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DURRANT TURNS NOVELIST

He Writes His Experience of How
It Feels Being on Trial
for Murder.

After a Fling at Various People, He
Becomes Rather Fracch
in Tone.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—Theodore Durrant was brought from San Francisco county jail today to be sentenced by Judge Murphy for the murder of Blanche Lamont.

Attorney Dickenson, for the defendant, asked for a continuance for two weeks to prepare the motion for a new trial. District Attorney Barnes acquiesced, and the court granted the continuance on the agreement that there should be no further continuance asked for at that time.

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DUPEDED DETECTIVE DUBERS

Gets Back His Diamonds—They
Were Kept by a Friend
for Him.

Hamilton, Nov. 8.—Detective Dubers, of Peoria, Ill., who was robbed on Wednesday night while pausing in the town, received back this morning his watch and diamonds and \$45 in cash.

Toronto, Nov. 8.—Wm. Blakely was awarded today at the Ontario assizes \$1108 damages for his son, who was killed in a trolley accident.

The agreement between the Canadian Pacific railway and its engineers and firemen, settling the schedule of wages between the company and drivers, will expire next month. The agreement was made with the international union, which covers all railroads in America. Drivers' delegates are now drawing up an agreement which will suit them, and will try and have it signed by the company's managers. They have not much hope of this being done, for a rumor is current that their wages are to be reduced.

To this they are not disposed to agree, and before a new schedule to suit all parties is drawn up there may be trouble. If there is it will be communicated to all other lines co-operating with the C. P. R. by the international union, which will bear the men out in their demands.

HOSTILITIES RECOMMENDED

Cuban Insurgents Preparing to Bombard
the Towns.

Havana, Nov. 8.—Rolloff, the insurgent leader, who has been operating in the province of Santa Clara, has issued an order to the peasants of the province to remove at least three miles from towns and forts in Santa Clara under penalty of being shot.

Captain-General Martini de Campos, in order to counteract the effect of this order, is reinforcing the garrisons of the towns in the province of Santa Clara, and has ordered the country people to concentrate around the towns and has further granted farmers the use of all available lands near the towns.

DISTILLERS' LICENSES.

Discussion of the Provincial Authority
To Impose Them.

Toronto, Nov. 8.—The Ontario court of appeals began the consideration today of the case stated on behalf of the Ontario government.

The province claims the power to issue licenses to brewers and distillers under clauses in the confederation act respecting tavern and shop licenses, and giving the province power to impose distilleries taxes. The Brewers' and Distillers' Association contend that the Dominion licenses are all they require.

Hon. S. H. Blake represents the brewers and J. J. Maclearen, U. C. and Deputy Attorney-General Cartwright the Ontario government.

FOX'S DAMAGING TESTIMONY.

The Expressman Gives Some Convicting
Evidence in the Hyams Case.

Toronto, Nov. 8.—The trial of the Hyams brothers for the murder of Wells drags slowly on. When the third day was finished only three witnesses had been examined. The testimony given by those witnesses did not differ materially from that given in the first trial. Undertaker Humphrey, however, swore that he heard a remark made by either Harry Hyams or Expressman Fox that he heard a weight fall.

This statement, if made by him, will be understood, when it is remembered that the defense claim Harry Hyams was not present at the warehouse when Wells was killed.

Expressman Fox was the first witness this afternoon, and told his damaging story against the prisoners. He described his visit to the warehouse on the morning of the 18th of January. He met Harry Hyams, whose hands were streaked with blood. He asked the

THE SULTAN'S SELFISHNESS

He Values His Own Safety More
Than the Welfare of His
Empire.

American Colonies in Europe Petition
Powers—Turkish Official
Manifesto.

London, Nov. 8.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that Tewfik Pasha, the new Turkish minister of foreign affairs: "While here, Tewfik displayed no qualities fitting him to be a good foreign minister. He has won the Sultan's confidence by the timely detection of palace plots and he is likely to be a docile palace instrument. It looks, therefore, as if the Sultan were thinking more of his own safety than of the gravity of the political situation."

The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard sends an interview with Said Pasha, in which he said that he could not claim that the Turkish administration was now white, but it was certainly not as black as it was painted. The ministers, he said, were working hard to carry out the scheme of reforms and counted upon Great Britain's generosity to increase the difficulties by encouraging revolutionary Armenians who, instead of being grateful for the concessions that have been made, were in open revolt throughout Asia.

Paris, Nov. 8.—At a meeting here of delegates, representing American colonies in various parts of Europe, it was resolved to address a supreme appeal to the six Powers which signed the Berlin treaty, urging immediate intervention to stop "the methodical extermination of the Armenians, which is being carried out by the Ottoman government."

Constantinople, Nov. 8.—Kiamil Pasha, the retiring Grand Vizier, has been appointed Wali at Aleppo.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—The Turkish legation announces the following telegram from the Sublime Porte, of yesterday's date:

"As for the often repeated assertion of the intended extermination of Armenians, it is too absurd to be contradicted. The efforts of the imperial government tend, on the contrary, to quell the revolt of the Armenians and to resist their criminal and bloody agitation. The American agitation at Diarbekir, was on the point of subsiding when the Armenians began again their attacks upon the Mussulmans by throwing bombs at them, and by firing the messins at the very time when the latter were calling the faithful to prayers. During the affray fifty Mussulmans and ninety Armenians were killed and wounded. Armenian rioters attacked the patrols at Sivrik, killing six Mussulmans and setting fire to the barracks."

Two hundred Armenian revolutionists having at their head the chief of the parish of Fergus, attacked the village of Toubouk Hissan, and killed twelve Mussulmans. Some of the agitators were arrested, including the chief of the Armenian brigades, who captured Hadji Hassan Oglou, Hunsul. All news published as to the occurrences of trouble at Adana, Tarsus and Mersine, is absolutely without foundation."

ANOTHER HOLMES FOUND

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TURKEY TOTTERING

Politically and Financially She is
on the Verge of a Gen-
eral Smash-Up.

Ottoman Bank Has to Lend the Gov-
ernment Money for Present
Pressing Needs.

Sultan's Successor Freely Talked of
—Shady Doings in Official
Circles.

Constantinople, Nov. 9.—There is no change for the better in the political situation here, unless it rests in the fact that the Ottoman bank has advanced the Turkish government the sum of \$1,500,000 which will enable the new minister of finance, Sabri Pasha, to provide for the most pressing needs of the government, the latter, it would seem, consisting in fitting out the army reserves just called out in the Porte's attempt to make some show of trying to restore order in Armenia, but there are so many demands upon the treasury that any advance would not go a long way, even if it was all placed to legitimate uses, which is not likely to be the case.

In the best informed circles here the situation is regarded as decidedly critical, and important developments are expected within a short time. The ambassadors of the Powers do not seem to be in any hurry to make any move. It is not expected to last long, and it is not thought that it will be able to do anything worth mentioning towards clearing the political atmosphere. The rumors of palace conspiracies, which have been circulating for months past, continue to be bruited about. The name of the deposed Sultan, Mohammed Murad, removed from the throne because he was alleged to be suffering from idiocy is once more mentioned as being a likely candidate for the throne. There are many people who believe that deposed Sultan is quite as sane as the present ruler of the Ottoman empire, Abdul Medjid.

Then, of course, the name of the heir apparent, Mohammed Rehad, is mentioned as likely to shortly succeed his uncle, the present Sultan, but that report has been in circulation for months past. In fact, it was said some time ago that the present Sultan had offered a pension in favor of Mohammed Rehad, but it is added, the representatives do not look upon this as likely to prove any solution to the complicated situation, and the matter was allowed to drop.

As for the Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, he is about as bad, or as good as another, it is the system of government in the Turkish empire which is to blame for all the trouble, and until there is a decided change in this direction, there will be no improvement in the condition of the Armenians or of the Turks.

The appointment of the ex-Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, a decidedly well-meaning man, as Wali of Aleppo, is regarded here as being only another way of guarding him from the intrigues of the Sultan. He may not be actually led, but he will not be allowed to return from Aleppo until it suits to make him the scapegoat for the sins and lack of energy of others. The Sultan has done something as he changed his Grand Vizier and turned over his cabinet. He may gain some time by so doing, but that seems to be about all.

In addition to the exile of Kiamil Pasha, it is reported that a number of Turkish officials have been exiled to Anetolia, but it is difficult to get at the truth in such matters, as the people regard "exile" sometimes find their way to the bottom of the Bosphorus.

Turkish troops are being concentrated at Aleppo for an advance on Zeitoun so soon as the military preparations are completed.

Further private reports received here from Diarbekir estimates the number of Armenians at the recent massacres there granted a number of thousands more than he is in excess of the actual total of those killed, but there seems to be no doubt that the victims are numbered by the thousands.

London, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to the Times from Rome, referring to the gravity of Turkish affairs says that Italy is in perfect accord with England, and that the Italian fleet are ready to co-operate with the English fleet whenever the interests of Europe and peace may need it.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says that Kiamil Pasha was dismissed from the office of Grand Vizier by an offensively expressed tirade which was intended to disguise the fact that he had refused to retain office and to cloak the Sultan's indecision as to his intentions regarding the reforms which have been demanded by the Powers in Armenia; and also to cloak his refusal to proclaim the reforms by an imperial edict. Kiamil Pasha was exiled, but he was taken suddenly with a high fever and bronchitis, and his physicians declared that he was unfit to travel. The Sultan thereupon gave permission for the delay of his departure, and it would be difficult, says the correspondent, "to conceive the condition of mind which brought the correspondent to conceive the condition of mind which brought the Sultan to appoint such a deplorable cabinet as to describe the constitution it has produced everywhere. The Grand Vizier is perhaps the least objectionable. His intentions are honest, but his capabilities

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They File Voluminous Answers, but
They Will Be Sent Up
for Trial.

St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 9.—The preliminary inquiry against the directors of the Union Bank is drawing to a close and is expected to end Tuesday next. The directors filed lengthy answers at today's hearing to the charges formulated against them by the crown. They recited the circumstances of their personal and collective connection with the bank, their duties as directors, the condition of their accounts and the manner of making up the yearly reports, the statements of which were alleged to be false.

The documents are very voluminous and make an apparently satisfactory answer to the allegations of the prosecution, but the magistrates will certainly send them for trial, as was done with the directors of the Commercial bank.

Details of another scandal are promised.

PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.

He Is 54 Years Old To-day—Grand
Triumph's President Marries.

London, Nov. 9.—The Prince of Wales' birthday is being celebrated in this city. Windsor and at Sandringham, with its customary royal honors, and to-night the West End of London will be illuminated. The Prince is 54 years old.

The marriage of Sir Charles Rivers, Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk railway, to Miss Beatrice Mostyn, took place today in Trinity church, Chelsea, and attracted a large and fashionable crowd.

The lord mayor's procession, otherwise the lord mayor's show, took place today, and attracted the usual crowd of sight-seers. The weather was fine and the turn-out was the best in many years past.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN FRANCE.

Must Be Quarantined Upon Arrival at
the French Ports.

Paris, Nov. 9.—Owing to the dissatisfaction caused by the recent loss of Canadian horses and cattle at St. Malo on the English channel, Deputy Bourgeois has written a letter to the minister of agriculture, M. Vidor, asking that vessels bringing foreign cattle to France, be quarantined upon arrival at French ports.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their wares, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.

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 SIR JOHN AND PROTECTION.

Dr. Montague having at the unveiling of the Kingston monument the other day renewed the vain attempt to prove that Sir John Macdonald was always a believer in protection, the Globe takes the trouble of refuting his contentions. The evidence on the negative side of the proposition is indeed overwhelming. Sir John was not a protectionist during all his political life, and it is doubtful if he ever was a sincere believer in protection. He simply used the doctrine as a means of stepping into power in 1878. If he had been a protectionist he would in all probability have sought to introduce the system either in old Canada or at the confederation period; the formation of the new government would indeed have furnished an especially fit occasion for such a departure. The records do not show that he ever so much as contemplated the idea of putting the tariff up to protection pitch, either then or earlier in his career. He evidently looked on the tariff as simply a means of raising a revenue, any protection which it might afford being merely incidental.

In 1876-77 he found the country suffering, in common with all other countries, from a commercial reaction, and he took up the protection idea as a promising weapon with which to fight the Mackenzie government. It was in fact the only weapon he had at hand. One of the witnesses cited by the Globe would be quite sufficient for the establishment of that fact. He is W. F. Maclean, the Conservative M. P. for East York, whose father, the late John Maclean, was the pioneer advocate of protection in Canada and was more responsible for its adoption than any other individual. In reviewing Mr. Pope's biography of Sir John Macdonald last January, W. F. Maclean said: "Sir John was timid up to death of protection, had to be bullied into it, fed into it, committed to it, by others, but when he thought it had grown he used it as a bridge to reach the power he liked to wield. And when his hosts followed over, they cried, 'hold the bridge Sir John has built.' But some of us know the work to be of other handiwork." Mr. Maclean's knowledge of the facts cannot be disputed, because his father was his authority, and no better authority than the originator of the protectionist movement could be found. There are many others who could testify that the late Mr. Maclean stated the facts to them in this vein. Then we have the testimony of D. Alton McCarthy, M. P., who now as much of the inner councils of Conservatism as any man living: "No doubt in the world that we were out of power, and by going in for the N. P. and taking the wind out of Mr. Mackenzie's sails we got into power. We became identified with the protection policy, and if Mr. Mackenzie had adopted the protective policy we should have been free traders. I am willing to make this confession: If Mr. Mackenzie had been a protectionist there would have been nothing left for us but to be free traders." On the 22nd July, 1878, Mr. John Boyd, of St. John, telegraphed to Sir John Macdonald: "The government press state you propose to raise the tariff generally to 35 per cent. Can you contradict this?" Sir John replied: "It is an absurd falsehood. Neither in London nor elsewhere have I gone beyond my motion in Parliament, and have never proposed an increase, but only a readjustment of the tariff." In all clarity we must believe that Sir John meant what he then said, and that was only a few months before the election. Mr. Goldwin Smith is another unimpeachable witness, and his statement is: "Before the election of 1878 I had an interview with Sir John Macdonald in this house and received from his own lips the assurance that his policy was not protection, but, as he had publicly declared, readjustment." The evidence of anyone of the witnesses quoted would be sufficient to prove the case, and it is quite useless for Dr. Montague or Mr. Pope or the whole crowd of Conservative journals to repeat the foolish assertion that Sir John was always a protectionist.

WOOD PULP.
 Some interesting figures relating to the British importation of wood pulp have lately been published and commented on in various journals. The Paper Trade Journal recently noted the following facts: "There was a phenomenal delivery of wood pulp at the Manchester docks, England, during the last seven days, no less than seven steamers arriving with an aggregate cargo of over four thousand tons. Most of these came from the Baltic ports, and six steamers with large cargoes of wood pulp are yet on their way. All round, however, there has been an immense importation of paper making material just lately. Scandinavia has made rec-

ord deliveries at most of the ports, and the register includes 1,950 bales from Canada. There have even been deliveries from Boston and New York. Finland and Holland both sent a fair amount, but Germany seems to be falling altogether behindhand." The statistics of the trade for last year show that Norway exported to Britain pulp of the value of £694,919, Sweden £344,021, Canada £82,841, and the United States £48,480. A portion of the United States contribution seems to have been really Canadian, getting the U. S. tag upon it through being exported via Portland. The Canadian Gazette commenting on these figures says:

When, therefore, we find an official of a United States pulp and paper company boasting that they ship 25 per cent. of their product to England, and supply the Pall Mall Gazette, World and Echo of London, it is a fair inference that these and other leading journals look even now to Canada for their material upon which they display their literary wares. So does the interdependence of the English speaking world grow apace.

Beyond question there is a great future before this Canadian pulp making industry. It should out-distance all competitors. Of these the chief are Norway and Sweden. Norway has hitherto supplied nearly one half the British imports, and Sweden another quarter. Yet inquiries which the high commissioner has made in the chief centres of the paper trade—viz., in London, Lancashire and in Scotland—show practical unanimity as to the superiority of the Canadian article over the Scandinavian, the former being more evenly made and the texture better adapted to paper making. The president of the Darwin paper mills in Lancashire went so far as to declare that Canadian pulp was eventually command, from 5s. to 10s. per ton more than the Scandinavian if the quality be kept up; and it is worth noting that of the 10,000 tons of dry pulp used in these mills in the year 1890, 1,500 tons are Canadian as it is. "The Canadian fibre," says the president, "seems to mill better, and is certainly of a finer and tougher texture." This testimony is generally corroborated throughout the trade, and at once opens up a great field for Canadian enterprise, for the British imports of mechanical and chemical pulp were in 1894 280,188 tons of the value of £1,432,747.

