai, of Formosa, who offi Japanese heads, is not a safe savage depravity. At P Korea outlaws have been three Japanese heads tran grace the walls, while the their countrymen, nailed to the eyes of the Japanese who as Whang-ju."

The Yomuri and other pa the war prizes obtained at Solkwan and A-san are to a military exhibition at E public inspection. The pris banners, drums, flags, etc, captives) has been decid sayama, Ehime Prefecture, be confined in the regular exchange of prisoners, permu turn to their own country. A oidence, which strikes the J omen of success, is that after Fort Arishu by the Japan Japanese troops were lande Petang, just where the Japen thirty years ago.

The Korean government is in pling out the reform of good more as already mat in regard to the coinage, as at last, and in the fi of conclusion. They are in five of two copper coins of 1 and 1.5 cent nickel piece, and \$1 silver coin. The Japanese official Gues

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FROM THE SCENE OF WAR.

France Reported to Be Sending Force to Demand Redress for the Murder of a Missionary.

The Japanese-Korean Convention and Its Three Articles—Ministerial Resignations.

Details of the severe fighting at Phyo-yang and Yalu river had not reached Japan when the Empress of India left there eleven days ago. There was, however, much news of interest concerning the progress of the war, and the press censorship having been lifted on the 12th instant...

In referring to the first of the "decisive battles" gained by the Japanese at Phyo-yang, the Advertiser (Yokohama) says it is greatly afraid that they cannot be termed "decisive." The Japanese are too weak in cavalry. They may, and doubtless have, driven the Chinese from Phyo-yang and Yalu river, but their march northward after these battles will be subject to continual attack from scattered bodies of Chinese horse.

Besides the Russians and the English, the French are now demanding attention as possible factors in the Far East question. As far as the French are concerned, they are not Chinese and pro-Japanese. The Tokyo Asahi says (on the authority of its French correspondent) that the French have two men-of-war at Fusan, and await the arrival of five more.

When these come, the fleet of seven will be sent with a special ambassador to China, and it is expected that their future movements will be facilitated rather than hampered.

Little that is fresh or definite is known as to the movements of Russia. It is estimated that nearly 30,000 Russian troops are in Eastern Siberia, and they have with them sixty-four heavy guns. This in connection with the fact that Russia has sent eight warships under sealed orders to Korea, and that the commander-in-chief of Eastern Siberia has been directed to hold the troops in that district in readiness to march at any moment...

An unconfirmed (and doubtless unreliable) telegram received at Moji from Saeko on the 4th, announces the report current there that the French more interest in the commercial world is the news that the foreign consuls at Shanghai have at length addressed a note to the Tsaoi intimating that if that official continues to disregard the neutrality of the port, men will be landed from the British, French and U.S. gunboats.

Mr. Yamasaki, special correspondent of the Jiji Shimpo at Shimonoeki, telegraphs his paper that though the British government had declared neutrality in the present war, the British Asiatic Squadron had acted in such a manner as indirectly to assist China, and to most unfavorably criticize Japan. In consequence, certain high officers of the squadron and a consul in Korea have been released from their posts.

Some time ago the Eastern papers reported that the ministers for Great Britain, Russia and Germany held a meeting at Chefoo, about August 18, to discuss matters connected with the protection of the subjects of the three powers in China. The subject of their report are known as the Yomurti and other Tokio papers say that instead of the protection of their nationals, the subject really considered by the ministers was an alliance of the three powers in connection with the war.

In regard to the battles of early September, the Japanese press has less to say than one would expect. The general opinion was that their result would be as it has been, and beyond a few occasional remarks, the papers are content to wait for full details. Rev. S. A. Moffitt, of the American Presbyterian mission, who has just arrived direct from Phyo-yang, denies that the Chinese fence their backs on their heavy arms, and that the Japanese have been enabled to get a point for rest from repeated attacks.

The Yomurti and other papers report that the war prizes obtained at the battles of Selkwan and A-san are to be exhibited at a military exhibition at Kuda, Tokio, for public inspection. The prizes consist of war banners, drums, flags, etc. The Chinese captives it has been decided to send to Matsuyama, Ehime Prefecture, where they will be confined in the regular barracks until an exchange of prisoners permits of their return to their own country.

The Korean government is still engaged in plotting out its reform quilt. One very good move has already materialized, namely in regard to the coinage. The new coins are at last out, and in the first stages of circulation. They are in five denominations: two copper coins of 1 and 2 cent denomination, a 5 cent nickel piece, and a 20 cent and 50 cent silver coin.

The Japanese official Gazette of the 11th inst., contains the following convention concluded between Mr. Otori, Japanese minister to Seoul, and Mr. Kim-in-Shok, Korean minister for foreign affairs.

Article 1—The object in view of the present convention is to expel the Chinese troops beyond the frontiers of Korea; to place the affairs of Korea on a firm basis, and thereby to promote the common interests of Japan and Korea.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

Water in the Canadian Ship Canal—Ready for Navigation in a Month.

Formal Opening Shortly—The Event to Be Enthusiastically Celebrated.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 25.—(Special)—Water was let into the Canadian ship canal last night. Since then it has been filling at the rate of nine inches an hour. The water reached the lower levels to-night. The work is standing the test of the water well. Among the prominent persons present were Hon. John Haggart, minister of railways and canals, and J. H. Spencer, chief draughtsman. All that remains to be done to complete the work is to place the gates in position, install the machinery for the operation of them and remove the blocks in the upper and lower entrances of the canal. It is expected that the great enterprise will be ready for navigation within a month at the latest.

