

BACK FROM BOUNDARY.

James D. Sward Tells of the Rich Mines There.

James D. Sward, the energetic and active agent of the Ingersoll-Serres...

CANADA'S NEW LOAN

Closing of the Subscriptions Invited by the Bank of Montreal—179 Individual Applicants.

Considered a Great Success in Bank Circles in View of Condition of Money Market.

London, Oct. 15.—Subscriptions to the new loan by the government of the Dominion of Canada, invited by the Bank of Montreal, amounting to £2,000,000 in 24 per cent. inscribed stock...

POULIOT RETIRES.

Mr. Poulriot to Contest Temiscouata in the Liberal Interest.

THE HUDSON BAY CO.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Write its History for London Publishers.

EXPERTS TO MEET

Professor Darcy Thomson Going to Washington in the Interests of Great Britain.

Editor W. T. Stead Tells of a Yankee Scheme to Destroy the Seals.

London, Oct. 15.—The British foreign office to-day intimated to United States Ambassador Hay that the meeting of sealing experts of Great Britain, Canada and the United States will occur as agreed upon by the Marquis of Salisbury.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Meeting of the Above Association in London—Progress of Its Affairs.

The Chairman Explains the Position and Prospects in Respect to Klondike Interests.

London, Sept. 28.—An extraordinary general meeting of the British Columbia Development Association, Limited, was held at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Place, to-day.

The chairman said: Gentlemen, the object of the meeting has been explained to you in the notices and accompanying circular sent to you. I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to explain to you the progress of the company's affairs since the last occasion on which I had the honor of addressing you, six months ago.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FROM THE CAPITAL

A Statement Showing Revenue and Expenditure for Quarter Ending September 30th.

Lieut.-Col. Bliss Seriously Injured—Mr. Tarte to Intercede on Behalf of Grenier.

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—A statement showing the revenue and expenditure for the quarter ending September 30th has been prepared by the finance department.

A Prominent U.S. Physician Praises Dr. Agnew's Ointment.

Dr. M. Barkman, Binghamton, N. Y., writes: "Sent me 12 dozen more of Dr. Agnew's Ointment. I prescribe large quantities of it. It is a great remedy for tetter, salit rheum, eczema, and all skin diseases, and also a cure for piles. Price, 35 cents a box."

ANOTHER NEGRO LYNCHED.

Terrible Result of Racial Troubles in Cleveland County, Ark.

DUTIES ON DIAMONDS.

A Ten Per Cent. Discriminating Duty Imposed by the United States.

SHOREY'S

RIGBY RAIN-PROOF Freize Ulsters In Olive Mix, Brown, Fawn, Claret and Oxford Grey; 51 to 54 inches long, with 6 inch collar, 5 pockets and throat tab, with "won't come-off" buttons, can be bought retail in every town and village for \$7.00.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS. Miners' Outfits A SPECIALTY. VICTORIA, B.C.

WANTED.

Men and Women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily for six days a week, and will be content with five dollars weekly, address NEW IDEAS CO., Medical Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Terrible Result of Racial Troubles in Cleveland County, Ark.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 15.—As a result of the racial troubles which began in Cleveland county on Aug. 23, when a riot occurred at a negro picnic near Kendall, in which several white men were killed, Tom Parker was lynched last night. This makes the third negro to meet a violent death as the result of the picnic raid.

DUTIES ON DIAMONDS.

A Ten Per Cent. Discriminating Duty Imposed by the United States.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

The Ontario Campaign—Henry Davidson Guilty of Murder. Tweed, Ont., Oct. 15.—The Opposition leader, Whitney, was here last night, and held a successful meeting. W. B. Northrup, J. V. Johnson, mayor of Belleville; Dr. Meacham, M.P.; and H. C. Corby, M.P., were among the principal speakers, besides Whitney.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

He Appeared Well When Receiving the Irish Pilgrims This Morning.

STRENGTH HAS RETURNED.

"My whole system was run down, I was so weak I could scarcely get up and to my work. I finally began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using five bottles I found that my strength had returned and that my appetite was better. I now feel as strong as ever." Mrs. Kelley, 9 Wellington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

WILL SPAIN YIELD

New York Herald Says Cuba Will Be Granted Independence.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

Non-Political Banquet to Mr. Blair at St. John, N.B.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

An Extra Grant of £1,500,000 to Provide 11,000 Additional Men.

HOOD'S PILLS

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists, 25c.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Proceedings at the First Business Session in Buffalo to-day.

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HON. J. H. TURNER AT ROSSLAND.

The premier has gone a-wooing. The fair maiden, Kootenay, has been a little coy and rather oblivious of the blandishments of her many quondam lovers. First, the Hon. Col. Baker, with stately courtesy, sought her favor, but was sent sadly away. Then the Hon. G. H. Martin, stout heart and bluff of mien, demanded a hearing and again the fair maiden refused his grace. Then the Hon. J. H. Turner presented himself. The soul of candor, the embodiment of wounded honor, the knight-errant pleaded his cause, but, alas! the lady's heart was obdurate. The colonel tried chivalrous flattery, the chief commissioner tried alternate coaxing and bullying; the premier, wiser than they, appealed to sympathy and promises. Still there is no success for either ambassador or principal, and the amative politicians are in despair. Perhaps the Hon. D. M. Elerts will go up and play his part. He might relate the story of the persecution of his foes, of his English tour, his Koksilah neglect, his betrayal of municipal popular control, and other little peccadilloes, and—ladies always have a secret love for a naughty man—Kootenay may yet yield to his enticements. Or the Hon. C. E. Pooley, of cricketing fame, might tell of his exploits. He would refrain from reference to his pro-Chinese legislation, would carefully conceal the discriminating tax upon miners, and the scandalous preference shown towards the coal barons in the mining royalties. Nor would it be wise for him to tell how he fought the people in the courts to rob them of their rights in the precious metals case, whilst he retained office as a minister of the crown, for Kootenay may not like it. Still his fine presence, his great ability in special pleadings, and his aristocratic bearing might help him to win the lady's hand and heart.

Meanwhile, the Hon. J. H. Turner holds the field against all and sundry. Through one of her citadels—Rossland—Kootenay will be wooed and won. Faint heart never won fair lady, and although the premier's heart lately must have gone down to his boots, yet he means to do his best. He can but lose, but "while there is life there is hope." He knows that if he falls at the next election, he falls, like Lucifer, never to rise again. So Rossland shall have a court house, if the next session of the legislature will grant it, a supreme court registrar to be appointed, more roads will be built, and—and—and—nothing else. Nevertheless, Rossland, dear, if there were no wicked Oppositionists, lots of things ought to be at once undertaken. The representation of Kootenay is an important subject, but, remember, I have promised nothing. Lots of things ought to be done, but I promise nothing. Still, my government's credit is very high, 103 in the English market, and, who knows, a little loan for our matrimonial project, my dear madame, would be very acceptable.

ROUGH ON THE WORLD.