How does Canada stand in this matter in relation to the United States? The treasurer of the Hudson River Pulp and Paper company, though interested in the United States trade, has no doubt on the point. He says: "Canadian spruce is about the best material in the world for the manufacture of pulp, and we will see about 3,000 car loads of it this year." In any case, Canada will supply the spruce. She will also, if enterprise be not dead, supply the manufactured article. "I do not understand," said this same gentleman, "why Canada is not doing more in the manufacture of paper. You have every advantage as regards material, power and cheap labor. As things are at present, it costs 50 per cent. more to manufacture paper in England than in the States, and, considering the extent to which we have to rely on Canada for our supply of wood, it seems as if with some enterprise Canadians ought to be able to compete with us." The Gazette replies that Canada will be able to compete, and it reproduces from an English trade journal a suggestion that an export duty be placed on the wood so as to secure its manufacture into pulp in Canada. It further says: "There are now pulp mills at Grand Mer, Quebec province, and at three points in Nova Scotia; while a pulp and paper mill is being placed on the new Canadian Salt water power canal. The St. Lawrence towns, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and now the whole district of the Sanik, have here a great chance, and we shall be surprised if they and British capitalists do not follow the advice which the high commissioner and the Canadian government agents in this country have long urged upon them and make the most of their opportunity." An import duty is, of course, out of the question, and it is hard to see any necessity for it when all the natural advantages enumerated are taken into consideration.

Our special purpose in referring to this subject was to ask what chance British Columbia has of sharing in this trade. It is well known that this province has a vast quantity of timber even better fitted for pulp making than the spruce of the east, and it is easily accessible too. Can pulp be manufactured here and sent around the Horn cheaply enough to compete with the countries that lie nearer the British market? It might be worth while for some enterprising individual to secure exact information on that point as a possible step to a profitable investment. The Scandinavian supply cannot very long keep up at its present rate, and there may ere long be a nice gap in the British market for some British Columbia pulp maker to fill.

FARMERS AND FARMERS.
 Mr. Wilson-Fox has presented to the British royal commission on agriculture a report on the agricultural condition of Cumberland, showing that this county has suffered much less than others from the prevailing depression. One reason for this is the fact that the people of Cumberland do not so much depend on the price of cereals, and that the climate is favorable to the growth of grasses and roots. It must also be observed that the farmers themselves have greatly contributed towards staving off evil times by their unremitting work, curtailment of expenses and strict economy. Mr. Wilson-Fox writes: "The Cumberland farmer is a working farmer, who takes his full share of the daily toil, and sets his laborers an example in zeal and industry. Hard-headed, hard-working, honest and thrifty,

this splendid race of men, of whom the country may be proud, are well fitted to face and grapple with difficult times. There is no false pride among Cumberland farmers, though, as a class, they are proud and independent. Nearly every one, whether on a large holding or a small one, takes his share in the operations of the farm. He is up with his men at daybreak, not only superintending, but participating in their daily work. On a large farm the farmer is usually the working foreman. On a small farm he and his family are the laborers. Nor are the wives and daughters less zealous or capable. Butter and cheesemaking, milking, cooking, washing and attending to the house, and the care of the calves and fowls, are among the duties which keep these worthy people busy from dawn to dark.

The Cumberland farmer, to put this in other words, works much the same as the farmers do on this continent, while the great majority of English farmers would almost as soon be found dead as doing any part of the manual labor on their own farms. Some time ago the Times ventured to point out the different conditions under which the British and Canadian farmers work, and thereby incurred the wrath of the Colonist. The latter may now be expected to give Mr. Wilson-Fox the "wrigging" he so evidently needs for a somewhat like effect. Farming in Cumberland is not exactly a flourishing business, bringing vast sums of wealth to those engaged in it. It is only in Canada that farming attains to this pleasant condition—when looked at through the spectacles of the Canadian protectionist. One feature of the Cumberland system, as described by Mr. Wilson-Fox, is worthy of further notice: "The quality of laborer's soil to be of a high standard, which is attributed to the system of hiring, under which they are well fed and there is not the temptation for them to spend their evenings in the publichouse; also a feeling of friendship is created between employers and employed, owing to the fact that they live under the same roof. In addition, wages are paid according to merit, and not all on the same level, and the wages which the more capable can command enable them to look forward to the time when they can take a farm by themselves."

The latest absurdity of the protectionist press and politicians is to claim for the Dominion government credit for the increased exports of Canadian butter to Britain. Of it the Montreal Witness thus disposes: "This season Canada has exported 57,000 packages of butter, as against 50,318 packages last year. The increased exports are, of course, owing to the increased demand and higher prices in England, the price of Canadian creamery in Bristol to-day being quoted at 108 shillings to 114 shillings, against 98 shillings to 104 shillings at the same time last year. The government organs tell us that the Canadian government has somehow caused the increase in the export trade as well as the increase in prices in England. If this be the case the French, Danish, Irish, Australian, and other people are all deeply indebted to the Canadian government, for all of them have profited in the same degree by the advance in price, which was general, and by the increased demand, as far as their ability to satisfy it would go. If the Canadian government has thus stimulated the British demand this year, they are to blame for not having done so long ago. For eleven or twelve years, in fact, ever since the introduction of the National Policy, Canada's butter trade has been declining. Some years it has improved as much as it did this year, which is curious in the Canadian government's butter policy is the only possible cause of improvement, for of course it was not in operation those years."

The Regina Leader is very ill pleased with Lieut. Governor Mackintosh. It puts what it regards as the facts before him in this manner: "The Hon. C. H. Mackintosh is not playing the part of a man. This refers to Territorial Exhibition matters. He was manager-extraordinary of the exhibition. The affair is in debt. In that there is nothing disgraceful or contemptible. But those to whom money is due want to get it. They cannot get it. They cannot even see or hear from the one by whom the debt was contracted. They telephone him—he is not at his office. They write him—he does not reply. They go to his house—he is shooting. The part a man would play in a case like this would be to meet the creditors and explain to them the circumstances of the deficiency—tell them how it was to be met, or how it was hoped it would be met. The manly thing is to meet a difficulty face to face and thresh it out or take a threshing. For an humble individual to skulk around a little difficulty would be contemptible; for a ruler—a sovereign—it is unpardonable."

The Leader concludes: "For the honor of an honorable and picturesque institution; and for the preservation of its own prestige, the government cannot too quickly recall the Lieutenant Governor of the Territories." All this is inspired, if not written, by a good Conservative member of parliament, and unfortunately it is only too much like what others have said of the governor.

The Kincardine Review, a Conservative paper, has come to the conclusion that "the shilly-shallying tactics of the Dominion government are fast losing them friends." This opinion is shared by a good many Conservatives.

Evil times continue for the Tallon government in Quebec. Following the defeat of its candidate in Montreal Centre comes the desertion of P. J. Cooke, member for Drummond, to the opposition side. Mr. Cooke is a Montreal man, and his action was probably inspired by disgust with the government's financial policy, the same feeling which prompted

Treasurer Hall's resignation and the turnover of so many voters in Montreal Centre. The government started with a very large majority, but the dwindling process has been fairly rapid.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen deemed it advisable at last evening's meeting to correct the miserable American newspaper stories of which they have been made the victims. The Canadian public will readily understand their feeling that the circumstances to which they referred forced this upon them as an unpleasant duty, while otherwise they would have preferred to pass the matter over in silence. It is safe to say that however pleasant these silly inventions may be to the vitiated tastes of New York newspaper readers, they can secure very little attention, and no credence, in Canada.

Several of our esteemed contemporaries are giving the government undue praise for the increased sale of Canadian butter in Britain, and are at the same time joyfully laying hold of every ray they find to uphold the assertion that Britain will shortly adopt the policy of protective duties on outside agricultural products. Such duties must necessarily hit Canadian butter as well as the rest. It seems rather illogical to jubilate over these two contradictory ideas in one and the same breath.

CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM

A KING'S CO. N. S., MAN SUFFERS FOR LONG WEARY MONTHS.
 Had Reached a Stage When He Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Aid—Hundreds of Dollars Spent in Search of Relief—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Again Prove Their Wonderful Health Giving Power.

From the Kentville, N. S., Chronicle.
 Mr. David O. Corkum, of Scott's Bay road, is the owner of one of the best farms in King's county, N. S., and is one of the best known farmers in that section of the county. He is naturally a hard working man, and when strong is always to be found busy on his place. Last winter he spent the whole season in the lumber woods, was strong and healthy and worked as hard as any one. But it has not always been so. In fact it is the wonder of the neighborhood that he is able to work at all. Before removing to Scott's Bay road Mr. Corkum lived at Chester, Lunenburg, N. S., and while there was a great sufferer from rheumatism, which affected him in such a way that he was unable to do manual labor of any kind. About this time he moved to his present home, but he could not get a moment's respite from the effects of the disease. Feeling that he must get well at any cost, he had his old doctor brought from Chester to his relief, but he was unable to do anything for him. He tried many kinds of medicine, hoping to reach a permanent cure. Being determined not to die without a struggle, he had doctors brought from Halifax, but still continued to get worse. About three years ago he took to his bed and his case developed into hope and muscle rheumatism of the worst type. It spread through all his bones, up into his neck and into his arm, causing partial paralysis of that limb, rendering it utterly useless, since he could not lift it above his waist. All the strength left his muscles and he was unable to turn and without aid. He was able to stand upon his feet, but could not walk. Still the doctors waited upon him and still he took their medicines, but with no beneficial result. During this time Mr. Corkum paid out several hundred dollars in hard cash for doctors' bills and medicine, all of which did him not one particle of good. After lying in bed for fifteen months his case was pronounced hopeless, and he was given up by all. About this time he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and he gave them a trial. The first four boxes produced no noticeable effect, but at the fifth he began to notice a change. Feeling encouraged, he kept on, and from that time he rapidly improved, and after using the Pink Pills for a period of some twelve weeks he was restored to perfect health. Such was the wonderful story told a representative of the Western Chronicle by Mr. Corkum a short time ago. Mr. Corkum is now 50 years of age, perfectly healthy, and feels younger and better than he has for years, and attributes his recovery solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he is willing to prove the truth of these statements to any one who may call upon him.

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutes, against which the public is cautioned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. F. B. Gregory, on behalf of Morris O'Connor, of Rossland, charged with a man named Lanctot, at Rossland, this morning applied for bail for his client. Lanctot was badly injured and for a long time confined to the hospital; now he is out, but his mind seems affected. He was fined at \$500, the sureties to be approved by John Kirkup, the mining recorder at Rossland.

MUCH MONEY BORROWED

A Large Amount Owed to the Loan Companies and Building Societies.

The Heavy Load Represented by the Public and Private Indebtedness.
 Ottawa, Nov. 3.—The annual report of the finance department on the loan companies and building societies of the Dominion shows that the people have been under the necessity of borrowing to a large extent, as well as the Dominion government. It was shown in this correspondence a few weeks ago that the deficit in the Dominion treasury was nearly \$4,500,000, the largest in the history of the country, and that during the past two years about \$11,000,000 was added to the public debt. Although the revenue was decreasing and the public debt gaining, very little has been done to reduce the public expenditure so as to keep the outlay within the amount of the revenue. So much for the public revenue and expenditure of the country. Now for a glance at the blue book already referred to. It shows that the people in many instances have followed the example of Mr. Foster and gone on borrowing also, so that in the aggregate they might be able to boast of their ability to secure loans. The idea of the minister of finance is that the more money he is able to loan upon the credit of the country the more prosperous the nation ought to be. So that carrying this idea to its legitimate conclusion, the more money the people can obtain by mortgaging their property the wealthier they should become.

This report of the loan companies is made up from the returns sent in by the various companies. There was no audit of an independent character, and it is natural to suppose that the returns are put in the best possible shape to suit the interests of the companies. There were 94 loan companies and building societies who reported to the government. Of these 84 operate in Ontario, 7 in Quebec and 2 in Nova Scotia. There were 13 new societies started during the year. Of these 12 were in Ontario and 1 in Nova Scotia. The National Mutual Building and Loan Association of Montreal has been struck off the list because it was asked to report and failed to do so. There are 8 of the new companies in Toronto, one in Woodstock, one in Owen Sound, one in London, one in Niagara Falls and one in Halifax, N. S.

The total amount of money loaned by these different companies in 1894 reached the enormous sum of \$221,622,978 compared with \$115,346,786 in 1893, an increase during the year of \$6,346,192. Of this amount the current loans on real estate amounted to \$116,810,577 or an increase of over \$6,000,000 for the year. In 1874, or 20 years ago, when a Liberal government was in power, the mortgage indebtedness on real estate in Canada amounted to \$15,000,000. It has gone on increasing, first slowly but afterwards at a rapid pace, so that to-day over \$100,000,000 has been added to that amount.

The mortgage indebtedness of Canada by these returns has more than doubled during the past ten years. In 1874 the mortgages on real estate amounted to \$74,000,000 and to-day about \$117,000,000 in round figures. There is no justification for such an increase shown by the growth of the population during that time. The population of the country as shown by the last census, does not increase sufficiently when the immigration is taken into consideration, to show that we held what ought to have been the natural increase of the country. That we are able to go on borrowing at such a rate, heaping up deficits, piling on to the national debt, mortgaging the country both publicly and privately, speaks well for the Dominion and its vast resources, but whether it does so for the wisdom of the government and the people is a different story.

The liabilities of the companies in 1894 amounted to \$141,313,231, or over \$6,000,000 of an increase since the year previous. The assets are put at \$142,313,340 compared with \$132,250,288 in 1893. The real estate held for sale on which mortgages had been secured amounts to \$3,692,531, an increase of about \$400,000 over the year previous. There is \$5,244,454 of principal and interest overdue in default of mortgages. The value of real estate under mortgage is put at \$225,045,980. The book does not give by any means the extent of the mortgages of the country, since some of the provinces are not represented at all, and for those which are represented the returns are not complete as far as the mortgage indebtedness is concerned. For instance, private parties in Ontario hold more than one-half of the mortgages. SLABTOWN.

NANAIMO LIBERALS.

Questions of the Day Discussed at Their Smoking Concert.
 Nanaimo, Nov. 11.—The Liberals held their smoking concert in the opera house on Saturday night. In consequence of it being pay day in town the attendance was not as large as usual on such occasions, but the want of a larger attendance was made up by the enthusiasm of those who were present. Dr. McKechnie occupied the chair, and briefly alluded to the necessity of educating the people to their right of exercising their power to vote in the country and cast their votes conscientiously. He hoped every voter in the Dominion would think a little before he cast his vote at the next election. He briefly alluded to the tax per capita on the population of British Columbia, which he characterized as infamous. Mr. W. Templeman was introduced and received by the audience with loud applause. Although the speaker remarked that he was unacquainted with the majority of those present, his hearers appeared to be well acquainted with him. He outlined his stand in the matter of politics. He expressed surprise that the B. C. members, Mr. Haslam, Mr. Prior and Mr. Earle have continued to support a government that have been guilty of so much boodling and hoped when the proper time came the people would refuse to send these men back to Ottawa. He instanced the fabulous

showed the scandalous manner in which they had been expended. He admitted the C. P. R. construction by the government was a good measure but claimed it was not sufficient to meet the requirements of the present day. He assured his hearers that the present government was on its last legs and judging by the expression of eastern papers, the next election will undoubtedly return Mr. Laurier and party to power. (Hear, hear.) He exposed the boodling transactions of the Conservative government and expressed surprise that a man like Mr. Haslam should go to the aid and support such a government. He next dealt with the revenue of the province and the appropriations in return, and was repeatedly applauded throughout his remarks. He mentioned the different contingencies that are to be contested and claimed the contests argued well for a Liberal victory.

Mr. G. Bate favored the audience with a song and was deservedly encored. Mr. W. W. B. Macdonald was the next speaker, and was received by a burst of applause. He did not attempt to make an election speech, but confined himself to the question of the principles of Liberalism. He advanced sound argument to support his contentions, which appeared to impress his hearers, as was evinced by the applause. He advanced the principle that a man should not vote as a slave to any particular party, but use the right given by the laws of the country to cast his ballot according to the dictates of his conscience. He went on to inform his hearers that he would be prepared at a later date to give more extensively his views on the political issues of the day and the intentions of the Liberal party as laid down in the platform of Hon. Mr. Laurier. (Hear, hear.) And in conclusion he said so long as the Liberals pursued that policy he would be proud to be numbered as a Canadian Liberal. (Applauded.) Mr. H. Johnson delighted the audience with a song. Mr. J. Carroll very kindly assisted in the vocal part of the programme.

Mr. Marchant was the last speaker and succeeded in entertaining his audience until the close of the meeting. The speaker said his presence on the platform reminded him of the first time he had the pleasure of addressing a Nanaimo audience, and more especially as it was on that very platform that Mr. Haslam uttered the candid (as the speaker has ever since believed it) declaration that he did not understand Canadian politics. (Hear, hear.) He congratulated Mr. Macdonald upon his nomination, and expressed the pleasure it would afford him if he is returned to the house. He then took up his subject: "The Moral (?) Influence of the Government." He wanted to be polite, or he would call it the "immoral" influence of the government. He then dealt with the subject in a lengthy and eloquent speech and showed how rotten the present government were. His remarks were met with continued approval, and during the whole evening there was not a dissenting voice heard. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and visitors for their presence.