Winnipeg Warnings. WINNIPEG, Sept. 25.—(Special)—Lord and Lady Aberdeen are expected to reach here at 8:30 to-morrow evening by special train from St. Petersburg. They will be given a royal welcome here by citizens, and escorted by a torchlight procession of various societies and military from the station to Government House. On Thursday the Governor-General will be presented with an address of welcome.

W. A. Lesage, clerk in a general store at Dominion City, was accidentally shot dead yesterday. He was discovered by a lady, lying beside his buggy with his feet on the floor. He was wearing a red and white striped shirt and a pair of blue trousers. His clothes had been stained with blood. He was about 40 years of age, and had been in the store for some time.

ASKS THEIR INTENTIONS. Justin McCarthy Asks the Government What They Will Do With the Lords.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites in the House of Commons, has an article in the latest number of the New Review, in which he expresses surprise and regret that the government did not, before the close of the session, declare its attitude towards the House of Lords. The Irish people are not to blame, Mr. McCarthy says, for they are beginning to feel that the government has been deceiving them during the session.

NEW WESTMINSTER NEWS ITEMS. NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 25.—(Special)—Heavy rains are interfering with harvesting operations. Considerable grain is rotting, and much of it will be discarded if the rains continue.

ALSAEC-LORRAINE. LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Daily News, in an editorial leader, summarizes a series of letters received from its correspondent in Alsace-Lorraine, which provinces the writer has visited after a period of years.

TO PUT UP SUGAR. NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—President Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Company, has issued orders for closing half of the refineries at once. Next week the remainder will be shut down. This action is taken because of the large amount of refined sugar on hand, and also, it is said, because of the operation of the new tariff.

SPECIAL CABLES. LONDON, Sept. 25.—(Special cable)—Sir Donald Smith has purchased the Highland estate of Glenochy for £15,000. The shooting on the property is excellent.

BOMBS SEIZED. ROME, Sept. 25.—The police to-day seized two loaded bombs in a house in the district of Florence and arrested the maker of the bombs and his accomplices.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Dr. Selwyn of the Geological Survey to Be Superannuated—The Fair.

Sir John Thompson Not Likely to Go to England—The "Hansard."

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—It is currently reported that Dr. Selwyn, director of the geological survey, will be granted superannuation from January 1. Color is given to this report from the fact that the Doctor has already disposed of a portion of his household effects, and leaves for England next week on a three months' leave of absence.

THE PASSING OF THE SEAL. SEATTLE, Sept. 26.—Mr. J. Stanley Brown, of Washington City, formerly private secretary to Presidents Garfield and Arthur, who is at present in the service of the North American Commercial Company, and who moreover attended the sessions of the Sealing Commission in Paris, is at present here.

VANCOUVER'S ELECTRIC LIGHTING. VANCOUVER, Sept. 26.—(Special)—A mass meeting was held to-night at the market hall to discuss the advisability of raising \$100,000 for the purchase of an electric light plant by the city.

NORTHERN EXPLORATION. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Mrs. Peary, wife of the Arctic explorer, who arrived in Washington yesterday and is now at her mother's home, has corrected some impressions formed about the Peary expedition to-day.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION. NANAIMO, Sept. 26.—(Special)—The builders and contractors of this city are organizing a co-operative building society with a capital of \$500,000, in 500 shares of \$1,000 each.

FRASER RIVER SURVEY. NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 26.—(Special)—R. C. Lowery, C.E., and party have gone to Katz Landing to begin a survey of the Fraser river banks for the Dominion government. The work will extend from Katz to the mouth of the river, ninety miles, and occupy two years.

ATTITUDE OF THE IRISH. DUBLIN, Sept. 26.—Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., in a speech this evening, declared that unless Lord Rosebery defined the position of the government in regard to the House of Lords, it was perfectly clear that the coming recess of parliament would find the Irish party independent in the best sense of the word, and Lord Rosebery would soon cease to be Premier.

STEELE FIGHTING. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Yang Yu, the Chinese minister, has informed the Department of State that he has received an official dispatch from his government declaring that the two Japanese students apprehended some time ago in Shanghai had not been summarily beheaded but were still under arrest pending an investigation.

A Chinese Captain Beheaded for Cowardice During the Yalu Engagement. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Yang Yu, the Chinese minister, has informed the Department of State that he has received an official dispatch from his government declaring that the two Japanese students apprehended some time ago in Shanghai had not been summarily beheaded but were still under arrest pending an investigation.

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China Daily News on August 31 sent to the paper this dispatch: "Japanese troops attacked Port Arthur. The red pole was detached thither last night." The word "troops" in the News was editorially taken to mean that the attack had been made by land, and when the possibility of this was discussed it seemed to be generally recognized that such a thing was not only possible, but very probable.

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STEELE FIGHTING.

No Change in the Situation—Japan's War Minister to Take the Field.

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1894

A RADICAL CHANGE.

A great change was last year made in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Belgium. Manhood suffrage was then established. The constituency of the popular branch of the Legislature was increased tenfold. The electorate previous to the passage of the new law numbered only 200,000; manhood suffrage has caused it to be increased to 2,000,000. This was a sweeping change indeed. There is to be an election under the manhood suffrage law next month, and great changes are anticipated. Unfortunately religion is one of the principal elements of the politics of Belgium.

The politicians of Belgium are not divided into two great parties as they are in Great Britain and have been in Canada. They are separated into groups or factions of different degrees of numerical strength. The chief of these are the Clericals and the Liberals, but there are also Progressists and Radicals, the Socialists and a distinctive Labor party. In a Parliament composed of so many and such diverse elements it may happen that some one of them may by holding the balance of power attain an influence altogether disproportionate to its numbers. Then again, if the experience of France is to be taken as a criterion, a Government depending for its support on combinations of groups can never expect to be strong or to hold office for any length of time.