Once or twice lately we have had occasion to refer to the extraordinary conduct of the Vancouver World, a newspaper which has since last Saturday, forfeited any claim it ever had to the confidence or the esteem of respectable people. That paper has been simply running amuck lately, lashing out with blind fury at friend and foe; its absurdities are the talk of the whole province. Its editorial columns have bubbled over of late with incoherent defiance and defamation of everything and everybody—a sad spectacle of impotent rage. Tried and convicted of treachery to its colleagues it has not attempted defence, but has resorted to indiscriminate abuse; and in a perfect Niagara of invective has sought to cover up its disgrace. The despairing ostrich thrusting its head into the desert sands! The World, eagerly clutching at anything that might serve to distract public attention from its infamy, has quoted from an article which appeared in the Times on Tuesday, entitled "A Canadian Aristocracy," and of course has endeavored to twist one of the statements therein to suit its own distorted views of things. We fear we tax our readers' patience beyond endurance in asking them to consider any of the World's delirious ravings, but we shall be brief. In our article we remarked that men possessing natural dignity of character and loftiness of mind cared nothing for titles or rank; that Canada does not want aristocracy; that the good opinion of Canada is more to be desired than titles; that Canadians reverse few names more than those of Gladstone, Bright and Cobden, who might have had anything they chose in the way of titles. If anybody cannot see that these things are facts as plain as the nose on his face, he must be a purblind Tory or be suffering from the same mental casuistry as the World. However, the World makes a clumsy endeavor to distort these plain facts into—what? An insult to Sir Wilfrid Laurier? This shows how serious the World's case has become. Now, the ludicrous position into which they, newspapers, have brought to their respective and declared it expedient to make after his accepted the knight-hood. Papers in the eastern provinces criticized his nobility in the matter, and he said in explanation that it was entirely in deference to the wish

of Her Majesty that he accepted. They had it all cut and dried for him; and it would have been churlish to refuse. The circumstances were such that refusal was practically impossible. And, again, Sir Wilfrid made it perfectly plain and clear in his statement that personally he did not desire any such distinction. So much for the World's great man's nest. If it may serve to enlighten the darkened intellect of the Vancouver paper we should also point out that there is a vast difference between hereditary titles and knight-hood. Hereditary titles for Canadians—the creation of a hereditary aristocracy—we object to particularly, and we think if the World will spend a little of its time in perusing the press of the eastern provinces and of Great Britain it will find statements there regarding titles, aristocracy and so forth that for strength and emphasis will make its eyebrows rise considerably. The trouble with the World is that what with living out in the woods and never seeing anything, and being subject to periodical fits of biliousness, it fairly loses command of its wits and fails to conversing to itself through its head-gear.

LO, THE POOR FOREIGNER.

We have had many queer charges hurled against us, but we were unaware that it was a sin, even in the eyes of a windy polemic, to be in possession of a copious vocabulary and a tolerable command of the English language. However, in reply to our charges against the Turner government the editor of the Colonist comes at us for using words which he indicates in his article have driven him to the dictionary. If there is one word in our article of yesterday that any man who has enjoyed the privilege of an education above that given in a hedge school does not understand, or is not familiar with, or can say is not sound, wholesome English, we should be pleased to have it pointed out. Of course the editor of the Colonist cannot be expected to have a thorough acquaintance with the English language seeing that he has lived so much in foreign countries and is of foreign extraction. No alien can hope to attain to easy familiarity with such a language as English. We can now clearly understand why it is that the Colonist uses one set of words and phrases with automatic monotony for every occasion or phase of life. That little cheap set of words is trotted out every lawful day and arranged and re-arranged like a child's picture books. We sympathize with the editor of the Colonist upon his somewhat restricted knowledge of English; it is apt to give him an inadequate notion of what a magnificent vehicle English really is for the expression of original ideas. No reader of the Colonist, however, even in his wildest nightmares would ever suspect him of having been guilty of an original idea. But, as we have hinted, desperate need must be the position of the Turner government when its chief organ can find nothing better to reply to the charges brought against it than a doleful ministry than a schoolboy scree about words. The Colonist will serve to read a little more and study works a little more erudite than "The Death of Cook Robin," and "The True History of the James Boys"; it will then come to learn that among educated people the vocabulary of the hursery and the dame school hardly suffices.

GREAT THINGS EXPECTED.

It is conceded by all close students of provincial politics that the session of the legislature now drawing on apace will be a memorable one in the history of British Columbia. It is not merely the fact that the Turner government have by their unaccountable blundering alienated the good-will of the vast majority of the people of this province, so that the ground upon which that combination of toy statesmen stand is miry and unstable beyond redemption, but the fact that questions of the highest importance to the province fall to be considered during the session of 1897-98. It goes without saying that the people of British Columbia do not want the "pretence hands" of the Turner administration pawing over matters of such moment. The signs are tolerably plentiful that the electors of the province have had more than a sufficiency of the statecraft purveyed by Mr. Turner and the self-seeking crew who have been running things here pretty much to suit themselves and their small but greedy clan of supporters. It is not by any means Machiavellian cunning in the manipulation of the public funds and lands and interests of the people that is wrong with the Turner government; as sheer stupidity and incapacity. If there are two ways of doing a thing; trust them to do it the wrong way. We are most willing to give praise to Mr. Turner and his party for anything they have done to advance the interests of the province; for anything that may be by the utmost stretch of a kindly imagination called great or good—but that praise is accumulating dust in stock; there has been no use for it. We have searched in vain for statements in the organs of that government which would show indubitably that the Turner administration had done something for which it might justly claim the commendation of the people. Statements innumerable we have seen of this character; but as the night shades before the rising sun so vanishes the veracity and coherence of their statements when the sunlight of critical examination was applied to them. Could

anything be more feeble than the attempts at defence put forward by the organs of the government? They too faithfully disclose by their rambling irrelevancy and endless digressions into matters perfectly extraneous to the subject in hand how difficult it is to hold a brief for the defence of a government whose guilt is so glaring that he who runs may read. It takes a clever artist to make sense out of nonsense. The Turner government has none of those clever artists in its entourage; a fatal omission; a most damaging deficiency. So, then, the province is about to face some of the biggest questions it ever had to look squarely in the eye. It will take brains, experience, courage, determination, to tackle those matters. Have the Turner government got these qualities? No. Have they got any one of them? No, again. Then what must be done with this obstacle to public progress that blocks the way with its supine bulk? Remove it; for it has richly earned everlasting rest as a government. With the people of the province it remains to say whether they wish matters of moment to be left to the tender mercies of a selfish, grasping oligarchy; or whether they desire a government composed of public-spirited men to take possession of the provincial ship of state and shape her course for the open sea, away from the reefs and shoals among which the luffers now on the bridge have brought her.

THE WORLD'S DEFENCE.

Whoever takes the trouble to read the Vancouver World's defence of its editor, who violated a pledge in publishing what purported to be a synopsis of the Liberal platform, will see that the charge is practically admitted, although under a cloud of words, and excuses, and subtleties, the unfortunate editor tries to evade responsibility for the dishonorable act. Here is an illustration: "The World reporter was instructed by Mr. McLagan to procure a copy of the platform as drafted by the committee. Copies of these were seen in the hands of some gentlemen, Robert McPherson being amongst the number who had one, and our local contemporary has acknowledged that its representative had one, but the World was not of those who were thus favored."

There were no "copies of the platform as drafted by the committee" in the hands of any person save the one in the hands of the secretary, Mr. McPherson did not have one. We have no wish to continue a discussion of this painful subject. The World representatives, in remaining silent in the convention, while an anti-Turner platform was being discussed, and unanimously adopted, were consenting parties thereto. In that they were traitors to Turner. They have since shown they can be traitors to the Liberals assembled, since they have broken their pledge to abstain from referring to the platform until it was completed by the executive committee, and they are now daily representing the convention and doing everything in their power to heap ridicule upon it. Neither Liberals nor Conservatives will honor a man or a newspaper that thus dishonors themselves.