Cable News.
 London, Nov. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that the bimetallic league has adopted a resolution that, before an international conference is held on the subject of bimetallicism, the German government ought to negotiate with America and France.

The Vienna correspondent of the Chronicle records a stormy sitting of the Reichsrath on the rejection by the emperor of the election of Dr. Lueger of the anti-Semites as burgomaster of Vienna. The premier's explanation gave rise to unprecedented scenes. Dr. Lueger and Prince Leichtenstein made violent and abusive speeches against the government. The house finally approved the rejection of Dr. Lueger's election by a majority of 54.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—The customs authorities have lately had a good deal of trouble with people smuggling bicycles into Canada from the United States, and are determined to put an end to it. The same practice has been in being in the bicycles as settler's effects, or under the rule relating to tourists, but hereafter bicyclists who bring wheels across the line will be required to sign a declaration that they are for their own personal use. During the past few days several wheels have been seized, in one instance the seizure costing the owner \$87.

Nervous Prostration
 It is now a well established fact in medical science that nervousness is due to impure blood. Therefore the true way to cure nervousness is by purifying and enriching the blood. The great blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this letter:
 "For the last two years I have been a great sufferer with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart. I was weak in my limbs and had another sensation. At last my physician advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did, and I am happy to say that in a few days I was strong and well. I am still using Hood's Sarsaparilla and would not be without it. I recommend it to all who are suffering with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart." Mrs. DALZIEL, 56 Alice St., Toronto, Ontario. Get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Is the Only True Blood Purifier
 Prominently in the public eye today. It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story.
 Hood's Pills set harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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THE SECOND CRIME

Was Minnie Williams Murdered Because She Knew Blanche Lamont's Murderer?

She Admitted to a Friend That She Knew Too Much About the Affair.

Promised Reproduction of Drama Based on Emanuel Church Massacres.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Frank Young, who conducts a bakery in Alameda, professes to be one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of Theodore Durrant for the murder of Minnie Williams. Young knew Miss Williams well, and says that the day before she was murdered she explained to him the depression of spirits by saying that she knew too much about the disappearance of Blanche Lamont.

"She came to the store on Thursday, the day previous to Good Friday," he said, "and I noticed in a manner that she was quite changed in manner from what I had always seen her. She had always been so lively and chattered and joked so good naturedly. But I noticed on this day that she wore a very long face, was pre-occupied and seemed to be very much worried about something, and as I said, she accustomed to talk with her on subjects aside from the business she came on, I naturally asked her what was the matter. I knew she had been acquainted with Blanche Lamont, and supposing she had been quite intimate with her, I asked her, more in the way of saying something than for any other reason, if she was downhearted over the disappearance of her friend.

"She hesitated a moment, and then replied: 'I know too much about the disappearance of Blanche Lamont.' "I was somewhat surprised at the reply, but I must confess mildly so, for at that time I had only noticed casually, as a very total stranger to the circumstances might, that such a girl had disappeared. Still I was surprised enough to be interested, and asked her what she knew. She seemed to get as if she had something she had not meant to say, but making some evasive answer, which I do not now recall, she left the store. "I gave the matter no further attention until Durrant was accused of the crime. Then that conversation came back to me. I kept still about it, however, as I did not wish to be drawn into the case, for I knew it would take me away from my business, and that I could not afford. I felt this way until after Durrant was held by the coroner's jury, and then felt relieved, for I had seem to find comfort in the stress laid upon the absolute harmony of the great Powers and the prospects in regard to its continuance. This is looked upon as being the sole and sure mode of dealing with the Sultan, and holding down the ambitions of individual European states. Still, however, there is a visible difference between the lines in the utterances of the premier under current of the feeling that the war in the East is more likely to be postponed than averted. In any case, it is understood that there will be no change in the government's programme looking to the strengthening of the British fleet very materially in order to be able to cope with any difficulty likely to occur.

A severe storm is raging to-day in Scotland and the northern parts of England and Ireland. Telegraphic communication and railway traffic are seriously interfered with.

The storm commenced yesterday evening with a heavy gale of wind, which was soon accompanied by torrents of rain, and by night time the floods had become general throughout the northern part of Great Britain. Serious damage was done to property, bridges were washed away, large tracts of territory inundated, many buildings wrecked, numerous harbors damaged and a number of ships stranded. The loss of life was reported light.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The Rappell this morning says the great financial houses have decided to place at the disposal of the market from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 francs in order to facilitate the settlement on Wednesday.

The speech delivered by the Marquis of Salisbury in London on Saturday last has had a good effect here.

A semi-official note was issued this afternoon saying: "As a result of conferences this morning at the office of the minister of finance measures will be immediately taken to remove the panic prevailing on the Bourse. Baron de Rothschild conferred with the principal Paris bankers, and it is understood that the latter decided to intervene."

The Figaro this morning announces that three French warships have left Cannes for Turkish waters, prepared to cope with any emergency.

Vienna, Nov. 11.—The speech of the Marquis of Salisbury has had a reassuring effect on the money market here.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11.—The Vladivostok correspondent of the Spvyevremya telegraphs that the Japanese on the island of Formosa have established headquarters at Tai Wan and have called for fresh reinforcements in view of the fact that the natives are continuing their resistance to the occupation of the island by the troops of Japan.

Athens, Nov. 11.—A severe earthquake shock was experienced at Katuna to-day. The inhabitants are panic-stricken.

Cairo, Nov. 11.—Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian prime minister, has resigned on account of ill health.

Good advice: Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

SPAIN'S DOMESTIC TROUBLE

In Cuba is Assuming Serious Proportions—It is Greater Than She Expected.

The Insurgents Are Superior to the Spanish in Men, Arms and Provisions.

Havana, Nov. 11.—It is now admitted, even in official circles, that the insurgents have made such progress in the different provinces in which they are operating, and have received such a quantity of arms, ammunition and dynamite, that affairs may be said to be reaching a crisis.

There is no doubt that the headquarters of Captain-General Martinez de Campos, the city of Santa Clara, capital of the province of that name, is slowly but surely being invested by the insurgents' forces. The city is being approached from all sides, but mainly from the province of Puerto Principe.

As stated by the Associated Press a few days ago, General Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, has crossed the border with a considerable number of men and is now encamped near Sigüenza, south of the important town of Sancti Spiritus, which is occupied by a considerable body of Spanish troops, and which is one of the points where the captain-general recently effected a heliograph station in order to keep up communication between the cities of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe.

But that route is now occupied by the insurgents, and the only road recently traversed by the captain-general, when he so narrowly escaped death or capture, a bullet passing through his saddle-bag and eight bullets going through his long military coat, are now in possession of the insurgents, and it will be very difficult for the Spanish commander to maintain communication with Puerto Principe. In addition the Roloff and Cespedes expeditions, well armed and equipped, have just joined forces and are preparing to enter into operations with Maximo Gomez in Santa Clara.

Then again, the insurgent commander, Serafin Sanchez, is in strong force camped at Abreus, near Cienfuegos, the most important cities on the island of Cuba. He is openly recruiting his followers and has just burned all the houses of Barinto, Estados Unidos and Hezera, and valuable farms and property of the Marquis Apezetua.

Roloff and Cespedes are making things very lively for the captain-general in the province of Santa Clara, where the insurgent activity is now being displayed. They are driving the farmers away from the towns under penalty of being shot, and they cannot be induced to return even under the promises of land and protection held out by the captain-general. In the direction of Remedios and Sagua la Grande the insurgents are also active and it will be seen that they are moving from four different portions upon the city of Santa Clara, which is Spanish blockaded by the troops of Spain and the most reliable volunteers.

All the insurgent leaders, including Maximo Gomez, are sending messengers and circulars to the big farmers and planters throughout the island, inviting them to contribute to the treasury of the Cuban republic, under penalty of having their property destroyed by fire. The result is the insurgents are really better provided with funds than are the Spanish government officials here. The money thus obtained is in turn forwarded to New York or other American ports, where it is used for the purchase of arms and ammunition and the equipping of additional expeditions.

The Spanish government is well aware of this fact, and has done everything possible to prevent the insurgents from raising funds, as well as trying to capture the messengers which they send to the United States and elsewhere. In spite of the Spanish blockade the insurgent expeditions found little difficulty in landing and they have hitherto succeeded in maintaining an uninterrupted line of communication with their friends in the United States.

The rebellion is also gaining in the province of Matanzas, although not so much is known of the operations of the rebels in that part of the country. Nor would anybody be surprised to hear of a sudden and combined attack upon several towns in the province of Santiago de Cuba, from which province very little news has been received lately. This state of affairs is all the more alarming to the government officials, as it is well known that the insurgents have quite a large army in Santiago de Cuba, their numbers being estimated to be as high as 5000 or 6000. In view of this decidedly alarming condition of affairs, Generals Valdez and Pratz have been ordered to concentrate their forces and to attack the insurgents at all hazards.

As the weather is now getting better for military operations, it can safely be said that in a week several hot engagements will have been fought and possibly the fate of the insurgents will be decided.

In the face of all this preparation for bloodshed, it is satisfactory to know the captain-general is in favor of granting some form of home rule to Cuba and hopes are expressed that his advocacy will be taken before it is too late. He is known to have made strong representations to this effect to the Spanish government, but he is strongly opposed by the wealthy and most influential classes of the island.

New York, Nov. 11.—"No, sir, we will not accept autonomy under any circumstances," said Senor Palama, the Cuban minister plenipotentiary, when spoken to regarding the report that Spain might be willing to grant Cuba autonomy, but feared the Cubans would not accept it. "If Spain wants to make terms with us," he continued, "they will have to make better conditions than they do to make. In the first place, we do not believe Spain wants to give Cuba autonomy. She only wants to deceive us, as in 1898. We want absolute independence, and to make an absolutely free republic of Cuba. We would not even accept such conditions as those governing

TAKE OVER TURKEY

Is About the Only Way European Powers See of Settling Armenia's Troubles.

Bristling Battleships at the Dardanelles Will Bring Abdul Hamid to Reason.

Murder and Rapine Continue With His Knowledge, if Not His Consent.

Constantinople, Nov. 11.—As a result of the exchange of telegrams between the representatives of the Powers and the respective governments, lasting nearly all Saturday and this morning, an important meeting of the ambassadors was held here to-day, when the situation was thoroughly discussed.

It was finally decided to send fresh proposals to the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, requesting in much stronger language the demands addressed by the ambassadors to Tewfik Pasha's predecessor, Said Pasha, on Nov. 5th, insisting upon being informed without further delay what measures the Turkish government contemplates for restoring order in Armenia, and reminding the Turkish government that it has already been notified of the intention of the Powers, while acting in concert, to take their own steps in the matter, should it develop that the action of the Porte is inadequate to deal with the state of anarchy now prevailing in Antolia.

It is known that the Sultan still refuses to believe that the Powers are in accord as to the action to be taken by them in case of the Porte's failure to restore order in the Turkish empire. No amount of persuasion seems strong enough to bring Abdul Hamid to reason, and the opinion is freely expressed that nothing short of a naval demonstration will awaken the Turks to a realization of the actual state of affairs.

The news received here from the provinces continues to be of the gravest nature, and the fear exists that the mobilization of the army reserves, which is progressing so slowly, might just as well have been left alone. The general impression prevails more strongly than ever to-day that European intervention in the administration of the affairs of the Turkish empire will soon become absolutely necessary in order to avert further and more serious bloodshed.

The Porte either seems insensible as to what is going on, or is utterly incapable of appreciating the extent to which anarchy has spread during the past few weeks. No serious outbreak is apprehended here, as the British fleet is within easy steaming distance of the Dardanelles.

In spite of the desperate efforts being made by the Turkish authorities to suppress the real facts in the case matters are daily growing worse in the provinces. The most terrible accounts are constantly arriving here, in spite of the efforts taken to suppress them. Massacres and depredations are reported from the eastern provinces, in which the Kurdish tribes are said to have perpetrated atrocities more terrible than any before credited to them. It is stated upon apparently good authority that the whole district of Erzeroum and Sivas has been devastated by the Kurds, who have wiped village after village out of existence, and sword and fire are sweeping over the country.

The rioting and bloodshed at Erzeroum seem of so much bloodshed in the past, are said to have been much more serious than any reports previously published have pictured it, and it is asserted that even the presence of Shakhir Pasha, with his troops, failed to stop the massacre. Unresting Armenian men, women and children were bludgeoned to death by hundreds in the streets. A traveler who arrived here recently from Trebizond says he met between Erzeroum and Baidour 300 women who fell on their knees before the Turkish troops, begging for mercy, and their husbands were murdered and they were starving and homeless.

These are samples of the terrible reports continually reaching here by some means or other, and although they may be exaggerated, they seem to be well founded reasons for doubting that they are correct in substance. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at if the most sanguine doubt the possibility of restoration of order in Armenia without the intervention of the Powers.

Shakhir Pasha, the high commissioner appointed by the Turkish government to carry out the scheme of reform agreed upon for Armenia, is unable, supported by Turkish troops, to stop the wholesale massacre of Armenians in the streets of an important city like Erzeroum, it is difficult to see how wild Kurdish tribes in outlying districts can be prevented from continuing the work of extermination of the Armenians which has been going on for some time past, apparently with the approval of the Sultan, and certainly with his knowledge.

Some echoes of the utterances of the Marquis of Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Saturday last have reached here, the main feature quoted being his statement as to the concerted action of the Powers towards Turkey. But the premier's remarks are not considered as forcible as his previous utterances on the same subject, when parliament assembled after the general elections, and it is feared this may encourage the Sultan to further opposition to the recommendations of the Powers regarding Armenia. Then again it is believed that even if they were actuated by the best intentions, the Turkish authorities have let matters run until they are now powerless to stop the constantly growing movement among the Kurds, who are continuing on an increased scale the work of massacre, fire and rapine. That they are either actuated by these instructions from Yildiz Kiosk, or else with the secret approval of the Sultan, nobody here seems to doubt, and this conviction becomes stronger every day. It is true a semblance of activity is displayed by the Porte.

It is announced to-day that the Porte had decided to call out many reserves, and steps were taken to send 120,000 soldiers against the Kurds, but in view of the financial situation here, it is con-

WENEZUELIANS WANT FIGHT

The Prevailing Sentiment is For Immediate War Preparations.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—The first intimation of the excited state of public feeling in Venezuela, resulting from the British demands, reached here to-day in Caracas papers to November 1st. The prevailing sentiment is for immediate war preparations, although conservative journals urge moderation.

The British ultimatum had not been received in the Caracas papers until the publication of the papers received to-day.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—A call issued from Para, Brazil, says: "The governor has received telegrams from Rio de Janeiro not to permit any English force to cross national territory, and, if necessary, repel the same by force. He has been advised that reinforcements are coming. Soldiers have been sent toward the missions to head off the English already in the country."

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—Minister Andrade is about to publish a 300 page pamphlet giving exhaustive information on the British-Venezuelan boundary contention. The pamphlet, which is for use in the United States, will make its appearance about the end of the present month, a day or two before congress meets.

The book will contain the complete official correspondence on the subject, with all maps and complete data from the inception of the controversy.

SOCIAL EVENT IN OTTAWA. Wedding of Miss Tschereau and Lieut. Panet at the Capital.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—A fashionable wedding took place in the Church of the Sacred Heart this morning, when Miss Corinne Tschereau, daughter of Mr. Justice Tschereau, was married to Lieut. Panet, of the Royal Engineers, and son of Col. Panet, deputy minister of Militia. Both leaves for India shortly, when Lieut. Panet joins his regiment there in January.

It is currently reported that A. W. Ross has resumed his seat for Lisgar, that official confirmation is lacking.

KRAHN'S COWARDLY CONDUCT

Not Only Robbed the Woman Who Trusted Him, but Treated Her Brutally.

Lured Her to a House and Inhumanly Housed Her—\$20,000,000 Railroad Deal.

New York, Nov. 11.—According to the affidavit made by Mrs. Winnifred Gordon, of London, Herbert Krahn, alias Charles Kussell, who was arrested for the late \$200 Bank of England notes, the amount of \$15,000,000, which Mrs. Gordon will have to answer to a more serious charge than larceny if taken back to England on extradition papers.

In July, 1894, Krahn took from her two \$200 Bank of England notes, three \$100 notes, two \$500 notes and certificates of five Milwaukee railroad shares and five Louisville railway shares, aggregating in value \$2400. She discovered Krahn had placed most of the money and shares in the Kirkback Bank, London, and she obtained an injunction restraining the bank from negotiating or otherwise disposing of them. Thereupon Krahn returned to London and assured her that he did not intend to rob her. She took him back to live in her house, but to avoid further mischief she had him removed to a hotel, where she had a billiard table. She went with him, she alleges, and he lured her into an unoccupied house where, with two companions, he brutally attacked her, stripped her of her clothes and robbed her. One man knelt on her, while another took her ear-rings, and the brutes cut off her fingers when the rings did not come off readily.