The Socialists and Radicals have held their Congress and drawn up their platform, which contains among its planks free universal education, separation of church and state, limitation of the laws of labor, a minimum rate of wages, universal suffrage and the referendum. The Liberals and Progressists have also united. They are bidding for the support of the Labor party, but their platform is far less radical than that of the Socialist alliance. The Clericals appear to be the Conservatives of Belgium. They are strongest in the rural districts, and it is predicted that they will be the victors in the coming contest.

The campaign in Belgium is regarded with interest by the people of all the neighboring countries. They are eager to see how manhood suffrage will work and to find which party is really the strongest in the country.

NO FREE TRADE IN IT.

It is not difficult to see that the talk about "free trade" that the Canadian Liberals are so fond of indulging in, in their mouths, really means nothing. They are not free traders, or anything like free traders. Their leader is right when he tells them they must not "think" of free trade.

The Liberals, according to their own admission, will have to depend mainly on customs duties for a revenue. They will have to raise twenty odd millions by means of such duties. Even if the import trade of Canada increases in a greater ratio than it has increased of late years, how are those twenty millions of duties to be raised under a free trade tariff? To call such a tariff a free trade tariff is a most egregious abuse of terms.

Every intelligent Canadian knows that there are charges on the revenue that are fixed. These cannot be diminished. Take them from the general revenue and the field for the operations of the public economist will be found to be a very narrow one indeed; and when the demands of the Liberals themselves are complied with it will have completely disappeared.

It is not to be expected that the Liberals, hungry as they are, will be satisfied with a niggardly Government. Thousands of them will think and say, "What is the good of having our friends in power if they will do nothing for their supporters?" They said this before and they will say it again, and Mr. Laurier and his friends will not have either the will or the power to deny the applications of their supporters for the expenditure of public money in their cities and districts. Instead of needing less money than is now at the disposal of the Government they will require more.

History has a trick of repeating itself. What was the history of the former Liberal administration? Did it keep its expenditure within its income? It did so for one year. It had a tariff for revenue which gave incidental protection to some industries, yet it was never after the first year able to make revenue and expenditure balance. Although it increased the taxes, deficit succeeded deficit, until the people were sick and tired of the era of deficits. Were the Liberals satisfied? They were not. Mr. Mackenzie was "besieged" by applicants whose demands he could not meet. The pressure that was brought to bear upon him by his own supporters was simply terrible, and very nearly crushed the life out of the good old man. How would Mr. Laurier act if he were in a similar situation? Would he stand to his guns as Mr. Mackenzie did? He greatly deceives his appearance if it is in him to resist his party as Mr. Mackenzie resisted.

Are we then not quite justified in saying that the Liberal party would not be satisfied with a less generous expenditure than that of the present Government? And where is the Liberal Government to get the money to satisfy what the Liberals will consider their reasonable requirements and at the same time inaugurate a policy of free trade? For it must not be forgotten that Mr. Laurier does not promise (or threaten) to substitute direct taxation for customs duties. He cannot afford to get a dollar less than is raised under the present tariff. He must have at least the present amount however the duties are imposed. The tariff must yield his government the twenty millions. Something, perhaps,

may be done by paring a duty here and adding to a duty there, but the amount that the people will have to pay must be the same or very nearly the same as it is now, or there will be a deficit, and the Liberal diallike an empty treasury quite as much as the Conservatives do. It is not easy to see that when Mr. Laurier says that he must for an indefinite time to come depend upon customs duties for a revenue, it is simply folly for him to talk, or to use his own word, to "think" about free trade.

If Mr. Laurier had honestly and plainly said that the national policy has proved a failure, and that he proposed, if the people should give him the power, to inaugurate a policy of free trade—to lower the duties on some imports and to take them entirely off others, and to make up the deficiency thus made in the revenues by the imposition of some form of direct taxation, he would get credit for his outspokenness and his frankness from even those who did not agree with him. In that case arguments in favor of free trade would be relevant and to the point. If he could convince the people that it would be better for them to deprive the industries of the country of the protection they are enjoying, and to consent to the imposition of direct taxes, he would, if he succeeded, get into power by fair means. But when he talks free trade, while in the same breath he tells his hearers that his Government must depend for support upon the revenue derived from customs duties, he is simply trying to delude them. A campaign conducted on such lines, no matter who conducts it, is a campaign of humbug.

A NEEDED ASSOCIATION.

The horrible lynchings of negroes in the Southern States have shocked humane persons in every civilized country. This is not to be wondered at, for anything more barbarous than some of those lynchings have been it is impossible to imagine. A colored lady has recently been in England giving the people there the particulars of the outrages inflicted on the negro race in that region by their white neighbors and fellow-citizens—we cannot write false-Christians. One of the results of her mission seems to have been the formation of an Anti-Lynch League, having for its active members some eminent men and women, among them the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Argyll, Sir John Lubbock, Justin McCarthy, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Lady Henry Somerset, and the Countess of Aberdeen. Several well-known American citizens have promised their hearty co-operation. Archbishop Ireland is prominent among these, and the names of Archbishop Janneaus, Carl Schurz, R. W. Gilder, Dr. John Hall, Bourke Cockran, and many others are mentioned.