Henry George's opponent for the majority of Greater New York, Mr. Van Wyck, is a man of enormous capacity. At a dinner given by the Home Club of New York recently he ate 23 large pieces of beefsteak, with all the "fixings," fluid and solid, that beefsteak requires. It was a competition of gourmands to see who could eat the most, in a given time, and Van Wyck won hands down. If New York is foolish enough to reject a man like that some dime museum will get a bonanza.

The British Empire is safe. Her Boissarism has arisen. That son of Belloona, Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., has offered the services of himself and the 45th Battalion for active service in the imperial army, and more especially to put down this annoying riot on the Indian frontier, that seems to be puzzling the legions of the regular army. Col. Sam Hughes is the distinguished warrior who runs the Lindsay, Ont., Warder. One of his most brilliant achievements in the field was a ten minutes' fierce engagement in the main street of Lindsay with an unworthy person named O'Leary, who had made the unmanly suggestion

THE HIGH SCHOOL

Trustees Decide to Fit Up Laboratory and Have Chemistry Taught.

Principal Paul Quotes Figures to Show the Success of His Former Pupils.

At the suggestion of Supt. Eaton the Victoria board of school trustees last evening decided to have chemistry practically taught in the High School. The boys' old gymnasium will be fitted up as a laboratory, the estimated cost being \$150. The teaching will be free, a small charge being made to cover breakage and to replenish the stock of chemicals. Mr. Eaton's report follows: To the Trustees of Victoria Schools: Ladies and Gentlemen—I intended to submit for your consideration at this meeting a comprehensive review of the work of the public schools based upon my daily observations during the past twenty months, but on further consideration I have thought best to confine myself mainly to a somewhat extended reference to the High School, contenting myself for the present with a single remark upon the common schools.

During the summer, the principals of these schools asked and obtained permission from the department to do away with the mid-year promotion examinations. This change seemed to render necessary a recast of the whole programme of studies for the primary grades up and a draft of such modifications has been carefully prepared by the principals. This draft they have submitted to me for such further revision as I may deem necessary in order to adapt it as completely as possible to existing conditions of the schools. Before completing my work on it, I shall avail myself of such suggestions as individual members of the board may have to offer on the more important changes proposed.

In reference to the High School, I wish in the first place to record my unqualified commendation of the very thorough and painstaking work done by each member of the staff of instructors. Their competency and fidelity leave nothing further to be desired at their hands in that regard. The pupils very generally share the enthusiasm of their teachers, and the order and general moral tone of the school are most admirable. The character of the instruction now given in languages, mathematics and other subjects in which apparatus other than books is not required is entirely satisfactory. How thoroughly and completely the work along these lines is done is established by the record of the pupils who have gone up for university matriculation, teachers' certificates and the preliminary law and medical and other examinations. The case of Miss McGregor, who this autumn was able not only to matriculate at McGill, but to anticipate a whole year of the college course, is in point.

THE WAR IN GUATEMALA.

The Revolutionists Are Very Far From Being Crushed. San Francisco, Oct. 18.—The Examiner says the report that Gen. Morales and Fuentes in Guatemala, have no foundation in fact, and that, so far from being driving into Mexico, they are still in the province of Matamoros with an army of 7,000 men. Leon del Castillo is now close to Guatemala and expects to enter the capital within a few days. The plan of the revolutionists is to act in concert and engage the divided forces of Barrios simultaneously.

New York, Oct. 18.—Several sharp notes and messages have been exchanged between Guatemala and Salvador. Salvador claims that her troops, who are the frontier, did not prevent the invasion of Guatemala. On the other hand Guatemala charges that Salvador is lending, if not material aid, direct co-operation to the frontiers of the latter.

Information has been received here that Gen. Toledo, President Barrios' chief of staff, has been wounded and taken prisoner by the revolutionists. Two thousand men under Sanchez arrived at Esquiata. They were sent east.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—A private letter received here to-day from Guatemala says that chaos reigns in the little republic and that all lines of business are stagnated by the revolution. Exchange is up to 180 and the coffee plantations are being deserted, and the berries rotting on the trees. The owners of the farms are in terror of assessments, and all the native proprietors have been mulcted in large sums for the purpose of entering into the war. According to the letter, they are all assessed by Barrios and then by the revolutionists. Both the government and the rebels are pressing the labors into the army wherever they find them, and the laborers are taking to the woods.

A GREAT SUCCESS

All London Press Comment on New Canadian Loan Very Favorable.

Result May Have a Stimulating Effect Upon the Colonial Government Securities.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—The following copy of a cablegram from Fielding to Mr. Courtney, minister of finance: London, Oct. 16.—All press on the new Canadian loan and the Globe describes it as a success. The Financial Post writes: "The Daily Mail says: 'The first colony to attempt 2 1/2 per cent, the result' have a stimulating effect upon colonial government securities. It is to be drawn from this, regard to the attraction of the loan is not to be made colonial securities trustee stocks patriotism of a colony is as in the case of Canada, as finances are so ably administered security practically ranks issues; nor is there any occasion for actual admission to the colonies. India's 2 1/2 per cent, full trustee securities, Canada's 2 1/2 per cent, which to be regarded as the pioneer borrowing on the part of have been thought worth 9 1/2 by the astute financier. Australian colonial government securities, which are doubtless the full force, and will know what to do if they wish to increase the confidence of the British investor."

Edward Langtry, Husband of the Beautiful Away in a Mad Honeymoon. London, Oct. 18.—Edward Langtry died last night in an asylum at Chester, to which he had been committed by a man having wandered in from the vicinity. It is supposed Langtry was suffering from the brain, due to fall gangway of the steamer travelled from Dublin to Liverpool.

A CONNECTICUT TALENT.

Servant Seized With Her Own Arms. Stanford, Conn., Oct. 16.—Edgar Sheppard, a servant in the employ of a grocer, was seized with mania shortly after he had armed himself with an ax and attempted to murder his mistress. She, however, escaped, and he was taken to the hospital. Mrs. Sheppard, it is believed, will die.

A NOTABLE BIRTH.

Christening of the Infant of Marlborough at St. James Palace. London, Oct. 16.—At St. James Palace, to-day, Edgar Sheppard, a servant in the employ of a grocer, was seized with mania shortly after he had armed himself with an ax and attempted to murder his mistress. She, however, escaped, and he was taken to the hospital. Mrs. Sheppard, it is believed, will die.

WINNIPEG WILDERNESS.

Mysterious Shooting—New Checking Bulletin. Winnipeg, Oct. 15.—A case of shooting occurred in the Queen's Hotel, receiving revolver in his trunk. He is still alive and any recollection of the shooting was discharged while in her trunk. Her husband, Mr. Rochester, N.Y., is supposed to be the perpetrator.

MR. RYERSON PERSISTS.

Against U. S. Gunboat Through Canadian Waters. Toronto, Ont., Oct. 15.—Ryerson, member of the legislature for the district of Toronto, has written a letter to a local paper in which he has requested permission be granted

Strong Nerves Hood's Sarsaparilla Because it is the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills aid digestion, cure...