They handcuffed her, carried her into a barred room, threatened to murder her if she gave the alarm, and they went to her own house and plundered it. For two days she was without food, when she managed to hail a policeman and was rescued.

New York, Nov. 3.—Judge Lacombe of the United States circuit court to-day confirmed the sale of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railway, which was sold a few days ago for \$20,000,000.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The supreme court of the United States to-day denied the motion of the Bell Telephone Company to dismiss the appeal in the case involving the Berliner speaking microphone. The court holds it has jurisdiction to try the case.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—The British steamer Mineral, at Zorita, loaded with coal for San Francisco, took fire and burned. According to advices received by the Merchants' Exchange, the steamer is a total loss.

If sick headache is misery, what is Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

WILLIAMS' WAYWARDNESS

His Autocratic Bearing Toward the People Will Create a Serious Outbreak.

The People, Who Pay for the Army, Are Not Allowed to Look at It.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—The past week has been one of court fetes and public ceremonies.

Two somewhat sensational incidents occurred on Monday at the swearing in of recruits at Potsdam. Dellwetter, a Mennonite, refused to take the oath and was instantly arrested at the order of the Emperor and carried off to a dungeon. As this occurred in the presence of the King of Portugal, who was then visiting his imperial majesty, and as the King failed to grasp the meaning of the incident the matter was explained to him by the Emperor himself.

The second incident consisted in the extraordinary remarks of the evangelist pastor who warned the recruits that they must not only think of "waecht arheim," but also of "waecht am weicht." This utterance, levelled against Russia, has caused a great deal of surprise, and it is rumored that the Russian embassy has reported the matter to St. Petersburg.

At the swearing in of the Berlin Spandau and Charlottenburg recruits on Thursday the public were rigorously excluded, a cordon of police preventing all approach to the spot where the ceremonies took place. This precautionary measure has been severely commented upon, but it was due to the special orders of the Emperor, who, moreover, verbally expressed his satisfaction to the police president and distributed fifteen decorations to various police officers who had displayed zeal upon recent occasions in this direction.

The agrarians the reviving active agitation in view of the approach of the opening of the reichstag. Their speakers are touring the country, declaring that the measures proposed by the government are not satisfactory and that Count von Kautz's proposal for a state grant monopoly will alone suffice to relieve the depression in agriculture; moreover they demand that the government adopt the principle of bimetalism. The agrarians are encouraged in this agitation by the hesitating opposition of the government. The Prussian ministry of husbandry only recently declared that the government was considering how to prevent a further fall in silver. The future policy of the agrarians is indicated in the speech of their leader, Herr von Puttkamer, brother of the former minister, in which he declared that if the members of the reichstag representing trade and industrial centres opposed the demands of the agrarians, the latter would take their revenge by abolishing duty on coal and iron and ruin the German iron industry.

A banquet was given to-night to Admiral Knorr in commemoration of the anniversary of the victory of the Prussian steamship Meteor over the French steamer Bonvoite, off Havanna November 9, 1870. Admiral Knorr received the following telegram from Emperor William: "I am glad to think of the naval engagement fought by you as commander of the Meteor. I express my warmest congratulations upon the occasion of to-day's celebration, which is not only an anniversary celebrated by our navy."

AQUATIC. Austin, Tex., Nov. 8.—Jake Gaudaur, of Canada, won the championship of the world and a purse of \$1500. The start-offers were Bulvar and Hines, of England, Jake Gaudaur, of Canada, and Rogers of America; distance, a mile and a half; time, 20:59.

The four-ward race for the championship of the world, and a purse of \$1500, was won by the English crew of the English crew making a poor second; time, 17:20.12.

The winning of this race by the English crew gives them all the important laurels of the regatta, which is now concluded.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

RUSSIA'S GREAT RAILWAY

A French Journal's Description of the Road Building Across Siberia.

Varieties of the Country Through Which the Road Passes—Possible Results.

A work of prime importance is now being accomplished in Asia, silently and without parade—the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway. When finished the line will exceed in length any that exist upon the globe. In fact, its length, from Tcheliabinsk, its initial point, to Vladivostok, its terminus, will be 4,536 miles, while the length of the Trans-Canadian, which is alone worthy of being compared with it, reaches, between Montreal and Vancouver, but 2,760 miles. On another hand, the Trans-Siberian will have a grave influence upon the economical and political relations of the states of Europe, Asia and America. This grand enterprise is worthy of fixing our attention, and the direction of the road, the work that its construction will necessitate, like the motive that decided the Russian government to undertake it, ought to bespeak instant consideration. Since the year 1759, in which the Cossack Yermak at the head of 850 adventures of various origins, Russians, Cossacks, Germans and Poles, advanced victoriously as far as to the Obi, and gave final satisfaction to old Ivan the Terrible, in adding a new kingdom to his preceding conquests, the Russians have gradually seized the whole of Siberia, by a slow but sure march, that was finished only in 1858 by their taking possession of the regions bathed by the river Amoor.

This immense domain was neglected by the government of the Czars for a long time. Its situation as a penal colony gave it a very sorry reputation among the Russians, and the few free colonists who took the risk of emigrating thither established themselves among the aborigines. Far from raising the position by which they were scorned and to their own level of civilization, they descended to theirs and fell into barbarism. Nevertheless, fifty years ago, this country began to attract more attention, and it soon became evident that the creation of a great way of communication connecting it with Europe was the condition of its development. The "trakt," that coachable route that unvisited from Perm to Kiakta, upon the Chinese frontier, was already doubtless contributing to the prosperity of Siberia, but it was the opinion of those who were interesting themselves in the future of the country, Count Moraviev, General Bugdanovich, Merchant Lionbimor, etc., that this route ought to be replaced or rather doubled by a railway.

Many Trans-Siberian projects have been put forward within the last thirty years. Finally, on February 21, 1891, Czar Alexander III. adopted the direction line that is now being executed. The Trans-Siberian is connected at Tcheliabinsk with the Russian system of railways. It prolongs the Moscow-Biazan-Riazak-Samara-Oufa line. It runs first directly towards the east in crossing the plains watered by the Tobol, the Irtych and the Obi. Starting from Krasnoyarsk, the line curves toward the southeast to reach Irkutsk. It is afterwards to pass round the southern extremity of Lake Baikal, run for a certain distance along its eastern shores, and then take a northeast direction. It will then follow the valleys of the Ingoda, Chikla and Amoor. But the topography of these regions is yet too little known to allow of a definite direction line being decided upon. At Khabarovka the line will leave the valley of the Amoor to ascend that of the Oussouri and reach Vladivostok. It will be remarked that the line does not leave Russian territory. There was some thought of making it run for a certain distance upon Chinese territory. The great curve described toward the north, starting from Lake Baikal, would thus have been avoided. As very friendly relations exist between the Court of St. Petersburg and that of Peking, it was thought for a while that the great Asiatic railway would be partially Russian and partially Chinese; but strategic considerations prevailed, and as this railway is capable of serving some day for the reinforcement of the Russian garrisons it was preferred to establish it solely upon Russian territory.

It will be observed, too, that the line does not divide Siberia into two equal parts. It is situated solely in the southern part. An important section of it even runs along the Chinese frontier. The direction line was adopted because it is specially in the south of Siberia that the mining districts are met with. But there was still another reason. In this greater part of the country the ground remains frozen for almost the entire year. In summer, it is true, the upper stratum thaws and the hard and unbreakable crust softens; but it then becomes converted into a muddy mass. To have tried to lay ties upon ground in so poor a physical condition would have constituted a grave imprudence. It was absolutely necessary to establish the line upon ground that was at once more friable in winter and more solid in summer; that is to say, to the south of the border of the ground perpetually frozen.

Many difficult and costly bridges will be indispensable. The Trans-Caspian railway necessitated but one very important bridge, that of Tchoukoudin over the Amou-Daria. Building of the Trans-Siberian will be much more difficult. It will have to cross several large water courses, the Tobol, Irtych, Obi and Yenisei. These rivers, that flow in the southern slopes of the Altai and of the Saian mountains. When the snow melts heavy freshets ensue, and bridges of large dimensions will therefore be necessary. The crossing of the chains of the Saian mountains, at right angles with the direction of the line between Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk, will present many obstacles. The nature of the Chikla and Amoor, whose banks are converted into lagoons over a wide space at

the time of freshets, will likewise prove the origin of serious difficulties. The work was begun at the end of 1891, and was simultaneously undertaken at the two extremities of the line. The western part was finished as far as to Omak at the end of 1894. The eastern part, between Vladivostok and Grafskaja, is upon the point of being finished.

It is not proposed to continue the construction of these two fragments methodically and push them toward each other, but it is desired to establish provisionally a route half maritime and half rail. Sections of railway will connect the Siberian rivers at the point where their navigable affluents approach each other more closely. Thus, the section upon which work is being most vigorously pushed is at Atchinsk, upon the Tchoulym, an affluent of the Obi, at Krasnoyarsk, upon the Yenisei. The two great rivers will thus be employed. Other processes will afterwards be employed. From Irkutsk, for example, a line will reach Lake Baikal, and then steamboats will carry passengers and freight along the east shore.

During the four months in which the lake is frozen, a light railway will be established upon the ice. The Trans-Siberian line will be a single track one. In a distant future, if the increase in transit requires it, the track will be doubled. The cost is estimated at 350,210,500 rubles, say \$166,105,250. The charges are assumed not by a private company, but by the government itself. The motives that decided the Russian government to undertake this colossal work were both political and economical. The Crimean war demonstrated in a general manner the inadequacy of the railways in the empire. Had the regiments going toward the south not been blocked along the roads, the blockade of Sebastopol would probably have been raised. The desertion of the peninsula of Petropavlosk in the peninsula of Kamshatka, upon the Pacific, by the Franco-English fleets, showed in particular the danger that its isolation caused eastern Siberia to run. The recent events in the far East prove that the Russian statement have been well inspired in deciding upon the construction of this railway. For the instant, the Chinese-Japanese conflict is terminated; but if the occasion presents itself, the facility of rapidly bringing troops to the aid of Eastern Siberia will permit Russia not to figure as a superfluous element in these military pieces, but to play the leading role therein.

Alongside of the strategic reasons, there were also other motives that decided the construction of the railway. Siberia is one of those still intact countries of which the soil contains resources of every kind. To use a philosophical expression, they are in power therein. It is not for man to extract the wealth of the southern frontier, as far as the 59th degree of latitude, extend the cereal districts. Beyond, and as far as to the Polar circle, is situated that immense forest of conifers that Nordenskiöld called "the vastest of the globe." Talliferous deposits are distributed on every side, ore of iron, of argentiferous lead, of copper and of platinum. We know also that a notable part of the gold annually put into circulation upon the globe (about a fifth) comes from the Siberian provinces. The quantity extracted in 1890 amounted to 68,000 pounds. Finally, coal mines have been discovered in several places. One of them is under exploitation in the valley of the Satchan, situated at 50 miles from the mouth of Vladivostok. It was discovered in 1888, since which it has been regularly worked. It furnishes fuel for the Russian fleet of the Pacific. The vessel upon which Czarévitch (now Czar) Nicolas made his grand voyage of 1891 started from Vladivostok with her bunkers full of coal extracted from this mine.

The Trans-Siberian will infuse life into all these industrial centres. It will permit of the importation of the machines and instruments necessary for the extraction of the ore, and which are now often too greatly lacking. It will also remedy a dearth of population, the great trouble of Siberia, which, as well known, is one of the most thinly peopled countries upon the face of the globe. It possesses the same number of inhabitants as Holland, but its area is three hundred and seventy times greater. Various efforts have already been made to increase the figure of the population. Since 1882, in particular, colonists have been grouped every year at Odessa by the exertion of the Russian government. They embark with Vladivostok as their destination and are installed in the provinces of Oussouri.

This official colonization has already had good effects, but others still and far greater ones are anticipated from the Trans-Siberian. The two sides of the line will be peopled, and in a certain measure, there will occur the same phenomena as in the far west of North America, where the establishment of railways in the solitudes of the prairie has caused the sudden springing up of what are called "mushroom cities," to explain in a word the rapidity of their growth. But it will not only be the population of Siberia; its reach will be more general. It may be anticipated that it will transform the conditions of the commerce of the far east. The preponderant situation of the English in China will be menaced. They export silk and tea and import cotton, thread, fabrics and wool. Now, all such merchandise, seeing the small bulk of it and its great value, can easily support carriage by rail. The English also import metals, which will be easily replaced in the Chinese market by those that are extracted from the mines of the Ural and of Siberia. Finally, the Trans-Siberian will form the shortest route from Europe to the far east. If the trains run at a very moderate speed of 19 miles an hour, Vladivostok will be reached from Tcheliabinsk in ten days, Japan in fifteen, and Shanghai in twenty. With the Trans-Canadian, the Trans-Siberian will complete the iron circle that surrounds the globe, and will worthily complete the great works of the century—La Nature.

A small boy had taken the prize for an exceptionally well drawn map. After the examination, the teacher, a little doubtful, asked the lad: "Who helped you with this map, James?" "Nobody, sir." "Come, now, tell the truth. Didn't you get it from the atlas?" "No, sir, he did it all!"—Household Words.

Has your son learned much since he went to college? Father.—No; but I have.—Puck.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

Somewhat Improved—The Turkish Government's Timely Action Averts a Crisis.

Stock Markets Still Unsettled From the Late Feverish Speculation in Mines.

New York, Nov. 7.—The Evening Post's cablegram to-day says: The Exchange Telegraph says that the Paris settlement was satisfactorily concluded, and no further failures are anticipated. The stock markets are dull to flat to-day under steady liquidation in all those departments by those who are realizing in order to pay differences on mines. The political situation also depresses the markets.

Americans are weak, closing a fraction better. Of the decrease of \$201,000 in the Bank of England's coin and bullion this week, \$401,000 was gold exported, and the rest went into home circulation. The decrease of over £1,000,000 in other deposits shows that the market supplies of cash are less plentiful and justifies a rise in discounts here. The details of the gold movement for the week are: \$2,000,000 exported to Egypt, £100,000 to Europe, £250,000 to Paris, £250,000 to Malta, £242,000 bars bought and £60,000 imported from Australia.

The trade returns for October are satisfactory. The imports increased £1,136,000, and the exports £1,681,000. The increase in exports was largely due to increased shipments of textile fabrics to the United States.

Paris, Nov. 7.—The Sultan of Turkey has issued a decree authorizing the Imperial Ottoman Bank to defer payment of its notes and deposits for a month. The bank, however, declines assistance and is meeting its engagements, and asserts that over £1,000,000 in gold is on the way from London, Paris and Vienna.

The produce exchange was in receipt of a notice to-day from the Italian consul, sent for the benefit of merchants and shippers. The notice stated that hereafter no cargoes of maize (corn) will be admitted into Italy from any foreign ports unless they are accompanied by a consular certificate that the maize is in a perfect state of preservation. The consul must inspect the grain before it is put on board vessels.

But little transpired to-day in the way of news bearing upon the speculation in stocks. London was alternately a buyer and seller in this market. In most cases the railroad earnings published for the fourth week in October were favorable. Advices from the leading European financial centres were more reassuring. Per contra, the rates of sterling exchange were a trifle lower, although so far as can be learned no arrangements have yet been made for exports of gold. The continued scarcity of commercial bills excites unfavorable comment.

Report that practically all of the large sugar refineries except the Franklin of Philadelphia, would resume operations this week failed to exert permanently a sustaining influence upon the price of the stock. The aggregate volume of business was fairly large, with the grain and leading industrial attracting the greatest attention. As a whole there was less liquidation, although several noteworthy exceptions were in evidence. The market opened moderately active and irregular. A hardening tendency developed, and on increased dealings prices began to move upwards. Following their usual programme, the bears started a raid about 11 o'clock to-day, taking advantage of an advance in sterling exchange figures. After midday excellent support was afforded to the bulls, but the advances were made in them to the best of the day. Towards 2 o'clock sales for both accounts caused a slump in values. In the late speculation a firmer tone was discernible and the closing was strong.

Constantinople, Nov. 8.—The result of the conference yesterday between the minister and Secretary Edgar Vincent, governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, at which means were canvassed for the betterment of the financial situation in Turkey, is seen in an official announcement issued to-day that the Ottoman Bank will suspend for a month the payment of gold for bank notes, in order to give time for the conversion into pounds Turkish of the gold which is coming to the bank from its branches. Meantime the public offices accept the bank notes instead of gold.

The action of the government in prolonging the concession of the bank for the extraction of the gold which is coming to the public, and the run on the bank, which threatened to upset the financial situation in the whole empire, and to spread with disastrous effect beyond, has already abated. It is hoped that the worst of the panic is now over.