Some Americans seem to regard it as an impertinence that British subjects should undertake a work of humanity in the United States where those against whose barbarity and injustice they protest are citizens of the Great Republic. These people do not themselves take a single step towards freeing the people of the United States from what they cannot but see is a deep reproach, but they are indignant when foreigners try to bring them to a sense of the barbarity of the outrages that their fellow citizens are committing, not merely against their own nation, but against civilization and humanity. The cruelties inflicted on colored men and women merely suspected of crimes, would be regarded as abominable if they took place in Central Africa and were committed by uncivilized heathens. It is not creditable to the American people that anti-lynch societies have not long since been formed in every State of the Union, and that the authorities in the Southern and other States have not been compelled by the force of public opinion to put down lynching with a strong hand. It is a most perverse kind of national pride which takes offence at the attempt of men and women of another nation, by moral and philanthropic means, to do away with practices which no person of even common humanity can think of without shuddering.

It appears that the Governors of some of the Southern States have expressed themselves adverse to the efforts of the members of the anti-lynch society to effect the greatly needed reform. Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, the man who is regarded as a temperance crank, is the only one of the Southern Governors who has promised the League his co-operation. We are not greatly surprised at the hostility displayed by the majority of the Southern Governors, for if they had done their duty as enforcers and upholders of the law faithfully and energetically, lynching would not have attained the dimensions to which it has grown. This and other practices which are a disgrace to the United States, and which have brought popular government into disrepute everywhere, owe their origin and their growth to the slackness and the want of moral courage, and perhaps physical courage, of Governors and others in authority.

LIGHTING BY CONTRACT.

The corporation of Toronto lately called for tenders to supply the city with electric lights. As many as 1,300 lights were needed. The price for each light per year under the contract then expiring was \$108 58. This rate for the 1,300 lights would make the cost of lighting the city \$141,000. The lowest tender put in the other day was \$74 82 per light per annum. The difference between the new rate and the old is surprising. The cost of lighting the city under the new tender will be about \$97,000, making a saving of \$44,000 a year in the item of lighting alone.

The data which this Toronto contract furnishes will enable the citizens of Victoria to form an intelligent opinion of what ought to be the cost of lighting their city. If they have to pay as much as \$75 a light of the same candle power as the Toronto lights they will be paying too much for the service. If they get the city lighted, after making a proper allowance for contractors' profits, for as they may congratulate themselves on having made a good bargain. The city ought to be able to do its own lighting cheaper than it can be done by contract. Contractors figure upon getting a handsome profit. If the profit of the Toronto contractors is say ten per cent, this city ought to get its lights, other things being equal, for \$67 34 a light per annum.

ORGANIZE.

We are much pleased to see that steps are being taken to organize a Liberal-Conservative Association in this city. Such an Association can be very useful in many ways. In fact, very little can be done in the way of strengthening a party and furthering its interests without organization.

The subject immediately to be considered by the Liberal-Conservative party in this city and elsewhere throughout the Province is the registering of the names of voters. This is a matter that must be carefully attended to, and it should be the business of the Association when it gets to work, which we hope will be soon, to see that the name of every Liberal-Conservative voter in the city, and in fact the whole Island, is on the list. No one knows when the general election is to take place, so it is only prudent to be prepared for it let it come off when it may. Liberal-Conservatives should always bear in mind that it is the best organized party which is most likely to succeed.

GOLD.

To THE EDITOR.—Notwithstanding your editorial of yesterday pointing out the increased annual output of gold, I fear "the people of the United States and elsewhere will still be almost frantic and will every where be exclaiming that gold is becoming too scarce."

The experience of history teaches us that these large outputs of gold are spasmodic, and that although rich gold fields are now and then discovered they become exhausted. Until quite recently the annual supply of gold has been decreasing for many years, while the demand has been enormously increased. Competent judges aver—and there is every reason to believe correctly—that nearly the whole of the annual output of gold is absorbed by the gold mines, and does not add to any appreciable extent to our stock of coin.

We must remember that one of the principal reasons that gold and silver are selected as media of exchange, or money, is that they possess the important property of approximate indestructibility. Therefore for many hundreds of years past the annual product of gold and silver coin has been added to the main stocks of those metals, until they have assumed enormous proportions. It was estimated that in the memorable monetary year 1873 the stock of gold coin in the world amounted to about \$700,000,000, and that the silver coin in the world amounted to about \$1,400,000,000. No person can pretend that at that period there was too much money in circulation; but on the contrary, the authorities assert that had there been many millions more it would have been greatly for the benefit of enterprise and commerce. But the increase of population and the increased demand for commodities, and the one-sided and largely augmented the demand for money in 1894 as compared with 1873, while on the other hand the demonetization of silver by most of the leading nations of the world has greatly reduced the supply. Therefore if there was not too much silver coin in the world in 1873 there must be an alarming shortage of money in 1894!

In 1873 we have seen that the amount of gold coin in the world was approximately \$700,000,000, and that the silver coin in the world was approximately \$1,400,000,000. It is not creditable to the American people that anti-lynch societies have not long since been formed in every State of the Union, and that the authorities in the Southern and other States have not been compelled by the force of public opinion to put down lynching with a strong hand. It is a most perverse kind of national pride which takes offence at the attempt of men and women of another nation, by moral and philanthropic means, to do away with practices which no person of even common humanity can think of without shuddering.

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Whether "Blind Tom," who last week entertained a large audience at the Victoria, is or is not the original negro pianist so-called, has furnished food for argument ever since the announcement of his coming was first published. "Blind Tom," said the one party; "his story of his death was incorrect," replied the other. Having seen and listened to the resurrected Tom, the people were no nearer a solution of the mystery than ever. "That's not Blind Tom," said the party; "he's too young, he's too light in color, and he's too young." "Do you suppose there are two negro pianists with styles so similar," replied the party of the second party; "and you're 'Blind Tom.'" And now appears a third faction on the scene, who while admitting that the pianist may be Tom, are willing to wage good money that he is not blind and therefore cannot be the original "Blind Tom," who really was a slighted negro. When the curtain was descending after the performance at the Victoria it struck half way, and the few in the audience who continued to glance back at the stage that moment, saw Tom also looking at the curtain very concerningly. On the train going to Nanaimo the following morning, he gave a very clever imitation of a man reading the daily paper, and in the days led those who observed his actions to believe that his blindness might be very much worse. The conclusion to be drawn from the evidence now before the public is that the pianist of Thursday evening is not "Blind Tom," though all will admit he is a clever entertainer and able musician.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

How Victoria Defeated Nanaimo on the Diamond—Exhibition Tag-of-War Arrangements.