Was there ever a woman in the wide world who did not yearn to be the mother of a bright, happy, healthy, laughing, rolling, kicking child? If there ever was such a woman, she was a bad one, and while there are many thoroughly bad men, there are very few thoroughly bad women. It was God's and Nature's intention that every woman should be the mother of healthy children, and that a womanly woman defeat this beneficent design by her ignorance and neglect. They suffer from weakness and disease in a womanly way, and take no measures, or the wrong measures, to remedy it. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure, speedy and permanent cure for all disorders of this description. It acts directly and only on the delicate and important organs that are the threshold of human life. It makes them strong, healthy, vigorous and virile. It heals ulceration, active inflammation, swollen ovaries and tubes and builds up the nerves. It banishes the trials of the period of impending maternity and makes baby's entry to the world easy and almost painless. It does away with the dangers of motherhood and shortens the period of suckling and lactation. It insures the little new-comer's health and beautiful supply of nourishment. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into happy, healthy wives and mothers. Thousands of women have testified to its marvellous efficacy. A dealer is not a physician, and has no right to suggest a substitute for the prescription of an eminent specialist like Dr. Pierce. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser sent for on request stamps to cover customs and mailing charges. Cloth binding 50 cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

than that of mere "heavers of wood and drawers of water" to imported active skill, there must be a substantial advance in the educational opportunities afforded them. Now, aside from their recognized intrinsic value as a means of intellectual training, the subjects of intellectual philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy and geology lie at the very foundation of an intelligent and effective prosecution of the business of agriculture; so, too, are mechanical drawing and so-called manual training fundamental to all the varied forms of mechanical skill. But these subjects, taught like history and grammar from books merely, are practically valueless. To serve their end they must be taught illustrative experimentation by the teacher or the pupil. The work must be done by each individual pupil with his own hand and brain, at an open table, in a laboratory or workshop, with simple but necessary implements at hand. It is, then, with the view of urging upon the board the importance of immediately enlarging the facilities for the adequate teaching of natural science subjects, and of scientific experimentation, that I am submitting these considerations. If they meet with your practical approval, I may hope at some other time to submit plans and estimates for the equipment of a natural training department, a reference to which I have here made simply to indicate what direction, as it seems to me, further extension of the facilities for a practical education should take. But this reference need not mean while, in any degree influence your decision upon the question of the exact nature of the extension asked for may be presented to you as explicitly and definitely as possible, Mr. Pincus, the science master, has prepared special laboratory outfit as would afford him suitable facilities for teaching chemistry in the only way in which any practical advantage can be had from the study. This estimate for the necessary apparatus is about \$150. The necessary accommodation can be furnished, as he suggests, by appropriating the boys' old gymnasium, which can be very well spared for the purpose.

The considerations which I have urged above are based chiefly upon a view of the conditions of industrial life which obtain in this new country, conditions which I believe should assuredly determine in large measure the character of the education to be given in its schools. I have, however, thought it worth while to inquire into the actual history of the Victoria High School in order to ascertain as far as possible what occupations are being recruited by the students trained therein. For this purpose I have asked the principal, Mr. Paul, for such statistical information as he could command that would throw light on this question, and also for an expression from him as to the desirability of a simple and inexpensive chemical laboratory. Fortunately the information at the principal's disposal covering the five years of his incumbency, is full and complete, and will, I am sure, prove interesting to the board. Among the enclosures covered by Mr. Paul's letter, which with your permission I will read, is a note upon the condition and needs of a science department, prepared by Mr. Pincus, which is also herewith submitted.

From these communications it appears that the Victoria High School is doing a most important work in providing teachers for the public schools of the province, and that the boys who have gone from the school into commercial life is relatively very large, the number preparing for university life comparatively small; and that, while the school has hitherto been able to accomplish but little in the way of preparing its pupils for what by way of distinction have been called industrial pursuits, Mr. Pincus's success with a few pupils and with meagre appliances is sufficient earnest of what he might do for larger classes with a suitably equipped laboratory. FRANK H. BAYTON. In a letter to Mr. Eaton, Principal Paul of the High School gave statistics as to the pupils who have passed through the school during the past five years. Sixty-six of these pupils obtained teachers' certificates last year, and teachers in the province who had been pupils of the High School between 1893 and 1897 earned in salaries \$20,240. Five pupils have gone to a university; eight have chosen law for a profession; one that of a civil service surveyor; and two have taken the civil service examinations. Everyone of the male pupils of the first division of the High School since 1892 is now employed and doing well, as shown by a note sent by Mr. Eaton, which he states that "although the school can claim no credit for all of this satisfactory list, I think it only fair to the boys themselves to show well."











THE SETTLERS' COAL CLAIMS

Continuation of the Evidence Before the Commission in Session at Nanaimo.

Interesting Points Brought Out in the Examination by Commissioner Rothwell and Mr. Pooley.

M. Bray, sworn—I am a government agent and assistant commissioner of lands and works. I was appointed in 1880. I am custodian of all records relating to land in the Nanaimo, Oyster, Bright, Cranberry, Douglas, Dunsmuir, Mountain, Wellington, Nanooosa, Gabriola, Texada and Newcastle Districts.

Mr. Bray here produced a number of applications. The first was an application for land made 29th January, 1878. In John Grandham case, nothing but a plan and notes of survey of lot 24 and 15, range VIII.

I have an informal application from John End for the lands claimed by L. Manson, being section 1, range VIII, and 60 acres, section 4, range II. This is not the land referred to by S. Bennie before the commission.

I have an informal application of S. Bennie for section 5, range II, and E. 60 acres, section 4, range II. This is not the land referred to by S. Bennie before the commission. Regarding the change of figures in this application, I don't know when they were made.

I have an informal application from Wm. Hodgson, dated Nov. 25, 1878, for 100 acres in section—15, range II, and western part of section 16, range II, received 25th November, 1878.

I have an informal application from James Craven, dated 3rd June, 1877, but this is not the land claimed by D. W. Cochran. I have another informal application for section 17 and west part of section 18, range II, dated 3rd July, 1878.

I have no informal letter of intended application from the Hon. McKimby conveyed to Geo. Taylor, dated July 7, 1877, section 14, range I.

Those produced are all the informal applications that I have for Cedar district prior to 1880. I have another informal application from Parker White for land.

I have one from W. York in Wellington district, dated 3rd August, 1878, addressed to Mr. Fawcett.

I have a letter of application from B. Mellado and Geoffrey Bishop, dated 15th December, 1878, for the land claimed before the commission by W. Morgan and W. J. Claus and Schambart, afterwards Mellado came to the office and transferred his right to Morgan and Davis.

These are all I have covering lands in Wellington district.

I have some regarding lands in Nanaimo district referring to the lands claimed before this commission. The foregoing are all the applications for land in the districts named that I have in my office, as having been received between the dates before named from 1873 to 18th December, 1880. There were no others when I assumed the duties of my office—other than those that I handed back to the owners of the land a few days ago.

On the 20th June, 1882, five parties came in and tendered me the money to pay for their land. I received a number of verbal applications. I made a memorandum. I have no list of those who made verbal applications. My reply to those who applied for land was that the lands were reserved for railway purposes. During the period referred to I did not receive any taxes for any of the land claimed before the commissioner.