London, Nov. 8.—It is announced here that Mexico's conversion of her interior debt is so successful that the government will ask the chambers to authorize a settled issue to complete the consolidation of the whole debt.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that M. Christophe's resignation is ostensibly on the ground of the projected bill announced by the new ministry will prohibit members of the legislature from becoming directors of financial or commercial undertakings having any transactions with the government.

"His management," the Times correspondent continues, "has made the Credit Foncier the power it has become. His retirement has caused a sensation and will probably aggravate a Bourse crisis."

HOW HOLMES LOOKS. The New York World's Pen Picture of the Multi-Murderer.

like a hatchet, like one of the old-fashioned hatchets—the sharp face, the blade, and the head, ending in a sharp abnormal point behind, the hatchet's top. His full beard grows to a point. It is very thick, slightly curly and dark brown in color; the moustache is very heavy, but it is not allowed to grow out at the ends. The beard is the beard of a professional man. It would be considered handsome or beautiful by any admirer of hair on the face.

The remarkable feature is the nose. It is such a nose as hangs rarely most in their business capacity. It is well developed, beautifully chiselled, a Greek nose of the finest pattern. A murderer with such a nose as that with such a face as that, is bound to be an unusual murderer.

The shape of the head is unusual, abnormal. The forehead is fairly good, except that it lacks development at the top, but it would be considered a very good forehead. The foreheads put in the jury box to sit in judgment were not as good. The top head is flat, except for the sharp bump rising suddenly and sharply. It would be said to mean reverence by the usual physiognomy, but not reverence for human life, at all events, not in this case.

The construction of the head at the back is the amazing part of this great mystery. The head shoots out suddenly, and then as suddenly contracts. It is a back head shaped like the head of the Barman "What Is It," a head like the carvings in old Egyptian stones. Something is the matter with the shape of the back of the neck. Perhaps it is that deformity that means murder. On top of that head his hair is thin. The eyebrows are very heavy and very dark. They meet, almost a sign of criminal tendency, according to criminological theorists.

The eyes are very big and wide open. They are blue. Great murderers, like great men in other walks of activity, have blue eyes. There are deep lines under the eyes that come from sleepless nights, of troubled thought and of helpless rage. Between the eyes, running up and down, are two deep lines of mental concentration.

Of the murderer's mouth not much can be seen, for the hair is as thick as the thickest fur, but one can see that the lips are very thin, and the expression so cold and cruel as to be not human. The upper lip seems to extend beyond the lower, and every few minutes, as he rubs the knuckles of one hand with the fingers of the other, he wets his lips and bites his beard. That lower lip, so deeply sunken, impresses one as one of the man's most marked peculiarities.

At the first glance the striking thing about the man is the skull so abnormally shaped at the back, but it is not so abnormal as the murderer's ear. That ear, as small as a little girl's, twisted on its side, and the inner part sticks out beyond the outer rim, would stamp the man a criminal or possible criminal in the opinion of every student of criminology. It is a marvellously small ear, and at the top it is shaped and carved out of the fashion in which old sculptors indicated devility and vice in their statues of satyrs.

The man's hands are thin and bony. The cords and the bones stand out on the backs of the hands. They would be good hands for an old, worn-out workman. The hands are thin as French bread, and the shanks are lean. His shoulders are round and his chest is hollow. His neck is weak and very thin. It is not as big around as the arm of the jaller who sits beside him. Perhaps it is this weakness, inches around; it is not more. It runs down, and fastens itself to his body in an odd way. His feet, like his hands, are small, and would be ordinarily spoken of as indicating refinement.

He is made on a very delicate model. To be a great murderer he needed all his cunning and strength for nature gave him neither the physical strength nor the animal brutality needed for violent killing. He has killed his friends for money; killed, cut up and burned up little children, and murdered women whom he professed to love; but he probably never looked one of them in the face to murder him openly, or ever competed with Byrond, the stranger, or Pranzini the throat-cutter, in deeds of semi-courageous devility.

We probably boast conscientiously of the greatest modern murderer, but we must reserve ourselves to boasting of him as a cowardly murderer. He murdered snakes fashion. He is the lycans among killers.

How does this great murderer dress? Does he care about his looks? Does he decorate his person with fine raiment? Does the vanity of the age mix with the ferocity that has made him great?

There is in the face nothing to explain the singular power and fascination this man has to win the love and confidence of women whom he betrays and murders.

He is a plain murderer as in his dress. His ill fitting coat of heavy material was not made specially for him. It is double breasted and has no tails to it. The collar is so high that it eclipses his low and turned down linen collar. This makes him look as though his lungs had been left out of his costume. He is a murderer above ordinary human weaknesses such as dress, and that is the very rarest kind of a murderer. The man weak enough to choose crime is almost invariably filled with the fundamental weakness of men—personal vanity; but this criminal is above that; so let us give him credit for it and leave for the moment his personal appearance. It will need taking up again, perhaps, for no few hours of study can analyze satisfactorily this unusual monster.

A NICE LITTLE PRIZE STORY. Ten Thousand Dollar Prize Given by the Smithsonian Institute.

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MR. BAYARD'S INDISCRETION. He Severely Denounces the Protection Policy Practised by United States.

The Financial and Political State of Turkey is Considered Very Serious.

London, Nov. 8.—The St. James Gazette, referring to the address which United States Ambassador Bayard made at Edinburgh before the Philopie Society, the subject being "Individual Liberty, the Germ of National Progress and Permanence," in which he denounced socialism and protection, asks if Mr. Bayard is planning for his recall, adding: "His severe condemnation of the protection policy now practised in the United States, if an indiscretion, is clearly a deliberate one."

In spite of the fact that Sir Edgar Vincent, governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople, has succeeded in bettering the financial position of Turkey by suspending for a month the payment of gold for bank notes, it is believed that this will afford only momentary relief, and that, together with the change of ministry at Constantinople, it will have little or no effect upon the political aspect of affairs.

Armenia appears to be in a state of the most dreadful anarchy. The latest review of the situation came from Constantinople in a dispatch from the Times correspondent in that city. He telegraphs: "The condition of things here is regarded as unbearable by all the diplomats, and the Sultan, whose sole idea of policy is to play off one Power against another, is not pleased at their unanimity. Although the Powers are friendly they give him sound but most distasteful counsel. None of their infestations have any selfish purpose affording material for the manufacture of political capital. Among the advice tendered him, much depends upon the security of the capital, as evidenced by the September riots, which left the Mohammedans in a state of unprecedented excitement. Nowhere, however, are they entertained for a wholesale fanatical outbreak against the Christians. The danger lies quite in another direction."

SHOT WHILE GAMBLING. Richard Pope Did Not Obey a Robber's Command Quickly.

New York, Nov. 8.—Richard Pope, aged 38, was shot and instantly killed at midnight last night by one of three masked robbers, who ordered him to hold up his hands.

Pope was playing cards at a saloon with Thomas and Richard Walton at the time the affair happened. Everyone threw up his hands in response to the demand, except Pope. He picked up a chair and advanced threateningly to the men with the masks to "brain that man with the gun." The next instant a shot rang out and a bullet buried itself in Pope's body. He fell to the floor dead. The man, who had fired point blank at Pope, was about to turn to the other men, but they disappeared quickly, leaving the masked burglars in full possession of the saloon.

The police were notified and a patrol

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

THE An Add Abse President the Council Vancouver council of The pres chair, B. Davy was asked the time The m prayer, a of all th gates, rec ent soci ties of the rec Grant, a then rea gave a the diffe and shou alive at spheres. 29 differ proximat cl is co the elec and an the scho Friendly cers are work in hungry Mrs. A. in a clo, the met speaks of establish sury of ing syst mon a Mrs. M Gordon the wor year. year con and the balance sented a Society, a filated Refuge Ladies of gess a ropolita followed Mrs. A. out the ters of The f the enst (re-elect Vice-P McInnes Mrs. W. B. I retary, a in the mers. M After ing addi morning present ing. The o'clock eration cussion at least lighted towards the pol toward ing cig zates a favorin school. A v present ing to the Cou lency of kee, per right ary, o of the foria, Teague Baker, Rev. J. Cleave unable of regn sympathy al Cou his aid the stu follow. It ha Jemen Council was a sive to Almitz ane in to this fore the monon vial. After prayer, ing a Mr. D and the

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN

An Address by the Countess of Aberdeen at the Theatre Last Evening.

President's Address, Reports from the Treasurer and Other Officers.

From Friday's Daily.

The annual meeting of the National Council of Women for Victoria and Vancouver Island was opened in the council chamber, city hall, this morning. The president, Mrs. Baker, occupied the chair. In the absence of Mrs. A. E. Davie, the treasurer, Mrs. Lawson, was asked to act in that capacity...

Women: I scarcely know where to begin my congratulations, for I have so much whereon to congratulate this council, which under the guidance of your able president, supported as she is by your executive and officers, must be regarded, I think, almost as our model council. And indeed I do not think that any of our other councils, although they have done excellent work, will seek in any way to dispute the fact that the record of the work done by this council is laid before you this morning in a altogether exceptional, and therefore you understand how it is that I am somewhat puzzled how to begin, because there are really too many subjects for me to touch upon. But as I said in the first place as regards the choice of your officers and the subjects which you took up last winter, and again in regard to the arrangements which you have made for the annual meeting to-day, I can only say that it has been very real pleasure and delight to me to be a spectator, as it were, behind the scenes to-day and to watch the great interest taken in many of the subjects brought before you, the able way in which they were discussed and the evident vitality of the whole council. I desire that when some of the gentlemen looked at the programme which appeared in the papers yesterday it was with difficulty that they suppressed a smile. And so the Women's Council all the day are going to get through all that! Well evidently, ladies, those gentlemen only knew about men's meetings. (Laughter.) They didn't know that the special virtues of women's meetings are concision and precision, and that they generally get through a great deal of work. My experience is that these meetings are short and to the point, and although you have some business deferred until Monday I think this would scarcely have been the case had it not been for the necessary slowness that by accident the first time of holding an election of officers by ballot. And then some of the slight delays of the day were. I am afraid, occasioned through some omissions in the standing orders recommended to you by the National Council executive. I have not had an opportunity, ladies, of publicly congratulating you upon the first definite piece of work accomplished by you last winter, namely, the nomination and carrying through of the election of Mrs. Gordon Grant as school trustee. (Applause.) In that, as in other things, you have given an example to other councils and other communities, and I know that if other districts apply to you and ask what is your experience, whether the election of your first woman school trustee has been a success, I know, I say, what your answer will be, and I trust that your example will emulate many others. (Applause.) I was particularly glad to see on your programme to-day a resolution asking for an amendment to the law regarding the election of school trustees which would render women in the rural districts eligible for election as well as those in the cities.

Then, ladies, I think that you have achieved a great triumph when the directors of the agricultural department approached you and asked you to undertake the industrial department in connection with the show held at Victoria this year. It proves that the local Council of Women are filling that which when public regard which they should fill when there is something to do which affects women in any direction—that they are a body to whom the public will look for help, and for efficient help, and it is another reason for congratulations that you not only managed the department so well but that you had a section which excited a very great deal of interest and could boast at the end that you had been self-sustaining. I have no doubt that the request which you have sent in, that there should be a representative of women on the board of the executive will be favorably considered because of the work already accomplished by you, and the increased interest which you will exhibit in the exhibition. There is another department of work which you have inaugurated without saying much about it, but which I have known to take many months, not to say years, in other places to accomplish. That is the inauguration of the Society of Friendly Help, of which we heard such a delightful account at your business meeting this morning. You have inaugurated a full system of associated charities, you have mapped out a plan for each district, you have invited lady visitors for each district, who are prepared to visit every case which applies for relief and which is referred for this purpose. You have also made arrangements whereby as far as possible you can refer these cases to a quarter where they can be defrayed and permanently helped and relieved.

By the kindness of His Worship the Mayor, you have a room in the market place, and there you also carry on a system of giving out clothes and other necessities to your applicants, the results of which can be shown to-day in the hall, which has been accorded to many poor families in the best possible manner to put them on their feet without hurting their feelings. (Applause.) There was mention made of several families who had been helped in this way, and one woman who had been set up with the means of carrying on a little laundry whereby she supported herself and family without being a burden on the city. When your president was asked she said, "Oh we are getting on delightfully, only we have no money." This can only be because the citizens of Victoria do not realize that this friendly help society has been inaugurated and is being carried on in this business-like and satisfactory way. I think there is hope amongst the ladies that His Worship the Mayor will do a little more for the society than he has done already. I think, indeed, there is a sort of promise to that effect—a provisional one at all events. And not only is money wanted, but the friendly help society will gladly accept all sorts of gifts which may be of use to these poor people, in the way, for instance, of clothes, furniture, blankets, crockery, etc. The friendly society have a wonderful knack of transforming these things so as to make them of use to the applicants. Now, ladies, there are two new societies which have been formed lately. One of these I think may be said to be the direct outgrowth of the council. It is the society called "The Treasury of God." I suppose that all of us here are connected in one way or another with different societies, philanthropic and religious, needing help. We are all members of some church, I suppose, and we know how constantly the difficulty recurs of the matter of funds, how work which is shown to be needed—shown to be a crying want in the community—passes on uncared for without some desperate effort from time to time on the part of those interested in it.

There are some who have calculated the different amounts which are given in charity in districts, in cities and in countries, as corresponding to the means of the different churches, and when you come to calculate this amount with what you may reckon as the income of the members of the churches, it seems that an extraordinary small amount can be given for charity and for carrying on the work of God and the church, and so those who started this society called the Treasury of God in England sought to recall to the minds of God's people that he calls upon everyone to give a certain amount of each one's income to Him and to His service—to dedicate it in a special way while using all their substance for Him, and that according to Scriptural example that a tithe must be considered the least that can be so given. I know that a few years ago Mr. Gladstone wrote an article upon this subject in one of the reviews in England which attracted a good deal of attention at the time, and that he was instrumental in obtaining a pledge from numbers of his friends and that which he undertakes to give a certain portion of their income for purposes of charity. Whether or not this brought about the starting of the Treasury of God, I do not know, but at all events a branch of this society has been formed in Victoria, but you can scarcely say it is organized yet. It does not seek to meddle with the private affairs of anyone but it asks those who feel this principle to be a truth to give a certain portion of their income, to set it aside for the service of God, and for the bringing of the subject before the government. They were not at first received as heartily as you would be by your minister of education, but as I have said before, it is wonderful to find that the efforts of one year, should bring about such a change, for this autumn any board of school trustees in Ontario can introduce manual education into its schools if so minded. More than this, one council in Ontario, foreseeing the success of their efforts, established a small training school for women in the different branches of domestic science, such as cooking, laundry, sewing and dressmaking, etc., and were able to have teachers ready for those schools which needed them, and I trust that we shall hear that they have started the new system you have mentioned. The fact may lay so much stress on this question? Not mainly because we believe that education of the eye and hand must go along with that of the ear and brain if a full and satisfactory education is to be given, but because it is borne in upon us that manual education is education is absolutely necessary if our children are to succeed in the world. (Applause.)

It has been well said that the tragedy of to-day is not so much the tragedy of the criminal but the tragedy of the incompetent, and not of the wholly incompetent, but the partially incompetent, the truth of that saying appeals to every one of us. If any of us wants an assistant in any department of life, if we want a clerk, a cook, a manager of a farm, how few do we find absolutely competent? If you want some one to paint a picture, you have few that are artists, whom you can make a choice of. Or if you want a musician, how few there are thoroughly proficient? And in all the trades the same thing is true. We must prepare our boys and girls from the outset to understand that they must achieve absolute manual education is absolutely necessary if our children are to succeed in the world. (Applause.)

Another story is to the effect that a couple well known in Ottawa society were invited to dine at Rideau Hall. The absence of the husband from the city caused the wife to decline. Lady Aberdeen sent an invitation for her to dine in the family, and that she had never heard the breath of an objection from them to doing so. Most of them have been brought up under the very shadow of Haddo House, some of them being the daughters of men who have been all their years in the service of the family, and no mistress of any household could have more reason to be proud of the service of hard working, self-respecting ladies than I have of mine. I have said enough of this. I cannot, however, too strongly emphasize my belief that servants who only become competent as a class in this or any other country when competency is demanded of them—when definite training is given; when it is shown that brains are needed for domestic service—that none need hope for a good situation who do not possess a recognized certificate or degree indicating reliable knowledge.