Latimer Wins the Continuous Pool Match—Rugby Football Club to Reorganize.

When the Amities reached Nanaimo Saturday they were told that they would have to put in their finest work to "do" the Coal City Ball-tossers. The result of the game showed that the people's confidence was not misplaced as regards the strength and general skill of the new aspirants for honors on the diamond. The ground is, unfortunately, walled in by sky-scraping pines, it being next to impossible to gauge a ball until it has almost reached the field. However, this disadvantage was as much a handicap to the home team as the visitors, the former only having used the grounds a few times. The Amities were sent to bat first, and were disposed of easily. The Nanaimos, on the other hand, in their half of the opening inning got four tallies across the plate—the Amities, and in some ragged work; overthrows, passed balls and other errors fattening their opponents' score. The home team found running no difficulty in their second inning, the Amities being able to shake off their rattle. Both teams were kalamined in the third inning. In the fourth inning, the Victorians began to hit the ball with vengeance, doubles and triples affording the Nanaimos an opportunity of showing their springing qualities. The inning closed for five runs and put the visitors on even terms. Lenesty, unluckily, threw out his arm in this inning, necessitating some delay. Clark, the Nanaimo pitcher, kindly went to the club house and produced a lubricant, with which he massaged the ball Victorians' right arm. Lenesty quickly continued his good work, and managed during the remainder of the game to keep the Amities from being able to shake off their rattle. Both teams were kalamined in the third inning. In the fourth inning, the Victorians began to hit the ball with vengeance, doubles and triples affording the Nanaimos an opportunity of showing their springing qualities. The inning closed for five runs and put the visitors on even terms. 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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, September 28. BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Ald. Ledingham Claims the Resolution Recalling Sewer Work by Day Labor Illegal.

Important Amendment in Regard to Sewer Connections—Discussing the Water Commissioner.

All the members of the city council were present at the meeting last evening, with the single exception of Ald. Vigilina.

Harrison & Walkley asked for \$177, which they claim as balance of their Maclure sewer contract. Referred to the committee.

G. Mesher, who explained he had not sufficient notice to be present at the last council meeting to make his complaints against the poundkeeper, was granted an opportunity to attend the next meeting, of which due notice will be sent him.

W. J. MacDonald and F. B. Pemberton called attention to men cutting down shade trees on Foul Bay road. The communication was referred to the street committee to act.

Ald. Munn thought in this connection that steps should be taken to prevent people allowing trees in their gardens to overhang the sidewalk, to the public inconvenience.

C. E. Renout, secretary of the agricultural association, acknowledged receipt of the proceeds of the \$25,000 agricultural loan by law—\$24,491.83 now being in the hands of the council. The society however were by the by-law to have had the sum for which the debentures were sold and did not contemplate such a large sum would be deducted for advertising, etc. The debentures realized \$24,890, and the association considered that the whole amount should be used to pay the debts of the association. Referred to the finance committee for a report.

Joshua Davies, president of the Jubilee hospital, asked for the use of the city's infectious hospital laundry to disinfect clothing, and suggested the erection of a steam disinfectant and a laundry for the infectious diseases hospital grounds for the convenience of both hospitals. Laid on the table.

The City Engineer intimated that the DeComos application for an injunction against the city on account of the telephone poles had been decided in favor of the city. Filed.

The City Auditor reported that Vancouver city had not paid their proportion for the keep of lepers at Dorsey island for two quarters. A copy of the letter was ordered to be sent to the Vancouver authorities.

E. Mohan again called attention to his claim against the city for sewerage charges. Laid on the table.

J. F. Chandler asked that immediate consideration be given his claim to have the amount of water restored to the Colquitz stream from Elk lake, taken away when the 10th canal was laid. Received and filed.

The City Engineer estimated the cost of the extension of the Douglas street sewer to the North Ward school as follows: Excavation, \$5,500; pipe, \$1,500. Total, \$7,000.

The City Treasurer reported that the \$20,000 insurance on the exhibition building had expired, and asked for instructions. Referred to the finance committee to report.

Thomas Prees submitted plans for filters for the waterworks. Laid on the table.

Tenders for post holes were received from Conaghan & Mayo, David Van Stone, R. Scholesfield, John Gray, H. E. McDonald, William A. Burnett, A. J. E. Glover & Co., \$4,458.95; Roth, Mason & Co., \$4,709.45; D. McBeath and L. Peters, \$4,473.17; Elsworth & Smith, \$6,179.25; Geo. R. Snyder (figures not very distinct and will be investigated). One tender was received twenty-five minutes after the time and was ordered to be returned without opening.

Ald. Ledingham—We are proceeding illegally in this matter and are violating section 88. We passed a motion that at least a part of this work should be done by day work, and then Ald. Vigilina's resolution reminding that was passed last Tuesday. The last resolution was passed without the notice being posted for 24 hours beforehand as provided by section 88 of the city act. Why should an alderman obstruct the work? The city as a whole wanted to see this done by day work and the best interests of the city studied better by the council. No man could carry out work cheaper than our own commissioner. A contractor, if he came short in his contract was not careful to leave the street in good condition. In F. P. de la Cruz last winter they conceived the idea of cleaning the streets by day work, and it was found more satisfactory than upon the old contract plan. The money from day work would circulate better than the work would be done cheaper. (Applause from the audience.) It had been claimed that it was illegal to do the work by day work, but no one could point to any provision that demanded the work to be done by contract. He asked for ruling.