I do not have the assessment rolls for any of the years before 1880. I don't know where they are. They should be in the provincial treasury office at Victoria. When the parties came before me in 1884 or following year to pre-empt their lands my instructions from a settler came in and asked them if they came under the provisions of that section, I either got them to read it themselves or read it to them, and asked them if they had resided upon their respective lands for one year prior to the

1st January, 1883. If they said yes, I took their application. If they did not, then under the provisions of said section 23, I told them to wait until after the 1st of June following, when I would take any and all applications. I have a list of all the squatters that came in during the period referred to, the dates they applied, and a description of the land they applied for. The list referred to is in the book called "Squatters' Applications for Island Railway Lands." It contains the names of all that came under section 23. The list named in the list did not ask me what they would receive under the grants. The section 23 only gives them the surface of the land that they applied for. The applications made to me during such period were the first formal applications made to me by the squatters for their respective lands. The applications for land under the act of 1873 were on different forms to the last applications. I have a list of all applications made by parties in the district prior to 1873. I have the actual applications. They were always on people's printed forms. Some may have written them out in accordance with that form, but I have looked, and I can't find any application that may have been written, but I can't find any at present, nor any applications that were made prior to 1873. In the event of any of the old squatters not coming before me, I have a number of informal applications, some of which might have come in and filed an application for the land. Fourteen days were given so as to give them the first chance to take up the land, but they would not have lost their land, but there might have been trouble when they made their application if in the meantime some one else had applied for their land. If some one other than a squatter had put in an application for the land within the 15 days would he had to inquire into the matter and find out if he would stand a chance of losing it. It would depend on the circumstances of the case. I knew of the application of Fred Throupe. He never made any application in 1874 for a pre-emption record, that was required after he had obtained the consent of the land commissioner to take up the land. If he had a letter from the chief commissioner in his pocket it would not follow that we would have anything about it. I can explain about his case. I have seen the letter from G. A. Walker, C. C. L. & W., of Nov. 20, 1872, but the forms of declaration are incomplete documents. Another paper shown to me in 1883 with letter of 29th Nov., 1872, was the regular application form for the land referred to in the letter made out by Landale, with a plot on the back as required by the act, and signed by Throupe. He said that he had kept it in his pocket since '72 thinking that it was his pre-emption record. I explained to him that it was only an application which he should have handed into this office, so as to get his record at that time. He was disappointed and asked me what he should do. I told him that I did not like to give advice, as he might blame me afterwards. I told him he had better see a lawyer or some of his friends. I explained to him that he had no record of the land and that it was Island Railway land. Shortly afterwards he came back and said he had decided upon what he would do. He would put in an application to record under the Island Railway Act. I explained to him that by doing that he was losing the coal right to his land. He advised him to go and see the late Robert Dunsmuir and the chief commissioner, and see if he could not get a record under the old form. I understood that it lay with the Island Railway Company to recognize the claim or not, as it did not make any difference with the provincial government. He said he would not go to that trouble and expense. That he was perfectly satisfied to let it go under the Island Railway Act. I told him he had better see a lawyer, as he did not think there was any coal there anyway, and that the surface right was good enough for him. Landale was a provincial land surveyor. He had nothing to do with any government office. I have the book of records for 1872. Throupe's name is not there.

By Mr. Pooley—The following persons made application for pre-emption records after the passing of the Island Railway Act, and under its provisions: Chas. Stewart, 15 May, 1884. Thos. Cassidy, 15 May, 1884. J. Grandham, 16 May, 1884. George Vipond, 26 May, 1884. A. Hamilton, 27 May, 1884. Jas. Peterson, 17 May, 1884. Agnes Frew, 31 May, 1884. S. Jones, 20 May, 1884. Andrew McKimby, 20 May, 1884. W. Hudson, 15 May, 1884. M. Wilkinson, 23 May, 1884. George Taylor did not come in as a squatter under Sec. 23, but he did apply on 30th May, 1884, under Sec. F of the act.

W. Jack, 15 May, 1884. George McGregor, 20 May, 1884. J. T. O'Brien and J. Fredrickson, 30 May, 1884. Sec. 4, Oyster district. E. M. W. 23 May, 1884. W. Morgan, 23 May, 1884. M. Halloran, 15 May, 1884. A. Fuller, 26 May, 1884. Chas. Bennie, 12 November, 1884, under provisions of Sub-sec. F. James East, 19 Mar., 1884. J. Blundell, 26 May, 1886. A. Butler got a pre-emption record April 11, 1885, under Sec. F. Butler abandoned this claim.

A. Kennedy, 15 May, 1884, under Sec. 23. J. Rickard, 21 May, 1884. E. Smithurst, 19 May, 1884. Ole Hansen and B. G. G. made application to the E. & N. Railway Co. M. Manley took out a record on May 5, 1885, under Sec. F, but he afterwards abandoned it as far as Sec. 12, Range II.

Joe Hoskin, 15 May, 1884. J. Bennie, 4 Dec., 1884, under Sub-sec. F. Parker White, 18 Mar., 1884. S. B. Hamilton, 29 Mar., 1884. E. Throupe, June 11, 1885, under Sub-sec. F. W. Richardson, 28 June, 1886, under Sub-sec. F. Claus and Schambart, it was abandoned and taken up under Sub-sec. F. on 4 April, 1887.

H. M. Austin, 21 July, 1884, under Sub-sec. F. Austin abandoned his record on July 30, 1885. W. H. Wall, 13 July, 1885, under Sub-sec. F. Ed. Pearson 16 May, 1884.

With reference to all the squatters just referred to they had no status under the provisions of said section 23, I told them to wait until after the 1st of June following, when I would take any and all applications. They were in no way recognized by the provincial government. They paid no taxes on the lands and were not assessed on them until after the records were issued. The government built no roads for them. I told them they were as trespassers on Crown land, that if they would have to build their own roads if they wanted any.

By the Commissioner—James Gordon received a pre-emption record, Range 3, Section 21, on 14 June, 1884, west of acres Sec. 22, under provisions of Sec. 23. I am not in a position to state positively that the names of the squatters who appeared before the commissioner other than those named in the list of names coming to my office in 1880. I have not got any assessment rolls prior to 1880, but I have the roll from that date to the time they got their records. I have a list of the names of the squatters in 1885. In 1885 they were first put on the roll. Throupe did not come in to make any record until after the 1st of June, so he came in with the general list of names which was put out in the long run they both got alike. Any way there are no differences in the form of application under Sec. 23 and those under Sub-sec. F. The same form is used. Before the 1st of June they came in under Section 23, and after that date they came under Sub-sec. F. I did not forward any of the records to the Dominion government. The records were made triplicate. The settlers got one, the other was forwarded to the department of lands and works at Victoria, and the third was kept in my office for record and reference. The copy of the original was given to the settler by the province upon an informal application similar to one of those I have produced. They could not have got a grant on that application even before 1878, for then the settlers would have to have a certificate of purchase before they could get a grant from the province, according to the act in force in those days. At that time they were very particular. If a man lost his certificate of record or purchase he would have to support it with an affidavit, and the certificate of the commissioner for a district in which the land was situated.

This completes the evidence before the commission at Nanaimo, but it is probable sessions will be held at Victoria to enable claimants in the southern portion of the railway to be heard, and also give the counsel an opportunity to present their respective cases, which, we understand, will be submitted in writing.

POINTS TO MURDER. The Examination of the Flesh Seal From Quatsino Strengthens the Murder Theory.