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Never Mind the Weather. Don't allow the cold snap to deter you from ordering your groceries. Christmas is coming and you want your plum pudding. We have it ready made, also condiments for making it. Raisins. Off Stock Valencias, California Clusters, Layer Valencias, California Loose Muscatis, Now Due from London: Fine Dehasas, Zanti Currants, Jordan Almonds, and New Figs. A Choice Selection of Wines and Liquors. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO., 127 Government Street.

the subject of domestic servants at all, for you have perhaps seen some of those paragraphs according to which I am supposed to have rather strange notions upon the subject. I do not know, for instance, whether you have ever read the following, which I take from the New York Tribune, a leading American paper: "Stories current in Canada indicate very strained relations between 'Rideau Hall' and certain social magnates. Some of these stories may have been manufactured; many are doubtless exaggerated, but the fact remains that hotels as well as private households have declined to entertain on account of her interference with domestic servants in the interest of reform. One story related in London is to the effect that she was invited to dine at the house of a leader of society in Montreal. The maids in attendance dressed in neat suits of black and white, with dainty white caps. In passing into the dining room Lady Aberdeen glanced at these costumes with disapproving eyes. When one of the maids served her, she said, 'Indulge in that cap, it is a disgraceful sight. Pray take it off, and do not let it be seen while you are in the house.' The maid at once complied, but the mistress of the house at once caught sight of her cap and, beckoning her, demanded the cause. The girl said she had taken off the cap by request of Lady Aberdeen. The mistress then told her to put it on once more and the girl obeyed. It is said that after dinner Lady Aberdeen declined any further interference, and her hostess politely but firmly explained that in her own house she had always been and would be the mistress of her own servants. "Another story is to the effect that a couple well known in Ottawa society were invited to dine at Rideau Hall. The absence of the husband from the city caused the wife to decline. Lady Aberdeen sent an invitation for her to dine in the family, and that she had never heard the breath of an objection from them to doing so. Most of them have been brought up under the very shadow of Haddo House, some of them being the daughters of men who have been all their years in the service of the family, and no mistress of any household could have more reason to be proud of the service of hard working, self-respecting ladies than I have of mine. I have said enough of this. I cannot, however, too strongly emphasize my belief that servants who only become competent as a class in this or any other country when competency is demanded of them—when definite training is given; when it is shown that brains are needed for domestic service—that none need hope for a good situation who do not possess a recognized certificate or degree indicating reliable knowledge. I think it is shown that there is already a feeling in this respect in the formation of training schools in various parts of the world. One of the most admirable I have seen at Sligo. They have had for a long time an industrial school there for girls up to the age of 16. The mother superior, a very practical and able woman, lamented that she could not give the girls practical training by that age. She started a special school for girls over 16, the result of which is that she cannot supply the demand. The girls go principally to England, Scotland and Ireland. One of our councils has

Preparations were made for the election of officers for the coming year by appointing Mrs. McGregor and Mrs. Edmonds as tellers, and Mrs. Williams and Mrs. McNaughton as returning officers. The annual report was read by Mrs. Gordon Grant, which gave a resume of the work done by the council during the year. The treasurer's report for the year ending Nov. 8, 1895, shows the total receipts from all sources to be \$73,483.61, and the total disbursements a balance of \$24,611. Miss Lawson presented a report from the Friendly Help Society, Mrs. Scaife a report from the affiliated societies, Mrs. Spofford for the Ladies of Macabees, and Mrs. W. Burgess a missionary report from the Metropolitan Methodist church, which was followed by an interesting report from Mrs. Alkman on the work done throughout the province and Alaska by the Sisters of St. Ann. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Baker (re-elected by acclamation); Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Hayward; First Vice-President at Large, Mrs. Senator McInnes; Second Vice-President at Large, Mrs. William Grant; Treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Davie (re-elected); Recording Secretary, Mrs. Gordon Grant; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. H. Scaife; Auditors, Mrs. Spofford and Mrs. W. Angus. After the election at 11 o'clock. During the morning the Countess of Aberdeen was present, but took no part in the proceedings. The delegates again assembled at 2 o'clock and at once began the consideration of resolutions. After some discussion a resolution recommending that at least one-tenth be given towards the religious and philanthropic purposes was carried; also a resolution asking that the police use more stringent measures towards removing the evil of boys smoking cigarettes. At 4 o'clock the delegates are still discussing a resolution favoring the compulsory attendance at school of children of school age. From Saturday's Daily. A very appreciative audience was present at the Victoria theatre last evening to listen to the address delivered by the Countess of Aberdeen. Her Excellency occupied the chair, with Mrs. Baker, president of the local council, on her right, and Mrs. Scaife, the secretary, on her left. A number of ladies of the council were seated on the platform, and also His Worship Mayor Teague, Chief Justice Davie, Hon. Col. Baker, Bishop Perrin, Dr. Campbell, Rev. Father Nicolay, Rev. Solomon Cleaver, and Rev. Ralph Trotter, were unable to be present, but sent letters of regret, in which they expressed their sympathy with the work of the National Council. The Governor-General and his aides occupied a box to the left of the stage. Her Excellency spoke as follows: It has been our custom, ladies and gentlemen, in connection with our National Council, to open our meetings with silent prayer, thus showing our desire to recognize our dependence on our Almighty Father for blessing and guidance in all that we undertake in regard to this movement. I would ask therefore that the doors be closed for a few moments while we together seek the divine blessing. After a few moments spent in silent prayer, the Countess addressed the meeting as follows: Your Excellency, Mr. Mayor, Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen, members of the Victoria Local Council of

Women: I scarcely know where to begin my congratulations, for I have so much whereon to congratulate this council, which under the guidance of your able president, supported as she is by your executive and officers, must be regarded, I think, almost as our model council. And indeed I do not think that any of our other councils, although they have done excellent work, will seek in any way to dispute the fact that the record of the work done by this council is laid before you this morning in a altogether exceptional, and therefore you understand how it is that I am somewhat puzzled how to begin, because there are really too many subjects for me to touch upon. But as I said in the first place as regards the choice of your officers and the subjects which you took up last winter, and again in regard to the arrangements which you have made for the annual meeting to-day, I can only say that it has been very real pleasure and delight to me to be a spectator, as it were, behind the scenes to-day and to watch the great interest taken in many of the subjects brought before you, the able way in which they were discussed and the evident vitality of the whole council. I desire that when some of the gentlemen looked at the programme which appeared in the papers yesterday it was with difficulty that they suppressed a smile. And so the Women's Council all the day are going to get through all that! Well evidently, ladies, those gentlemen only knew about men's meetings. (Laughter.) They didn't know that the special virtues of women's meetings are concision and precision, and that they generally get through a great deal of work. My experience is that these meetings are short and to the point, and although you have some business deferred until Monday I think this would scarcely have been the case had it not been for the necessary slowness that by accident the first time of holding an election of officers by ballot. And then some of the slight delays of the day were. I am afraid, occasioned through some omissions in the standing orders recommended to you by the National Council executive. I have not had an opportunity, ladies, of publicly congratulating you upon the first definite piece of work accomplished by you last winter, namely, the nomination and carrying through of the election of Mrs. Gordon Grant as school trustee. (Applause.) In that, as in other things, you have given an example to other councils and other communities, and I know that if other districts apply to you and ask what is your experience, whether the election of your first woman school trustee has been a success, I know, I say, what your answer will be, and I trust that your example will emulate many others. (Applause.) I was particularly glad to see on your programme to-day a resolution asking for an amendment to the law regarding the election of school trustees which would render women in the rural districts eligible for election as well as those in the cities.

Then, ladies, I think that you have achieved a great triumph when the directors of the agricultural department approached you and asked you to undertake the industrial department in connection with the show held at Victoria this year. It proves that the local Council of Women are filling that which when public regard which they should fill when there is something to do which affects women in any direction—that they are a body to whom the public will look for help, and for efficient help, and it is another reason for congratulations that you not only managed the department so well but that you had a section which excited a very great deal of interest and could boast at the end that you had been self-sustaining. I have no doubt that the request which you have sent in, that there should be a representative of women on the board of the executive will be favorably considered because of the work already accomplished by you, and the increased interest which you will exhibit in the exhibition. There is another department of work which you have inaugurated without saying much about it, but which I have known to take many months, not to say years, in other places to accomplish. That is the inauguration of the Society of Friendly Help, of which we heard such a delightful account at your business meeting this morning. You have inaugurated a full system of associated charities, you have mapped out a plan for each district, you have invited lady visitors for each district, who are prepared to visit every case which applies for relief and which is referred for this purpose. You have also made arrangements whereby as far as possible you can refer these cases to a quarter where they can be defrayed and permanently helped and relieved.

By the kindness of His Worship the Mayor, you have a room in the market place, and there you also carry on a system of giving out clothes and other necessities to your applicants, the results of which can be shown to-day in the hall, which has been accorded to many poor families in the best possible manner to put them on their feet without hurting their feelings. (Applause.) There was mention made of several families who had been helped in this way, and one woman who had been set up with the means of carrying on a little laundry whereby she supported herself and family without being a burden on the city. When your president was asked she said, "Oh we are getting on delightfully, only we have no money." This can only be because the citizens of Victoria do not realize that this friendly help society has been inaugurated and is being carried on in this business-like and satisfactory way. I think there is hope amongst the ladies that His Worship the Mayor will do a little more for the society than he has done already. I think, indeed, there is a sort of promise to that effect—a provisional one at all events. And not only is money wanted, but the friendly help society will gladly accept all sorts of gifts which may be of use to these poor people, in the way, for instance, of clothes, furniture, blankets, crockery, etc. The friendly society have a wonderful knack of transforming these things so as to make them of use to the applicants. Now, ladies, there are two new societies which have been formed lately. One of these I think may be said to be the direct outgrowth of the council. It is the society called "The Treasury of God." I suppose that all of us here are connected in one way or another with different societies, philanthropic and religious, needing help. We are all members of some church, I suppose, and we know how constantly the difficulty recurs of the matter of funds, how work which is shown to be needed—shown to be a crying want in the community—passes on uncared for without some desperate effort from time to time on the part of those interested in it.

There are some who have calculated the different amounts which are given in charity in districts, in cities and in countries, as corresponding to the means of the different churches, and when you come to calculate this amount with what you may reckon as the income of the members of the churches, it seems that an extraordinary small amount can be given for charity and for carrying on the work of God and the church, and so those who started this society called the Treasury of God in England sought to recall to the minds of God's people that he calls upon everyone to give a certain amount of each one's income to Him and to His service—to dedicate it in a special way while using all their substance for Him, and that according to Scriptural example that a tithe must be considered the least that can be so given. I know that a few years ago Mr. Gladstone wrote an article upon this subject in one of the reviews in England which attracted a good deal of attention at the time, and that he was instrumental in obtaining a pledge from numbers of his friends and that which he undertakes to give a certain portion of their income for purposes of charity. Whether or not this brought about the starting of the Treasury of God, I do not know, but at all events a branch of this society has been formed in Victoria, but you can scarcely say it is organized yet. It does not seek to meddle with the private affairs of anyone but it asks those who feel this principle to be a truth to give a certain portion of their income, to set it aside for the service of God, and for the bringing of the subject before the government. They were not at first received as heartily as you would be by your minister of education, but as I have said before, it is wonderful to find that the efforts of one year, should bring about such a change, for this autumn any board of school trustees in Ontario can introduce manual education into its schools if so minded. More than this, one council in Ontario, foreseeing the success of their efforts, established a small training school for women in the different branches of domestic science, such as cooking, laundry, sewing and dressmaking, etc., and were able to have teachers ready for those schools which needed them, and I trust that we shall hear that they have started the new system you have mentioned. The fact may lay so much stress on this question? Not mainly because we believe that education of the eye and hand must go along with that of the ear and brain if a full and satisfactory education is to be given, but because it is borne in upon us that manual education is education is absolutely necessary if our children are to succeed in the world. (Applause.)

It has been well said that the tragedy of to-day is not so much the tragedy of the criminal but the tragedy of the incompetent, and not of the wholly incompetent, but the partially incompetent, the truth of that saying appeals to every one of us. If any of us wants an assistant in any department of life, if we want a clerk, a cook, a manager of a farm, how few do we find absolutely competent? If you want some one to paint a picture, you have few that are artists, whom you can make a choice of. Or if you want a musician, how few there are thoroughly proficient? And in all the trades the same thing is true. We must prepare our boys and girls from the outset to understand that they must achieve absolute manual education is absolutely necessary if our children are to succeed in the world. (Applause.)

Another story is to the effect that a couple well known in Ottawa society were invited to dine at Rideau Hall. The absence of the husband from the city caused the wife to decline. Lady Aberdeen sent an invitation for her to dine in the family, and that she had never heard the breath of an objection from them to doing so. Most of them have been brought up under the very shadow of Haddo House, some of them being the daughters of men who have been all their years in the service of the family, and no mistress of any household could have more reason to be proud of the service of hard working, self-respecting ladies than I have of mine. I have said enough of this. I cannot, however, too strongly emphasize my belief that servants who only become competent as a class in this or any other country when competency is demanded of them—when definite training is given; when it is shown that brains are needed for domestic service—that none need hope for a good situation who do not possess a recognized certificate or degree indicating reliable knowledge. I think it is shown that there is already a feeling in this respect in the formation of training schools in various parts of the world. One of the most admirable I have seen at Sligo. They have had for a long time an industrial school there for girls up to the age of 16. The mother superior, a very practical and able woman, lamented that she could not give the girls practical training by that age. She started a special school for girls over 16, the result of which is that she cannot supply the demand. The girls go principally to England, Scotland and Ireland. One of our councils has

BEGINNING TO KNOW THEM

FARMING. The minister of agriculture, returned from an extended tour of the West Kootenay and the mines in doubt about the future of the whole...

Tacoma People Are Beginning to Discover What the Hoodlums Are.

The Defunct Columbia National Bank Was Rotten to the Core. Tacoma, Nov. 9.—The investigating committee of the Taxpayers' League...

A CHAPTER OF CASUALTIES

Steamer Missoula Founders on Lake Superior, but no Lives Are Lost. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Nov. 9.—The long overdue steamer Missoula, foundered on Lake Superior last Saturday night...

Paritan A-bore—Thirty-Seventh Victim of the Detroit Horror Discovered.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Nov. 9.—The long overdue steamer Missoula, foundered on Lake Superior last Saturday night, and after drifting about in a disabled condition for two days, the crew took to the life boats and finally landed on the north shore of the lake.

On Friday evening last the Rev. H. Rogers, B. A., married at the residence of the bride's parents Mr. John Bernard to Miss Mary Anderson. On Thursday last, Mr. Dunbar, of the Alberni Paper Mills, accompanied by his wife, departed on Saturday for Victoria in route to Glasgow, Scotland.

Messrs. Leiser & Hamburger have imported at great expense a handsome team of Cleveland Bays from Oregon. The horses are about 1200 pounds weight, and are good representatives of the breed.

Mr. S. J. Stevenson, of Nanaimo, has taken charge of Mr. Langton's store here during the absence of Mr. A. W. Rot Springs in which he is engaged. We all hope he will return much improved.

It is said that some Wellington coal has been sold in Nanaimo. This seems like "carrying coals to Newcastle," but it has actually taken place.

ANOTHER SCANDAL AT TACOMA.

County Treasurer Hodges Arrested for Taking Interest. Tacoma, Nov. 8.—County Treasurer J. H. Hodges was arrested to-night, charged with using county funds for making private profit by depositing them in the Bank of British Columbia, to the interest on them.

BRITAIN IS DETERMINED

To Reduce the King of Ashanti to Complete Subjection. London, Nov. 9.—The Chronicle is officially informed that the war office has arranged for an expedition to Ashanti. This leaves no further doubt of the accuracy of the report from Accra, on the coast of Africa, that the king of Ashanti had declined the ultimatum offered by Great Britain, to the effect that the king should have a commissioner in his country and that he should place Ashanti under British protection.

LABELLED FOR BIG SALVAGE.

The Big Steamer Ogdam Sued for \$100,000 Salvage Services. Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—The International Navigation Company has labelled the Netherlands-American line steamer Ogdam, which was towed into Halifax last Saturday by her shaft boat, by the Pennland, for \$100,000. It is the largest vessel ever towed, and the fact that the case is one in which unusually meritorious services were rendered, as the vessel would have been driven on the shore of Sable Island, and become a total loss during the storm on the following night had she not fallen in with the Pennland. A strange coincidence is that just six years ago the Pennland was towed into Halifax under similar circumstances by one of the steamships of the Netherlands-American line.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

According to Official Reports—200 Polish Recruits for Cuba. Havana, Nov. 9.—An important engagement occurred yesterday at Cayo Espino, near the border between Spain, Cuba and Matanzas, in the southern part of the island. The column of troops commanded by Colonel Ledesma, the forces of the civil guard, and a battalion of the Maria Christina regiment, had an engagement with the insurgent bands of Nunez and Perez. The action was fiercely contested and lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until night. Official reports state that in the cover of darkness the insurgents fled. This morning it was found that they had left upon the field thirty killed and a large number wounded. The report states that the troops lost on their side one officer and seven soldiers killed and a number wounded.

CHAPLEAU IS COMING BACK.

So the Mail Says—Premier Bowell's Retirement Reported. Toronto, Nov. 9.—The World says Sir William Hingston will accept Montreal Centre and R. S. White will be appointed collector of customs at Montreal next week. The Globe says Mr. Foster will shortly succeed Sir Mackenzie Bowell as premier, and the Mail says Mr. Chapleau will soon re-enter the cabinet and there will be a December session. The revenue of the Dominion for the four months increased \$950,000 and the expenditure decreased \$137,000.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Underlined has underlined the names of the steamer Ogdam, and with the name of B. C. Simpson.