His WORSHIP—It is a very important matter and requires to be looked into. I will look into it as early as possible and let the council know.

Ald. BAKER, on a point of order, held that there was no notice given for the very motion in favor of day work that Ald. Ledingham was advocating.

His WORSHIP would look into both questions and the matter was therefore laid over.

Ald. HUMPHREY moved that the election for school trustees be held in the market building on the 30th instant. Carried.

Ald. HUMPHREY moved that J. L. Raymundo be appointed water commissioner. He had laid the salary blank so that the council could decide.

His WORSHIP here remarked that the clerk had informed him the notice had been tampered with on the bulletin board, some one penciling in \$3 as the salary to be paid.

Ald. DRYER spoke in support of the motion.

Ald. STYLES, though not for a moment rising on the auditor, thought it strange that he should be put in another position where he would be auditor of his own reports. He believed the water collector, Mr. Partridge, had been overlooked in the matter. He would fill the position well, and the alderman considering that a good officer should be supported, moved in amendment that Mr. Partridge be appointed.

Ald. HUMPHREY explained that as far as the auditor went, no money passed through the water commissioner's hands.

Ald. DRYER said that the auditor would do best, as the position required a man who would be at his office all the time. The collector could not, so if Mr. Partridge was appointed another collector would be needed.

Ald. LEDINGHAM took a similar view. Ald. BAKER believed Mr. Partridge

THE SPEAR IS POPULAR.

Seal Hunters Admit That It Possesses Numerous Advantages Over the Shotgun.

The "Triumph" is Top-Liner of the Fleet—Reported Wreck Off the Pribyloffs.

Now that the sealing fleet has begun to return from Behring sea, it is seen that the use of the spear instead of firearms has not made a failure by any means of the catch of fur seals. The disease of firearms has not made a failure by any means of the catch of fur seals. The disease of firearms has not made a failure by any means of the catch of fur seals.

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THE CITY.

REV. DR. CAMPBELL united in marriage last evening at the manse, 173 Pandora street, Mr. Campbell and Miss Christy A. McLeod, all of Seattle.

DECORATIONS of fruits, grain, vegetables, etc., in pretty profusion were displayed in the Victoria West Methodist church on Sunday, in keeping with the Harvest Home services of the day. In the morning the services were conducted by Rev. Solomon Cleaver, and in the evening by Rev. J. Turner, pastor of the church, both sermons being very appropriate in connection.

A WELL KNOWN Vancouver business man who has been spending some days here has narrowly managed to escape trouble owing to a bad habit he has fallen into of drawing checks on the Victoria banks, where unfortunately he has no account. He is so lucky as to have money on deposit in the City, and hence it is that no information has been laid against him.

THE funeral of the late George Smith took place from his son's residence, Victoria West, on Sunday afternoon, and at Calvary Baptist church where Rev. Thomas Bales delivered a most impressive address to a large number of sympathizing friends. The pallbearers were Captain J. G. Cox, William Turpel, John Clark, Captain D. Campbell, G. O. Martin, and John G. Walker. The remains were laid to rest in Ross Bay cemetery.

THE attention of the business community, now that the time for the registration of partnership draws near, is particularly directed to the law of last session in this behalf. Under part III, respecting the registration of general partnerships, section 67 reads: "The declaration shall in the case of firms formed after the coming into force of this act"—July 1—"be filed within three months next after the formation of the firm, and in the case of firms existing at the time of the coming into force of this act, within three months after the coming into force of the act."

ONE of the most interesting episodes in the history of Methodism in this province occurred Sunday afternoon, when a large audience, mostly children, nearly filled the Metropolitan Methodist church. It was a mass meeting of the Methodist Sunday school, the Victoria, representing more than one thousand boys and girls who attend these schools. Rev. Joseph Hall opened with prayer the meeting, which was essentially a song service by the children. Short addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Rev. S. Cleaver, Noah Shaker, Pearce, P.M., and Mr. E. A. Lewis, who occupied the chair.

THE COLONIST had received a copy of the "Canadian Number" of the Music Trade Review, 3 East 14th street, New York. It is a magnificent paper throughout, having a handsomely lithographed cover, the central figure of which is a girl canoeist. It is the first issue of any of the papers in the world to show the importance of the Canadian music trade industries. There are portraits of principal manufacturers who have made music trade history in Canada, and a number of historical articles relating to Quebec and Montreal give a literary tone to the publication.

EVERYTHING has an end—even the police court hearing of the Jackson fan case. In the case of the Jackson fan case, the accused, John White, was found guilty yesterday, sending the case to the higher court for trial, and fixing the bail at \$1,000, the accused \$500, and two sureties each of half this sum. A sealer named McCarry, summoned by Charles Minkler for a breach of the law, by law, did not appear; he will when the policeman, who may have warrants for his arrest, run across him. McCarry hired Mr. Minkler's hawk, and was driven to Parson's Bridge, where he remained three hours; he thought \$1.50 was ample remuneration for the service, and would give no more. Whiskey, oysters, drinks, p. session and supplying—made up the remainder of yesterday's list.