Dr. G. Kirker, R.N., of the Royal Dockyard Hospital, Esquimalt, has reported to Supt. Hussey of the provincial police on the piece of flesh which was submitted to him for examination, and which he has pronounced to be the flesh of a human being. He made a complete examination of the flesh, and reports that he believes it to be human flesh. It is a small piece, apparently from the breast, the shape of a small triangle, and the sides smooth, and even as if cut with a knife. This, with the other evidence in support of the theory that the missing Indian, Ne-Cay, had been murdered, has caused the provincial police to commence an investigation into the murder of the flesh, and reports that he believes it to be human flesh. It is a small piece, apparently from the breast, the shape of a small triangle, and the sides smooth, and even as if cut with a knife. This, with the other evidence in support of the theory that the missing Indian, Ne-Cay, had been murdered, has caused the provincial police to commence an investigation into the murder of the flesh, and reports that he believes it to be human flesh.

As matters stand at present, Ne-Cay, a Quatsino Indian, disappeared and his father took up the search for him. In searching he discovered at the point where his son was last seen every indication of a struggle and found a club, some chips and leaves, and a small piece of wood. There were also indications that a body had been dragged to the sea from the spot where the marks of a struggle were found, and after a search around here, the father discovered the piece of flesh, which Dr. Kirker has just examined, and which he says is the flesh of a human being. Suspicion fell on Luey because he was seen coming from the spot where the skull was supposed to have taken place and he once he was known to be very jealous of Ne-Cay.

The club, leaves and chips are now being examined by Dr. Kirker. Mr. J. A. Hall, of the Chemical Works, has already examined the articles, but his report not being definite enough Supt. Hussey is having another test made by Dr. Kirker. From a casual examination yesterday Dr. Kirker said he believed the red stains on the articles to be blood stains.

Constables McKenna and Murray leave on the Tees for Port Rupert to-morrow evening and cross the island to Quatsino to investigate the supposed murder.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham of Gaurs Mills, La., has to say on the subject. He writes: "I have suffered from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war, and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure, and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera, morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take, and never fails to effect a cure. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria and Vancouver.

The Vancouver Building Society will hold a drawing for their ninety-ninth annual appropriation on the evening of the 22nd inst.

To get relief from biliousness, indigestion, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, use Chamberlain's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

Ask your grocer for Chamberlain's Little Liver Pills. For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best.

THE LANG CASE.

Conclusion of the Case Before Mr. Justice McColl and a Special Jury at Vancouver.

An Exhaustive Address By His Lordship—Waiting for the Fall Court.

As stated in yesterday's issue, the jury in the case of Mrs. Lang vs. the city of Victoria awarded \$22,500, less the \$2,500 insurance.

Mr. Justice McColl, in summing up, said: The case is brought by Mrs. Lang, on behalf of herself and her children for damages sustained by the loss of the support, which, of course, they formerly had from the husband and father, who was killed in the unfortunate accident referred to during the progress of the case. You will remember, gentlemen, that this is an action merely for the pecuniary loss sustained. You are not to give damages by way of punishment or for sentimental reasons, and when you remember that the real defendants in this case are the ratepayers of the city of Victoria, who, of course, it is not suggested actively participated in the negligence or the omissions which brought about the disaster—you will hardly be tempted to exceed the limits which the law prescribes upon which these damages alone can properly be awarded. In the way in which the evidence has been put in—it is, to a large extent, evidence simply given before in the case of Patterson against the same defendants—it is necessary for me to exclude the reference to the former case, because of this evidence going in this way, yet you should not allow yourselves to be influenced by any conclusion which the jury in that case may have arrived at upon any of the questions which will be left to you, and which will be the same as were left in that case. Your duty is to make up your minds for yourselves. Another point which I wish to impress upon you very strongly, and I hope you will pay great attention to it, is that you ought to arrive at a clear conclusion upon each question. It is very dangerous, especially in a matter of this kind, to compromise upon one question, because one may think a particular answer to that question is not material, in the case of the answer to a former question. The only way is to answer each particular question as if that was the only one before you.

THE QUESTIONS OF LAW. You have heard much from counsel on both sides, as to the law applicable to this case, and you have been told by them to expect to be directed by me with reference to the law. But both counsel have agreed in stating to you as law that the plaintiff is to be bound by the defendant's plea, and that the defendant is not liable in law, whatever moral responsibility may attach to anyone for the death of the deceased, unless you find upon the evidence that the defendants have been so guilty of negligence, either in regard to the changes admitted to have been made by the tramway company by arrangement with the defendants, or in connection with the boring, alleged to have been done in the beam, the breaking of which as having been contributed to by the defendants in this way is claimed for the plaintiff to have been the proximate cause of the death of the plaintiff's son. I cannot say that in my opinion this is either an accurate or a complete statement of the law relating to the parties, I do not think it is for me to differ from you as to a question of law, which they are so happily, if to me somewhat unexpectedly, united.

If the case was to be left to you generally, that is, to find simply for the defendants or for the plaintiffs, it would be necessary to direct you fully as to the law, and it would be my duty to give you my own opinion on it, although counsel could not, of course, complain if I were content to let it remain as they have laid it. But in the way in which the case is to be submitted to you, because of some uncertainty which unfortunately exists as to what the law affecting it really is, that is, by putting in the questions before you, and in the facts, it would be for me to trouble you with any statement of the law, which can only be useful in the circumstances of coming from the counsel, and in spite of full benedictions from the counsel as to the respective positions of the parties upon the facts. I shall therefore say nothing more with regard to the law than that the parties will be directed by me on the motion for judgment or in appeal of any principle of law which may be found to apply to this case, whether to an advantage on the one side or the other, and that you need not concern yourselves further with the law. The most fitting way will be for me to read out each question to you, and then briefly state to you what the material facts are. I do not propose to offer any opinion.

Question 1 is: Did the corporation after the extension of the city limits control and manage the bridge as if owner thereof? There is very little doubt that the city acted as if they did control the bridge. The bridge was brought into the city limits in 1880, and the city acted in reference to it in exactly the same way as they did with other bridges, so far as the question of ownership was concerned. At one time they stopped traffic over the bridge while repairs were being made (that was in 1892), without consulting anybody, or anyone, setting up the plea that they had no power to do so. There is no doubt what your answer will be to that question.

Question 2: Was the bridge as constructed of iron, steel, or any other material by the tramway company for the use in which it was used, up to the time of the accident? That is common ground. One thing in which both parties are agreed is that the bridge was not adapted for traffic upon it, and that when it was built there was no tramway traffic in Victoria at all, and as counsel on both sides have said, it was never intended to be used for such traffic.

Question 3: Was the object of the corporation by agreement with the tramway company? I may as well tell you that there can be no doubt that the city had such an interest in this bridge, as being a portion of the highway, that if they had exercised the power of stopping improv-

er use such as this was, they could have done so. They could have forbidden the tramway company from running cars of such weight over it, and if the company persisted, they could have got an injunction. He then referred to the arrangement between the city and the tramway company, by which the latter put in stringers in 1892, and after that the city removed the bar which they had put up, and allowed the company to use the bridge again. There could not be the least doubt as to the jury's answer to this question.

Question 4 was: Had the corporation knowledge of the insufficient strength of the bridge in time to have prevented such use by the company before the accident? West's letter in 1881, and Wilnot's report, which was made in 1881, would enable the jury to reply.

Question 5 was: Would the corporation, if exercising ordinary care, have become aware of the actual condition of the bridge in time to have prevented such use by the company before the accident? If they had taken reasonable steps to have the bridge examined, they must have known the actual condition, and that any such repairs as they were making were wholly inadequate to remove the danger which did exist by the use of the bridge by the company, with cars weighing 10 tons.