Little Liver Pills... Medy for Men... FITS!... Reward... NAVY... CO... IN BRONZE... Son Co., Ltd., Ont... ED... M H N... SON CO., Ltd., Brantford, Ont... KNITTER... DUNDAS, ONT... Underlined has underlined the names of the steamer Ogdam, and with the name of B. C. Simpson.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CHEMINAU. From our own correspondent. Chemainau, Nov. 8.—The residents of this place held a "bee" at the ranch of W. Ward, Springbrook, on Tuesday last, and in the evening the young people to the number of thirty-one, had a dance in the school house.

WELLINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. Wellington, Nov. 11.—Dr. Ernest Hall delivered a lecture on the "Use of Inoculations" to a very large audience in the Presbyterian church, on Friday, the 8th instant. The subject was ably handled, although the lecturer failed to make many of his points very clear.

Yesterday morning Rev. J. W. Galloway, of the Nanaimo Indian mission, and in the evening Mr. Henry Scott, preached in the Methodist church here. The Rev. R. Wilkinson is in Vancouver filling the pulpit vacated by the Rev. W. W. Baer.

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SONENOS.

From our own correspondent. A very successful meeting of the Gospel Temperance Mission was held at the school house on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. After a prayer service, the chairman, Mr. John Evans, a hymn was sung, followed by interesting addresses from Messrs. Leiser, Spencer and Manuel. Mrs. McDermid, local president of the W. T. U., also gave an address on the "Aims and Workings of the Order." During the singing of the last hymn, eight prominent young people of the district came forward and were enrolled as soldiers under the White Banner.

DUNCAN'S.

From our own correspondent. Duncan's, Nov. 6.—The W. C. T. U. held their fortnightly meeting this afternoon. Several subjects of interest were discussed, including that of "Scientific Temperance Instruction" in our schools, and the hope was expressed that before long it would be made compulsory, as other studies are. Two new members were received, and a few remarks from the meeting closed with the Benediction.

ARMSTRONG.

From our own correspondent. Armstrong, Nov. 6.—The people of Vernon and vicinity are to be congratulated on having received the hearty cooperation of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, in the establishment of a much needed hospital in Vernon and also in forming a Woman's Council. A reading room was held in Cameron's hall, Vernon, under the patronage of Lord Aberdeen and the Countess, which proved a great success. Some of the special features of the programme being selections by Hon. Archibald Gordon and Lady Aberdeen. During the evening Lord Aberdeen urged the necessity of the united efforts of all interested to forward the interests of the reading room, and suggested that contributions of funds and reading matter would be thankfully received by the promoters of the work.

The people of Union can never forget the helpful interest which the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen have taken in any work beneficial to the place, and for a token of their gratitude and good wishes for the interest taken in his visit it would seem a good policy for a permanent artist. Who shall it be? The first of the "white and beautiful" fell silently one day this week, and the busy man is hustling to see after his woodpile, his new house and cellar.

KANLOOPS.

Inland Sentinel. C. C. Brown, Seymour street, has a pear tree which has blossomed twice this season. Reports are heard of very rich finds by placer diggers on Kanaka Bar below Lytton. The granite foundations for the engine and dynamo of the city electric works are up to the level of the pumping station floor. Some of the machinery arrived this week. R. Gibbons has been unable to rent his brick building, and he will now apply

quille above the fork by Gilbert Smith, who has been up there some weeks. A company was organized some time ago to prospect there, and since then have had such returns as will justify putting in a hydraulic plant. Men will be kept at work whipsawing lumber for flumes. A work whipsawing lumber for flumes. About one mile of ditch will be required to bring water to the claim.

One hundred and seventy-four prisoners were received in Kamloops jail for the year ending Oct. 31, an increase of 38 over the preceding year. They were received from the following townships: Kamloops, 103; Vernon, 12; Clinton, 12; Lytton, 11; Ashcroft, 7; Revelstoke, 7; Nelson, 4; Ducks, 4; Nicola, 3; North Bend, 2; Donald, Kaslo, Natch Hill, Hat Creek, Osoyoos, Savonas Ferry and Morrisville contributed one each.

GOLDEN.

The ranchers along the upper Columbia valley can pride themselves upon being able to raise cattle second to none in the Dominion. Mr. J. A. Stoddard, of the Windermere, and Mr. Robertson, of the Hardy ranch, brought in two bands of cattle this week of 14 and 17 heads respectively, which have been bought up by Messrs. Hill, Brown, Ego, Mr. G. Woodley, manager here for that firm, who has had large experience in this line in Eastern Canada and the Northwest, says that he never saw finer beef anywhere, it is superior even to the far-famed cattle of the Lower Columbia.

Messrs. Jones & McNeill have five men at work on the Hidden Trail mine, a valuable copper claim on the Spilliminee range. There is a fine showing of ore on this claim, the vein measuring 50 feet between walls; three or four feet average from 30 to 40 per cent copper, and 20 feet averaging from 10 to 12 per cent; the balance being gangue. From 10 to 12 tons of ore are already on the dump, and the workings are being kept up all winter. The claim is about seven miles distant from the Columbia river, first class water power and an abundance of timber is to be had close at hand. The property was visited last week by Messrs. D. D. Mann and Wm. Mackenzie, who were highly pleased with the prospects and have secured an option on the claim until December 7th.

NEW DENVER.

Jameson and Taylor, prospecting for Matthews, of Vancouver, made a location on Snow creek, from which galena was obtained that assayed over 300 ounces in silver. The Alamo has 40 men working, which is the largest number employed in any silver mine in Canada. The Idaho has seven men and the Cumberland 20.

The Alamo has 1,000 tons of ore ahead of the transport facilities. Hugh Mann commenced on Monday to haul with sleighs to the tramway, and the danger of an ore blockade is past. About 80 sacks have been packed from the Exchange, on Dayton Creek, to the City. Work is now being done on this claim, and they have driven a tunnel 16 feet, and have an open cut of about 20 feet in width.

The men working on the Payne, 16 in number, quit work last Thursday. It appears that the men could not get along with the foreman, Chas. Kennedy, and concluded to seek employment elsewhere. The flume and tramway are finished at the Sloan Star, and the concentrator is being put up. More men are being put to work, and the force at the concentrator and mine this winter will be from 60 to 100 men. Ore is being loaded on the cars of the K. & S. Ry., at Sandon, and this mine will ship over 500 tons of ore in the next few weeks to the smelter at Tacoma.

W. K. Richmond and Max Heckmann located a group of claims not far from Kootenay lake a short time ago, assays from the rock brought in over \$300 in gold. St. Johns, Jack Reed and Bill Harris started from the foot of Sloan lake to reach this strike, and after three days' hard traveling they found the spot and staked five claims, upon which are leads from six inches to two feet in width. Fine gold is found on each claim. Other men have prospected this ground, for the name of Joe Duhamel is cut on a tree about 1,000 feet from the Alpine group.

On Thursday J. Wood placed in the grey near his bakery what he supposed to be a prospector's pack. Grasping it he was surprised to find the body of a man, the face disfigured beyond recognition, but the rest of the body in the clothing which looks as if it might be developed into an ash can as has been found in the district. The body was taken to the Sloan Star ore house and a jury with J. W. Edwards as foreman held an informal inquest. In the pockets of his coat was found a Kaslo pack of August 1st and a bottle of whiskey. The jury gave a verdict of death from unknown causes and the unidentified remains were conveyed to New Denver and buried in the cemetery.

LILLOOET.

From our own correspondent. Lillooet, Nov. 7.—The Bridge River Gold Mining Company of Horse Shoe Bend, Bridge River, shut down yesterday. A very large number of men are working on the Vancouver Enterprise Mining Company's claim on Cayo creek. They are fitting up a large pump to clear the shaft of water so that they can test the bedrock. Work on the Bonanza is being pushed ahead as fast as possible. They are working day and night shifts at present. Two inches of snow fell here last night.

NANAIMO.

From our own correspondent. Nanaimo, Nov. 8.—It is learned from an authentic source that coal has been struck in the Protection diagonal slope, and it is of the same excellent quality as that now being produced from No. 1 shaft. The seam was first broken into on Tuesday, and was found to be four feet thick, with every indication of increasing in size. Protection main slope has been in a good seven foot seam for the past two weeks, with every prospect of it being continued. It is only a matter now of a few months when the old slope from No. 1 shaft will also be in good coal, so that the prospects for the future supply from the New Vancouver Coal company's mines are more satisfactory than they have been for some time.

Captain Slater, of the bark Wilma, laments that the upsetting of a coal oil lamp in the cabin, when a few days out from San Francisco, came near destroying his ship. The flames were extinguished after considerable difficulty. R. Gibbons has been unable to rent his brick building, and he will now apply

A Drink that Cheers and Strengthens. There is Real Enjoyment as well as Solid Benefit. In a Cup of Johnston's Fuld Beef.

for a liquor license at the next sitting of the licensing board. Ulrich, a miner employed in Protection shaft, was badly hurt on Wednesday afternoon through being crushed between two boxes.

From Our Own Correspondent. Nanaimo, Nov. 9.—W. S. Plaga has secured a company for the purpose of developing the coal lands of Gabriola. The company has been formed with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The directors are Albert J. Hill, M.A., member of Canadian Society of Civil Engineers; ex-manager Cambie of the Lower Columbia mines; Nova Scotia; Elijah Priest, E. C. Clark, of Vancouver; and W. W. B. McNeill. It has long been thought that a valuable coal basin has been discovered on the island, and is to be congratulated on his enterprise and shrewdness in obtaining the bond and interesting practical men in the scheme.

With a view to carrying out the scheme for the amalgamation of the two Anglican parishes in this city which was mooted some time ago, it is understood that the Bishop of Columbia has appointed a commission to visit Nanaimo to report on the merits of the plan. The members of the commission are Messrs. Harrison, Beaumont, Boggs, Archdeacon Scriben and Rev. Mr. Cooper of Wellington are mentioned in the connection.

Charles Wilson, who resides on a little island up the coast, was coming down in a boat last week when the boat capsized. Wilson managed to get on the upturned boat and was in this position from 6 o'clock until after midnight, when the boat was finally recovered from the effects of his exposure. Alfred McKinnon and John C. Griffith recorded a claim on Valdes Island in the district of the north-west side of the island, facing Nodales channel. They expect to find gold in paying quantities.

NEW DENVER.

The American Bay is making a shipment over the K. & S. Railway. The Kambler has shipped 7 tons of gold. The Rub has 50 tons of ore on hand, but cannot ship until ore sacks are more plentiful. This mine looks well in every respect. Tom Jefferson did not conclude the deal for the Monitor, at Three Forks, and the Petty, the owner, commenced to work it himself last Monday. The best prospect concerning the R. E. Lee with the Washington trail is completed. The Lee will probably ship 100 tons this season.

There are 300 tons of ore sacked at the Payne awaiting the railhead. The mine probably ship 500 tons this winter. The territory along Lemon Creek has swarmed with prospectors during the past week, drawn there by the rich strikes of Clay and his partners. These locations have been made and reported on the lower Arrowhead and opposite Watchman creek. The ore is dry and carries considerable quantities of silver. The deals in progress for the purchase of the Noble Five and Arlington groups are awaiting the arrival of an expert from the east. He will probably be in this week. The Phoenix, on the north fork of Carpenter creek, has been leased for one year to Uley and McElroy. They have commenced to work it, and will make a shipment in January. The last chance has about 100 tons on hand, produced from a development camp. Under the able management of John O. Regan the property looks better than most of the properties in the country.

VERNON.

Vernon News. The rock cut along Yassanau Lake, which is the only bad place on the road between Penticton and Kettle river, has been undergoing repairs under the supervision of Mr. Louis Christian. A rumor, which it is difficult to trace to its source, has been in circulation lately to the effect that a smelter will be erected in the spring, either at Penticton or Okanagan Landing. An effort is being made to establish in the neighborhood of Vernon a shippers' union of the character of the one which was set up at Mission towards working up a profitable trade in farm produce. Mr. S. H. Ord has struck a mineral claim on the comingside which looks as if it might be developed into an ash can as has been found in the district. The body was taken to the Sloan Star ore house and a jury with J. W. Edwards as foreman held an informal inquest. In the pockets of his coat was found a Kaslo pack of August 1st and a bottle of whiskey. The jury gave a verdict of death from unknown causes and the unidentified remains were conveyed to New Denver and buried in the cemetery.

MIDWAY.

Boundary Falls towadside, which was formerly platted, is now being surveyed into town lots by Mr. J. A. Corryell. Kettle river, after having their ranch surveyed into a townsite by Mr. J. A. Corryell, and almost immediately plots will be placed upon the market. It is reported that Messrs. Johnston and McCarran have bonded the Estimote claim in Wellington camp to the parties who have purchased the Winnipeg. All placer claims in the Osoyoos division have been laid over by the gold commissioner from 1st November, 1895 to 1st June, 1896. Mr. Scott McRae a few days since returned from a very successful business prospecting trip up the west fork of Kettle river. Some nice mountain sheep and goat heads were secured, as also some good looking specimens of quartz. On Wednesday last another large drove of pack animals was ordered by Mr. McCarran and Trail, being taken over by Mr. Cawston. A good ledge of ore has been struck on the Scotia, a claim belonging to Mr. W. McMyrn, and located in Deadwood camp. A shaft house is being erected on the Stewinclair claim, Greenwood camp, which will allow better facilities for working during the winter. It is understood that Mr. Austin Hammer has bonded the half interest in the Cop-

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Table listing various market prices for commodities such as flour, sugar, and other goods. Includes items like 'Ogile's Hungarian Flour', 'Lake of the Woods Flour', 'Rainer', 'Superior', etc.

Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, Does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. Pamphlet free. Scott & Bowne, Baltimore. All Druggists, 50c. a B.

WANTED.

Young Men and Women

or older ones if still young in spirit, or out-of-door character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious, can find employment in a good office at \$40.00 PER MONTH (and upwards, according to ability). REV. T. S. LINSKOTT, Brantford, Can.

Consumption.

Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent FREE on receipt of name and address. P. O. BOX 100, ST. LOUIS, MO. SCOTT & BOWNE, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily. Cassidy & Robertson, lawyers, have dissolved partnership.

The City of Puebla arrived this afternoon from San Francisco. She made an unusually fast trip up.

The 31 ton schooner Henrietta, Captain Anderson, left last evening for La Paz, Mexico. The owner, Mr. Thomas Flewin, states that she will engage in trading along the Mexican coast.

Hon. Col. Baker yesterday received a dispatch from Mr. W. A. Carlyle, M. L. accepting the office of provincial minister for British Columbia. The Ottawa Mining Review seems to have been misinformed.

Mr. J. F. Galbreath has made arrangements to publish a new paper in Westminster, to be known as "The Fraser Valley Champion and Farmers' Advertiser." Until recently Mr. Galbreath has been proprietor and editor of the Surrey Times, which will no longer be published.

John Kent and Mrs. Lydia Robertson, of Vancouver, formerly of St. John's, Newfoundland, were married at the Bishop's palace, Yates street, yesterday by the Rev. Father Nicolay. The happy couple will spend their honeymoon on the Sound.

Yesterday's Official Gazette contains the notice of the appointment of Thomas Owen Townley, district registrar of titles, Vancouver, to be district registrar of titles, New Westminster. Andrew Stuart Robertson, of Clifton, Skoena river, to be justice of the peace within and for the county of Nanaimo.

Shawnigan Lake fishing ought to be good next season, by which time the work now being presented by Messrs. Halbed and Koenig will have been finished. Fishermen in Shawnigan Lake have always regretted that salmon and sea trout could not reach the lake from the creek to open in the streams above. The unfortunate part of the matter, however, is that there is more or less fishing going on in this creek, especially at the latter part of the creek, so that the fish can readily ascend the creek to open in the streams above. The gentlemen named are now having these falls blasted out in the form of a fish ladder, so that the fish can readily ascend the creek to open in the streams above. The unfortunate part of the matter, however, is that there is more or less fishing going on in this creek, especially at the latter part of the creek, so that the fish can readily ascend the creek to open in the streams above.

The English papers contain the accounts of the Church Congress at Norwich, which opened Oct. 5th, under the presidency of the bishop of the diocese, the Rev. John Sheepshanks, D. D., whom many of our readers will still remember as the first rector of New Westminster. The Church Times says of him: "The bishop has had a strangely diversified career, and has seen a good deal of things and people. His first duty was consecrated Bishop of British Columbia. Mr. Sheepshanks joined him, and set to work amongst the Indians and gold miners of Cariboo as their first missionary. To him was due the building of the first church at New Westminster, and subsequently, on returning to England, via the United States, he was the first English priest to preach to the Mormons in Brigham Young's great tabernacle. He has travelled also in China, Tartary, Siberia, and Russia, so that his knowledge of the world can scarcely be regarded as superficial."—Columbian.