THE decoration committee, with Mr. Tullock in the chair, met at the city hall last evening. It was decided to decorate along Douglas street from the city hall to Fort, down Fort to Government, and along Government from the Bank of British Columbia to Pandora, and Yates street from Government to Douglas. Letters will be strong along, and it is expected that the citizens will put out bunting and banners and make the line of decorations as attractive as possible. A prize of \$25 will be given for the best decorated building, and a cup has been kindly presented by Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell for the best erected by any society, club or other organization. The general secretary, Mr. Bogue, was requested to communicate with the Lieut.-Governor and Hon. Justice Walker, requesting them to act in conjunction with Mr. T. J. Burnes as a committee to decide upon the merits of the various decorations.

REV. DR. BRUCE, of Manitoba College, preached to large and appreciative audiences in this city on Sunday last. In the morning he occupied the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and in the evening that of the First Presbyterian church. His subject was "The Christian's duty to his neighbor." He was full of practical advice for everyday life. He advised Christians not to stand shivering in the valley of indecision given in introspection mourning over their sins and their past life, but to look up and proceed to the stronghold on the mountain side, where they would find the fountain of all Christian life—Jesus Christ. There they would find their hopes realized, their faith strengthened and their horizon extended. From this vantage point their views would be broadened. The religion of Jesus Christ was a practical everyday religion, and did not consist in a mere selfish contemplation of our own failures and weaknesses, however necessary such an examination may be at times, but it consisted in an outgiving of life and help to others, and when Christians turn to the stronghold away from the valley, the views of the broader Christian activity which will present themselves, will compel them to forget the past and engage in the work of the Master, to their own present advantage and to the good of others. Working for the good of others develops the true Christian character. In the evening he took for his subject: Proverbs 23, 23, "Buy the truth and sell it not." He referred to the search for truth, that man has always been seeking. He defined truth to be the revelation that God has made of himself in nature, in conscience, in the Bible, and in the person of Jesus Christ. The preacher then showed the idea of the text to be that of exchange, that the effort or struggle and the false riches of this world must be exchanged by the truth. He exhorted Christians against selling the truth, and showed that to preserve it, they should keep the day of God to examine the Book of God, and to frequent the house of God, all these being useful means. The sermon was in every way a practical and useful one.

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The Colonist

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FASHIONS OLD AND NEW. Welcome Revival of the Sash—New Ribbon Cravat—Corsettes For Second Mourning.



IN THE LAST STAGES OF MOURNING. change in the arrangement of the sash. The former long loops are now short bows, with the long ends falling to the lower edge of the skirt.

A smart costume designed for a young widow in the last stages of mourning and described in the New York Sun is made of white silk muslin with the finest of black dots, a black lace application in a large bowknot design on the front of the skirt, a smaller one on the waist.

How to Remedy a Few Annoyances. To drive red ants out of an unboarded place in an earthen dish containing a pint of hot water have been poured.

Heart Disease Suffered in 20 Minutes. All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 20 minutes and quickly cured, by using Dr. J. C. Collis Brown's Cure.

THE SUMMER PICNIC.

A Menu That is Healthful, Tasty and Generally Acceptable to Young People. A party of young folk may go on for a picnic, and if no plans have been discussed are liable to find the baskets well supplied with cake and other sweet stuff, but with little substantial food.

Sandwiches, deviled eggs, meat or chicken, pickles, fruit, cake. Let two girls agree to make sandwiches for the whole party, which means about 50 thin slices of bread and butter for 30 people.

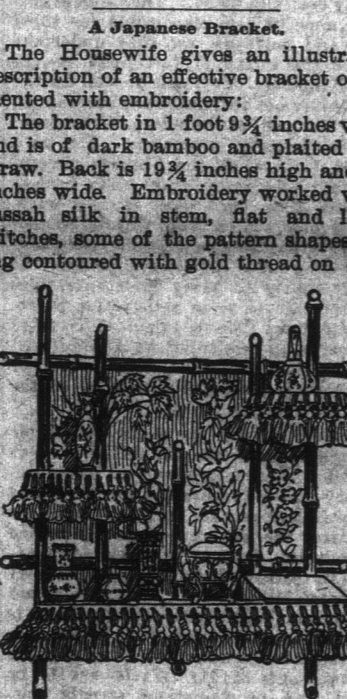
There never was any dainty food more easily misrepresented than the ham sandwich. Thick slices of bread or large biscuits spread with butter and slices of cold boiled ham laid between are acceptable food for hungry mouths, but these are not sandwiches, says The Householder, which makes these timely suggestions.

Deviled eggs are simply hard boiled eggs neatly cut in two after shells are removed, the yolks taken out and rubbed fine in a bowl, adding to the yolks of half a dozen half a teaspoonful of mustard, a large tablespoonful of cold ham, tongue or any minced cold meat, a tablespoonful of melted butter or olive oil and salt and pepper to taste.

Homemade Soap. First try out and strain the grease. This done, more than half the work is done. The directions for making the soap are on every can of potash. You can make hard soap very nice, white and hard. Here is the recipe: Hard soap—empty the contents of the can of potash into a kettle with a quart of cold water.

A Cheap Sponge Cake. Three eggs, 2 tablespoonfuls of water and a teaspoonful of sugar mix together. One and a half cups of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder and a pinch of salt, stirred in quickly. Season with a teaspoonful of vanilla or juice of half a lemon.

A Japanese Bracket. The Housewife gives an illustrated description of an effective bracket ornamented with embroidery. The bracket is 1 foot 9 1/2 inches wide and is of dark bamboo and plaited rice straw.



BRACKET WITH EMBROIDERY. per colored cloth. Leaves and stalks of three shades of olive green and brown; flowers, pink, light blue and yellow edged with gold thread. Pieces of this cardboard covered at the back with dark glassed calico is taken to mount embroidery and nailed to back of bracket.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATION.