Question 6 was: Did the corporation, before permitting tram cars to pass over the bridge, make sufficient enquiry to see whether it was sufficiently strong enough for safe use for that purpose? That was easily answered.

Question 7 was: Could such knowledge have been easily acquired by the corporation? All they had to do was to go to James Bay, or any bridge engineer of ordinary capacity could have told them.

Question 8 was: Had the corporation, at the time of the accident, suffered the bridge to fall into such a dangerous condition as to have become dangerous for such use by the company? There was no serious contest about that question, and the answer would give no trouble.

THE REAL CONTEST. The other questions, went on His Lordship, are those about which the real contest is taking place between the parties, and it will be necessary for me to refer to evidence bearing on them.

Question 9 was: Did the changes made in the bridge by the corporation, and under an arrangement with the tramway company, materially reduce the strength of the bridge to support the tram cars passing over it? His Lordship read evidence bearing on the stringers and change of flooring to assist the jury in their reply.

Question 10 was: Was a hole bored by Cox, the city carpenter, in beam No. 3, as described by him? This, said His Lordship, was the most serious question of all. It had been said, on both sides, I won't say where, but I will say so that, except the answer to this question is favorable, the plaintiff cannot succeed. After a long examination of a witness, more especially when he is perhaps more than the average intelligence, it will be necessary for me, afterwards to pick out, on one side or the other, particular passages in the evidence to make it seem very contradictory. I have acceded to the request of counsel to read to you the portions of evidence, but you, gentlemen of the jury, must look at the evidence as a whole, not in pieces. I do not know that Mr. Cox's character is impugned; I would not like to put it that far. In Wilnot's examination, in his examination in the other action, which is in evidence before you, when questioned as to Cox's character, says that Cox bears a good character, and when Mr. Wilnot is asked if he believes Cox would be guilty of perjury, he at once says "No." I do not think that Cox had any interest in misstating anything, or that he is interested to the extent of a copper in the result of this action. There is nothing extraordinary in Mr. Cox's account of the duties he had to perform. Mr. Cox was not a bridge engineer. He apparently had the duty of going about streets and sidewalks which extended over 100 miles, and reporting periodically to the council as to their appearance. I confess I was somewhat astonished at the great attention that was given to this matter on both sides. You will observe that Mr. Wilnot, when he wanted any particular evidence, gave no indication for it. If Cox was such a hopeless idiot as Mr. Taylor tried to make out, it may be said that the city was guilty of the grossest negligence in employing such a man for a very long time, but Cox has departed from the city, and the members distinctly boring the beam No. 3, and you must take his evidence as a whole, and not particular portions of it. It will be for you to say whether you believe in the evidence of Mr. Cox's credit was seriously shaken as regards the one point you have to consider, namely, was that beam bored or not? Wilnot understood the boring had taken place.

Question 11 is: Did the boring of such hole cause the beam to become rotten? That is not seriously discredited, said His Lordship.

Question 12 is: What was the immediate cause of the accident? The plaintiff says it was the rotting of beam No. 3, caused by the borings. I do not agree with Mr. Macdonnell on a point of law, that if that is not so declared by you, the plaintiff cannot recover.

The last matter, said His Lordship, is that of damages. What you are at the amount, you must deduct \$2,500, the amount of the insurance; then you will be good enough to apportion the amount—so much to Mrs. Lang and so much to each of the children. I am sorry, gentlemen, that this has been so tedious a trial, was almost the concluding remark of a summing up that lasted one hour and a half.

A juror asked his lordship a question which he referred to the law. Mr. Justice McColl: Gentlemen, do not trouble yourselves about the law. You heard counsel say that this matter is going to the jury council in England. You have nothing to do with the law.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, while Mr. Cassidy took formal objections to several parts of his lordship's charge. One of two pills make Mr. Cassidy's charge. His lordship ought, he said, to have explained the law as to negligence to the jury, and to have mentioned the way in which Cox plugged that hole good and tight.

Mr. Justice McColl declined to charge the jury differently on these and other matters raised by Mr. Cassidy. Some talk has been done on the question of a motion for non-suit before judgment was delivered. Mr. Justice McColl said he should not give judgment until after the decision of the full court was known on the former cases.

VERDICT AND DAMAGES. The jury returned into court at five minutes past four, having agreed upon their verdict. For convenience sake the questions already given above are again printed with the answers following, so that anyone may see at a glance, without reading the judge's summing up, what the verdict was: 1. Q.—Did the corporation, after the extension of the city limits, control and manage the bridge as if owner thereof? A.—Yes. 2. Q.—Was the bridge as constructed of sufficient strength for safe use by the tramway company, in the way in which it was used up to the time of the accident? A.—No. 3. Q.—Was such use by the company by agreement with the corporation? A.—Yes. 4. Q.—Had the corporation knowledge of the insufficient strength of the bridge in time to have prevented such use by the company before the accident? A.—Yes. 5. Q.—Would the corporation, if exercising ordinary care, have become aware of the actual condition of the bridge in time to have prevented such use by the company before the accident? A.—Yes. 6. Q.—Did the corporation, before permitting tramcars to pass over the bridge, make any enquiry whether it was of sufficient strength for safe use for that purpose? A.—No. 7. Q.—Could such knowledge have been easily acquired by the corporation? A.—Yes. 8. Q.—Had the corporation, at the time of the accident, suffered the bridge to fall into such a dangerous condition as to have become dangerous for such use by the company? A.—Yes. 9. Q.—Did the changes made in the bridge by the corporation, and under an arrangement with it by the company, materially reduce the strength of the bridge to support a tramcar passing over it? A.—Yes. 10. Q.—Was a hole bored by Cox, the city carpenter, in beam No. 3, as described by him? A.—Yes. 11. Q.—Did the boring of such hole cause the beam to become rotten? A.—It materially assisted. 12. Q.—What was the immediate cause of the accident? A.—The breaking of floor beam No. 3. The total damages awarded were \$22,500, less insurance, \$2,500; balance, \$20,000; divided as follows: Mrs. Lang, \$7,500; Jennie, the daughter, \$2,500; John, \$2,500; Thomas, \$2,500; William, \$2,500; Robert, \$2,500. These boys and girls are all under seven years of age. The jury was asked to give judgment as to the amount of damages, and judgment was reserved. Mr. Justice McColl says: If the full court uphold my judgment in the other case, of course judgment will go in this otherwise it may not. I will let you know.

Confusion as to the choice of a blood-purifier is unnecessary. There is but one best Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1889, being the only blood purifier to be placed on exhibition.

KOOTENAY'S EXPORTS. During the past month there was entered at the port of Nelson for export one and a half of the value of \$188,194, more than half of which was smelter product from the Trail and Hall Mines smelter. A new feature of the exports for the week was an entry of 733 ounces of gold bullion from the Trail smelter valued at \$12,341. This week's exports bring the total value for the year up to \$6,250,710. The returns from the output of Revelstoke for the month of September have also been received, which shows that during the month 674 tons of Slocan ore valued at \$96,492 were exported via Revelstoke. These figures added to the returns of the port of Nelson show that during the month of September the mines and smelters of Southern Kootenay exported one and a half of the value of \$10,717. This established the past month as the banner month in the history of Southern Kootenay, but this record will be exceeded by each of the three remaining months of the current year, and the total output of 1897 may safely be estimated at \$8,500,000 mark.—Tribune.