Japan has Taken Her Place in the Front Rank of Nations. Another Battle at Hand—China Says Korea is Still Friendly to Her.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that seven thousand Chinese troops were landed from the transports during the naval battle at Yalu. The Chinese ships ran short of ammunition. Col. von Hanneken had ordered the Chinese ships to ram the Japanese vessels, when the latter drew off. The Chinese declare the Chin Yuen rammed and sank a Japanese ironclad during the fight, but this is denied by the Japanese.

The Chinese force on the Yalu river is estimated at 2,800. Many of these are raw levies, and are also badly armed. The loss of guns, rifles and ammunition at Pingyang has been estimated at 20,000. It is understood that a battle must be fought on the Yalu, and the Chinese are straining every nerve to retrieve the disaster at Pingyang.

The foreign consul at Shanghai, with the Portuguese consul at the head, communicated with the Talots in connection with the neutrality of the port, but as the Talots' reply was unsatisfactory they held a meeting. As a result of the meeting the following resolutions were sent to the consul: The action of the Talots of Shanghai is most unfair to the neutral port.

FREE TRADE FOR CANADA. From the New West. When visiting Winnipeg with the British Association, Sir Richard Temple, who declared himself to be an out-and-out free trader, although a Conservative in politics, expressed the opinion that owing to our peculiar position as regards the United States, a protective tariff is in some measure necessary and perhaps defensible.

The Times this morning publishes a leading article in which it says Japan has already commenced to take the flag of the world over that they must reckon with a new power in the East. A new state has taken her place in the front rank of nations, and her voice cannot be ignored.

With regard to an attack upon Moukden the Times issues a resolution to the effect that the fact that apart from its presumed sanctity it is a position of little military value. It is not the shortest or best route to Peking.

In the provincial police court yesterday, the trial of Captain Westerland, of the schooner O. D. Sand, for supplying the crew of his vessel with rum, was concluded. Convictions resulted in two of the cases, one for supplying Jim, and the other for supplying Charles. A fine of \$300 and \$500 costs was imposed in each case.

Do you know that a warm knife will cut bar soap without crumbling it? Heart Disease Suffered in 20 Minutes. All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 20 minutes and quickly cured, by using Dr. J. C. Collis Brown's Cure.

AS VIEWED FROM TOKIO.

Japanese Generals Promise to Free Korea of Chinese Soldiers in Two Short Months. Russian Troops Cross the Border—Japan's Delirious Military Enthusiasm Well Illustrated.

The New York World's special war correspondent in the Far East, Mr. James Creelman, writing from Tokio under date of the 8th instant, for forwarding by the steamer 'Victoria,' just arrived, says: 'Japan is in the wildest state of excitement as the time for the battle at Pnyong approaches.'

The island of Yantania, in Korea Bay, has been made a coaling station, whence the Japanese can keep constant watch upon the mouth of the Gulf of Pohill, near Japanese gunboats being stationed there.

The Emperor of China is completely under the influence of his former tutor and adviser. The British steamer, the Hamburg, loaded with large quantities of munitions of war, has safely arrived at New York, Sept. 25. The Herald's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent at Brussels: 'The eminent naval authority who writes under the nom de guerre of "Nauticus" is here, and I interviewed him for the Herald on the subject of the recent Chinese and Japanese encounter at the mouth of the Yalu. He expressed an absolute conviction that the Chinese had suffered as crushing a defeat as the French and Spaniards did at Trafalgar.'

It is said here that China has a poorly armed force of about 35,000 green flag or modern troops at Pnyong-yang, and is pouring in behind a horde of warriors with spears, bows and arrows and short swords.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLOROXYNE. This is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. It is equally true that the flag follows commerce, and if the Americans had undisputed possession of the Canadian markets, both as a buyer and seller, British connection would be worth five times as much as it is now.

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THE COUNT FESTIVUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—A rumor to the effect that Count Festinus de Tolna had died on one of the islands in the South Pacific arrived by the barkentine Tropic Bird yesterday. The Mariposa, left Apia, Samoa, about Aug. 16 last and shortly before the Count and Countess had been entertaining the residents of Samoa at luncheon and dinner parties.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The of Commerce gave a comp in the Whitehall rooms the Wm. L. Wilson, former Virginia in the U. S. Congress. Kays Rollist presided, and Ish and American guests among them being Hon. J. Secretary of agriculture, J. Strass, of New York; Patrick Collins; Henry B. D. Fremant, M.P., David A. Sir Courtney Boyle, member of the board of trade; W. Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce; President E. Riddensford; Chamber of many others. A toast to the proposing a toast to the gring shows in the selection of ments the country that the Great good had been done, judicious appointments as the Lowell, Phelps and Bayar was heartily cheered.

Following this was a toast to the United States, which was also heartily cheered. The speaker, Mr. Wilson, had a large party with which the paratire reform in the United States and Great Britain was a toast to the United States, which was also heartily cheered.

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THE AMERICAN.

Hon. W. L. Wilson, Existing Fiscal Secretary in L. quitted in L.

Speeches by Merchant Traders and the Event.

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2nd August, 1894. auto-wrjm

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VISIT TO BRITISH COLUMBIA. RUPTURED AND DEFORMED PEOPLE. CHAS. CLYDE, of 124 King Street, Toronto, will make his 5th annual visit to British Columbia.

NOTICE. Notion is hereby given that the undermentioned respective amounts will be paid as bounty for the head of every panther, wolf, or coyote killed in a settled district of the county on the certificate of a Justice of the Peace that such animal was killed in a settlement, and that the head was produced to and destroyed by him, namely:—