GARTERS' LITTLE LIVER PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick headache and relieves all the troubles that result from a bilious state of the system, such as Distress, Nausea, Dizziness, and Indigestion. Pain in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable effect has been shown in curing

those who would be almost useless to themselves if they were not cured from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end there, and many cases try these pills, find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all, sick head

is the base of so many ills that there is where it is our gross body, but our pills cure it while others do not. GARTERS' LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make them up. They are strictly pure, and do not grip or irritate. Their gentle action pleases all who use them. In vain do you consult a doctor. Sick headache is cured by taking GARTERS' LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

SEE THAT THE AC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. It is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria. See that you get G.A.S.T.-O.R.E.A. Castoria is a fresh sign.

addy Buy Me Bow-Wow. Dogs and Dog Shows, Beautiful Little Doodles and Big Beanties. All Dairings can't make as much noise, but we want to be heard. WE CAN BARK, but DON'T BITE. We have in FRESH this season's English Peels and Valencina Raisins. Real Sugar for Cakes. Those two large tins of Sardines for 25 cents are favorites.

are the Klondike Outfitters. Established 1874. Kelly, Douglas & Co.—Best four loaves of bread, home made, ten pound box tea, Jas. Mackenzie's Scotch Whisky, the table, Brackman & Ker—Best 100 pounds mill-oats, one sack rolled oats, H. M. Tiffin. Dalton & Co.—Best pair fowls, one sack feed. Fred Allen—Best hay in bale, one barrel run, Jas. Bothwell. W. Shaw—Port best one-year old roaster, one set new shoes, Duncan Macdonald. Dickson & Brown—Best wheat, one sack. Ed. Allen—Best berries, one sack. Ed. Allen—Best flour, H. M. Tiffin. News-Advertiser—Heaviest pumpkin. News-Advertiser, one year, George Young. News-Advertiser—Best pair geese. News-Advertiser, one year, W. B. Patterson.

Dixie H. Ross & Co. Kelly, Douglas & Co.—Best four loaves of bread, home made, ten pound box tea, Jas. Mackenzie's Scotch Whisky, the table, Brackman & Ker—Best 100 pounds mill-oats, one sack rolled oats, H. M. Tiffin. Dalton & Co.—Best pair fowls, one sack feed. Fred Allen—Best hay in bale, one barrel run, Jas. Bothwell. W. Shaw—Port best one-year old roaster, one set new shoes, Duncan Macdonald. Dickson & Brown—Best wheat, one sack. Ed. Allen—Best berries, one sack. Ed. Allen—Best flour, H. M. Tiffin. News-Advertiser—Heaviest pumpkin. News-Advertiser, one year, George Young. News-Advertiser—Best pair geese. News-Advertiser, one year, W. B. Patterson.

COMING TO BRITISH COLUMBIA. Halifax, Oct. 14.—There seems to be no doubt that Hon. Fred Peters, premier of Prince Edward Island, is about to retire from the government, and the report is confirmed that he intends to retire to British Columbia, where he will all probability be associated with one more leading members of the provincial bar in the practice of law.

Mr. A. R. Warburton, a well-known member of the provincial bar, is prominently mentioned as a probable successor to Mr. Peters as premier. Mr. D. Argharson and Hon. Peter Sinclair are also spoken of in connection with the leadership of the government.

GROUP QUICKLY CURED. Mountain, Glen, Ark.—Our children are suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. Thornton. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria and Vancouver.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. See that you get G.A.S.T.-O.R.E.A. Castoria is a fresh sign.











YEE GEE HITS BACK

He Causes the Arrest of Rev. J. E. Gardiner and Other Treasury Officials.

Witnesses Give Some Strong Evidence Against Hock Taw, the Alleged Forger.

Yee Gee, the customs house interpreter at Port Townsend, is striking back with vengeance at the men who endeavored to show that he had entered into a conspiracy to allow the landing of Chinese in the United States.

Yee Gee charges them with having robbed his store at Port Townsend of private letters, books, etc. When Whitehead arrived from New York along with Lewis to investigate into the acts of the alleged smuggling ring, they very quickly came to the conclusion that it would be a very good plan to search Yee Gee's place.

It is this action of the government officers that furnishes the charge of robbery. Yee Gee's claim is that the officers entered his place without any legal authority. If the search warrant had called for a search of his place he would not have thought so much about it.

The trial of Hock Taw was continued before Police Magistrate Macrae this morning. Three of Victoria's leading Chinese merchants, Mike King Chu, Lo Gee Wing and Ng Mok, swore that the account which a witness of yesterday said he saw Hock Taw write was in the same writing as the alleged forged letters; other said that the writing was very similar.

NANAIMO NEWS.

U. S. Survey Steamer Patterson Arrives at Departure Bay. Nanaimo, Oct. 16.—The U. S. survey steamer Patterson arrived in Departure Bay from Sitka at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon where she will remain to-day coaling. She is due in Victoria to-morrow. Her work this year has been confined to the southwestern coast of Alaska.

In addition to filling in the large trestle over the mill stream near Haslam's mill, the long trestle between it and the E. & N. station will also be filled up. The material for filling is being taken from the large heap of debris at No. 5 shaft Wellington.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR'

COOK'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. Use Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

OFF FOR THE CLONDIKE.

Arthur Jordan and His Party Have Left Ashcroft.

Telegrams have been received from the Jordan party, en route to the Stewart river, stating that they reached Ashcroft without difficulty, and having purchased horses, which they found to be a little higher priced than they anticipated, they were ready to start on the long journey across the country.

Mail for Arthur Jordan continues to arrive, and Fred R. Marvin, who has his correspondence in charge has been compelled to abandon the idea of answering each one in person, and will send out a circular letter which will cover the main points regarding the now famous Spokane route.

START NORTH IN WINTER. A. Prince, of Alberta, Gives Pointers on Overland Routes. James H. Mendenhall, of the Clonduke Mining & Investment Company of Spokane, is investigating all the overland routes to the Clonduke, and in the course of his inquiries has received some letters of interest bearing on the subject.

English Setters. Puppy Dogs—1, F. T. Sherbourne's Don; 2, D. B. Holton's reserved, F. G. Macleay's Mac.

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METHODISTS IN SESSION.

Continuation of the Conference Being Held at the Metropolitan Church. At the continuation of yesterday afternoon's session of the Methodist conference, at the Metropolitan Methodist church, Rev. J. P. Powell read his paper on "How to Develop the Connexional Spirit of Our Church."

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THE WINNING DOGS

Prizes Awarded at the Victoria Kennel Club's Inaugural Show.

Open Again This Evening for the Last Time—Best Decorated Kennel.

As the Kennel Club's show draws to a close interest in it continues to increase. The attendance last evening and again this afternoon was very large, and for this evening it is the attraction of attractions. It is much more interesting now that the prizes have been awarded, and the winners proudly "sport" their red, white or blue ribbons, as the case might be.

PRIZE LIST. Great Danes. Puppies—1, Mr. F. M. Pemberton's Klondike.

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING

Shipping Master Appointed for Krynok—The San Francisco Steamers.

The Victoria Sails To-morrow—The Wallapa Leaves for the West Coast.

From Friday's Daily. The steamer City of Topeka left this morning with another batch of prospective miners who are going north to endeavor to make their way in to the gold fields.

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METHODIST CONVENTION

Brought to a Close with a Mass Meeting Last Evening.

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AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

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