One of the earliest pioneers of Victoria, Mr. William Williams, died yesterday at the residence of his son, Ald. R. T. Williams. The deceased was in the ninety-third year of his age, and was a native of Penzance, Cornwall, England. He resided for some time in Virginia and New York states, following his avocation of builder, and in Rochester, N. Y., there still stand many specimens of his skill and thoroughness as a mechanic. He reached Victoria in 1830 and from then up to a few years ago Mr. Williams has led a very active life, many of the buildings erected in the province being the result of his handiwork. Deceased was a man of large intelligence, was a great reader and possessed a marvelous memory, characteristics which made him an entertaining conversationalist on many subjects. He leaves three sons, Ald. R. T., J. W., and Thomas Williams. The funeral will take place from the residence of Ald. Williams, 122 View street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

W. E. Holmes, Grand Master of the I. O. O. F., assisted by J. H. Meldrum, P. G. M., Mrs. Dempster, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Dickenson, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Merrifield, Mrs. Houson, Mrs. Carnie, Mrs. Meldrum, all of Victoria; Mrs. Gourley, of Northfield, and J. Crosson, P. G. M., of Nanaimo, instituted Laurel Rebekah Lodge, No. 9, at Wellington last evening. Forty sisters and thirty-seven brothers were initiated and the following officers installed in their respective chairs: Mrs. Muir, N.G.; Sister Morgan, V.G.; Alice John.

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

recording secretary, Sister Buchanan, P. secretary, Mrs. Fraser, treasurer, Mrs. Thompson, Ward; Sister Casaca, conductor; Sister McMillan, R. S. N. G.; Sister Rodgers, L. S. N. G.; Mrs. McMillan, I. G.; Sister Easton, R. S. N. G.; Sister McDonald, L. S. N. G.; Sister Jones, chap.; Sister Sharp, org. After the business the visitors were tendered a vote of thanks and were entertained at a banquet and ball. Most of them returned on the noon train today. The new lodge will meet on the second and fourth Thursdays in the month. The work was put on the floor in the beautiful form.

From Saturday's Daily. The steamer Fingal arrived last evening at Porter's wharf with hay from the Fraser river.

The Oklands volunteer fire department will elect officers at a meeting to be held next Wednesday evening.

The Victoria Fish Company last evening shipped two carloads of halibut for New York. It goes east over the N. P. R.

"Professor" J. Martinez, who figured in the police court here, is now practicing on some other Chinamen in Port Townsend.

The disabled steamer Mathilda will go into the dry dock for repairs. The Albion Engine Works will, in all probability, secure the contract, which will be let this evening.

A man may not marry his first cousin in the state of Washington. This law was not known to be in existence till the other day a couple of first cousins applied for a license to marry and were refused.

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Mr. A. J. C. Galletly reported to the police to-day that his valuable fox terrier had been poisoned last evening. It is believed that a resident in the vicinity of Mr. Galletly's house has set out poison for dogs, besides taking occasional shots at them.

It is probable that the Pacific Improvement company, owners of the wrecked collier San Pedro, will be discontinued. President Huntington says that the work of the company is finished, and it would be abandoned if the company could dispose of its property.

After a stay of over a week in Esquimalt harbor, the United States Gunboat Philadelphia left this morning for Port Townsend. The officers and men were much pleased with the reception they met with at the hands of the British naval officers and the citizens of Victoria.

The choir of the First Presbyterian church, under the leadership of Mr. J. G. Brown, is preparing the beautiful English cantata entitled "The Wreck of the Arctox," replete with solos, quartets and choruses singing. The best soloists of the city will take part. December 2nd will probably be the date of its production.

Foster Haldon, a young Spanish farmer, while chopping wood yesterday nearly severed three of his toes with the axe. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital this morning, where Dr. Frank Hill had to amputate the toes. The other will probably be saved. Mr. W. G. Fraser, who met with a similar accident in Spanish a few days ago, is progressing favorably.

A return smoking concert was given by the petty officers of the U. S. S. Philadelphia to the petty officers of the Royal Arthur at the Coach and Horace last evening. Supper was served and there was an excellent programme rendered. Rear-Admiral Beardsley presented the petty officers with \$100 to assist them in entertaining in a way worthy of the Stars and Stripes.

The British bark Stanmore, which has arrived on the Sound from San Francisco, reported passing through large quantities of large sized lumber a few miles west of Destruction Island last week. The drifting lumber may have been jettisoned from the deck cargo of some outward lumber carrier. The weather has been very mild, and thus far no apprehension regarding outward bound vessels has been felt.

A bluejacket from the Royal Arthur, who was under the influence of liquor, met with an accident on the Esquimalt cars this afternoon. While a car was crossing Rock Bay bridge he went out to the rear platform and fell off, striking the chain guard which separates the walk for foot passengers from the main roadway. A hack was at once secured and the injured man taken to the office of Dr. Frank Hill, who on examining him found him but slightly injured.

Captain James Carroll, formerly of the steamer Queen, has a plan to bring Alaska into closer commercial relations with the cities of British Columbia and the Sound. He favors extending the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line to Cook's Inlet, bringing that place within two weeks' journey from Victoria and the Sound. At present the stores and mills from Juneau are carried to Cook's Inlet in small sloops, the trip requiring about a month.

At the weekly meeting of Triumph Lodge, I. O. G. T., held at Esquimalt on Thursday evening, the following officers were installed for the ensuing quarter: G. T., Bro. Carlisle; V. T., Sec. Miss Muir; Secretary, Bro. Moody; Financial Secretary, Sister Miss Leblanc; Treasurer, Sister Atkins; Chaplain, Sister Newbigging; G. C. T., Bro. Griffin; M. Bro. Scrase; Gd. Bro. Elmore; Sentinel, Bro. Terry; Ass. Secretary, Sister Whittier; D. M., Sister B. Muir.

A San Francisco dispatch says: The steamer Evandale, which sailed for China to-day, carried the largest cargo of flour that ever went out of this port. There were more than thirty thousand barrels in her spacious hold. Most of the flour came direct from the mills at Stockton. Not all of this flour is to be consumed in China. Some will be shipped to the Philippine Islands, and elsewhere in the South Seas. The Chinese were comfortably located between

decks. Their tiers of bunks give them room enough for exercise, and as the large hatchway will be left open, there will be plenty of ventilation.

The N. P. liner Hankow, Captain Orr, tied up at the outer wharf at 6 o'clock last evening, having completed her first trip across the Pacific in the service of the company. She is a big freight carrier, and brought full cargo, of which three hundred tons were for Victoria. This was discharged during the night, and the vessel left at 7 o'clock this morning for the Sound. She also had 32 Chinese steerage passengers for Victoria and the following cabin passengers: Captain Squires, R. N. Mr. and Mrs. Borthwick, Capt. Melschman and On Saito, the new Japanese consul for Tacoma. The Hankow made the run across in fourteen days, despite the rough weather which she encountered after crossing the meridian.

Although the city council has erected a fire hall in Oakland district, and are laying a sidewalk on Langdowne road, the thing that the residents of the district demanded, the latter have still a grievance. This morning a delegation of twelve ladies waited on the Mayor and members of the city council in regard to his letters, which she considered being laid partly on the north side of the street to cover up a waterway and partly on the south side. The ladies want all the sidewalk to be laid on the south side. It was this that the ladies insisted on, and they were successful, and one of them promised to send the Mayor and members of the street committee "to their roosts" at the next election if the demand was not complied with. The subject will be discussed at the council meeting on Monday evening.

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AFTER LONG SERVICE

Report Comes From Refuge Bay That the Cariboo and Fly Has Been Wrecked.

She Was Passing Through a Slough and Grounding, Broke Her Back.

According to a report which was in circulation at Refuge Bay a few days ago, the steamer Cariboo and Fly has made her last trip. Capt Langley, of the steamer Thistle, which arrived from that place yesterday afternoon, brought the news to Victoria. The report was to the effect that the steamer which left Victoria some time ago for the north, had grounded while passing through a slough. The tide going down she swung around and rested both bow and stern on the beach. The old vessel could not stand the strain and she broke in two. The machinery was saved but the hull was a complete wreck.

The vessel was owned by Messrs. Shotbolt, Cunningham, and Dempster, who recently spent \$1,000 in repairing her. She had made but one trip north since she came off the ways. Captain George Brown was in command.

Mr. Shotbolt does not place a great deal of reliance on the report, believing it to be an Indian story. Refuge Bay is, however, but forty miles from the Skeena, and there is frequent communication between the two places. Of course it is possible that the Indians have confounded some other steamer with the Cariboo and Fly, although she is well known up there.

The Cariboo and Fly, which was first christened the Cariboo, was built in 1861 by Captain Archibald Jamieson, her machinery being imported from Scotland. She made one successful trip to New Westminster, but while passing Shoal Point on her second trip a terrible explosion occurred on board, killing Captain Jamieson, his brother, George Jamieson, assistant engineer; William Allen, chief engineer; John Sparks, mate; Dan Foley, fireman; P. Garro, passenger; and an unknown deckhand, and injuring many others. The engineer had occupied the same position on the Caledonia, which had been blown up two years before. In 1866 McDougall brothers purchased the Cariboo and wished to rename her the Fly, but the government objecting they named her the Cariboo and Fly. She was subsequently purchased by Messrs. Moody, Nelson & Co., and she was kept jobbing around until 1875, when Joseph Spear purchased her for nearly ten years she was on the east coast route and afterwards acted as tender for Spratt's Ark, which was then a floating cannery. While on the northern route in 1888 she was wrecked in Gretna channel. The wreck was bought by L. Goodacre. Since then she has had many owners. The Royal Canadian Canning Company used her for a couple of years to carry lumber and salmon. Some time ago she was purchased by her present owners, who have thoroughly renovated her, succeeded in securing a limited passenger license.

THE MATTIE CROWE CASE

The Attorney General's Department Makes Suggestions, but Gives no Orders.

Dr. Lang Has Something Further to Say—The Funeral Held This Afternoon.

Mattie Crowe, who is supposed to have been murdered some time on Tuesday morning, was buried to-day, the funeral taking place from Hanna's undertaking parlors, where Rev. Solomon Cleaver, B. A., conducted a short burial service. At the cemetery the Rev. Mr. McCrossan conducted the services. The mystery surrounding her death still remains unexplained. The detectives are still busy themselves with the case, but they have little or nothing to report upon. They have no doubt that she was murdered, but the culprit, whoever he is has covered up his tracks, pretty well. The clue referred to yesterday is still being followed up, but so far no sufficient evidence has been obtained to warrant any decisive action.

A suggestion came from the attorney-general's department that a microscopic examination be made of the woman's finger nails to determine whether in the struggle she had scratched her assailant. It was this that started the report that a second examination of the body had been ordered. The suggestion was not acted upon for the simple reason that Dr. Lang had in the first place made a thorough examination of the body. He then found that the woman's nails were cut very close, and if she had scratched her assailant they could not have held any flesh or hair.

In conversation with a Times representative to-day Dr. Lang said it was not impossible, as had been stated, for the woman to have strangled herself. Such cases were known to have occurred, although it is true they are unusual. Nevertheless the doctor seems to be of the opinion that the woman was murdered. If she did kill herself she must have been previously beaten by some one, as the bruises on the face and body would not all have been caused by falling from the bed on to the floor.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Restorer has restored gray hair to its original color and prevented baldness in thousands of cases. It will do so to you.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

THOROUGHLY SUCCESSFUL

Annual Ball of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital Last Evening.

Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen Present—Large Attendance.

Assembly Hall was hardly large enough to accommodate the crowd that last evening attended the annual ball given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital. The hall was very prettily decorated with flags and bunting, the Stars and Stripes being hung side by side with the Union Jack over the main entrance in honor of the officers of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, who were present. Streamers of various colors were stretched across the ceiling, and the walls were draped with flags of all nations. In three corners of the hall alcoves had been formed and were furnished with comfortable chairs and lounges, where those tired of the dance could rest. In the other corner Finlay's orchestra was stationed, and the music provided by them was voted by one and all to be perfect. They were generous, too, and though encores were frequent, they cheerfully responded each time they were called upon. The floor was also in good condition, and, in fact, everything tended to make everybody good-natured, and consequently a good time was enjoyed by all.

It was rather late before the distinguished guests of the evening, the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen, arrived. They were accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Prior, M. P., A.D.C., Capt. Erskine, A. D. C., and Mr. Wilberforce, A. D. C. They were met at the door and escorted to the ball room by Joshua Davies, president of the Jubilee Hospital Board, and Mrs. A. J. Smith, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary. The opening honors had been reserved until the arrival of the party, and were then formed, the set of honors being as follows: The Governor-General and Mrs. A. J. Smith, Captain Cotton, of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, and Mrs. Earle, Thomas Earle, M. P., and Mrs. Pooley.

When the dancing commenced in earnest and all were on the floor the hall presented a very pretty spectacle. There were many handsome dresses worn by the ladies, as usual at the first big event of the season; and then there were the bright uniforms of the American and British naval officers, the officers of the regular land forces and the local militia.

The dining room, where supper was served at midnight, had received special attention at the hands of the decorators, and under the supervision of Mr. J. C. Richards, and it looked better than it has ever done before. The long tables were beautifully decorated with flowers, and were loaded with delicacies such as only ladies know how to prepare. The supper was provided entirely by the lady friends of the hospital, and the manner in which it was arranged could not have been improved upon. The members of the Auxiliary were heartily congratulated on the success of this and every other detail in connection with the ball, and although much hard work was required to make it the success that it was, they no doubt feel well rewarded in the knowledge that it was for a good cause. Those who attended will always have a kindly feeling for the ladies who afforded them such a pleasant evening, and will eagerly look forward for the next event given by them.

Messrs. Joshua Davies, president of the Jubilee Hospital; George Byrnes, vice-president; W. M. Chudley, treasurer; A. C. Plummer, H. D. Helmcken, Q. C.; Dr. W. A. Richardson and G. H. Brown acted as a reception committee, and Major F. B. Gregory, Messrs. J. S. Yates, F. B. Pemberton, Dr. Milne, J. Braden, M. P. P., and A. J. Dallain and Dr. Watt as floor committee.

CANNERY SYNDICATE

Reported That an English Syndicate Has Purchased Nine Canneries.

Arrangements have been completed, it is understood, for the purchase by an English syndicate of all the canneries for which Turner, Beeton & Company are the agents, as well as several other canneries. There are nine in all, including both Northern and Fraser river canneries. It is said that the Royal Canadian Canning Company's cannery at Claxton, the Balmoral, Inverness and Carlyle canneries are all included in the deal. Hon. J. H. Turner, during his recent visit to London made the preliminary arrangements leading up to the deal, and cablegrams recently received make it pretty certain that if the sale is not closed it soon will be. Hon. Mr. Turner could not be seen this afternoon and the other interested parties declined to discuss the matter at present.

PAY OF HUNTERS

Arranged at a Meeting of the Sealers Held Yesterday Afternoon.

At a meeting of owners and captains of sealing schooners held at the board of trade building yesterday, and at which the majority of those interested in the local sealing industry was represented, the prospects for the coming season were discussed at length. The meeting pledged

itself as a unit to offer the same terms as last year to white hunters, namely, a one-fifth lay, as it was not considered that prices had increased sufficiently to justify an advance. To Indian hunters it was resolved to pay \$3 per skin, with no potlach added. This latter provision will result in quite a saving, as it has been customary in past seasons to pay \$20 to each boat as potlach money and a further donation of \$100 to the chief. Enquiries amongst local hunters as to their opinion of the terms offered received but little satisfaction, as it is their intention to hold a general meeting on an early date to consider the whole matter.

WESTMINSTER ASSIZES.

Grand Jury Recommend the Survey of the Fraser River Banks.

New Westminster, Nov. 9.—The trial of J. C. Potts has been laid over until next assizes and Potts released on bail. Cowichan Jimmyson trial for attempting to murder Boston Tom, another Indian, was found guilty last night and to-day was sentenced to seven years. The grand jury in their presentment deplore the action of the provincial government in withdrawing the appropriation that was voted for the survey of the Fraser river banks in conjunction with the Dominion government, and urged immediate action to save the most important agricultural section of the province from repeated disasters by the floods.

Three Loaded Vessels Taken to Sea by the Tug Wanderer.

The uncommon sight of a tug towing three heavily laden vessels to sea at one time was witnessed in this harbor on Wednesday, said the Seattle P. I. The Wanderer, of the Puget Sound Tugboat Company, was engaged to take to sea the ship Eclipse, loaded with Black Diamond coal for San Francisco, and when she arrived from Port Townsend found that the Chilean bark Guerneva, lumber lader for Valparaiso, and the schooner Lizzie B., with lumber for Southern California, were ready for sea. Her captain decided to try the experiment of taking all three to sea at the same time, and accordingly connected them with a hawser one behind the other, and started down the bay. The sight of the three big vessels loaded to the gunwales in tow of the saucy tug made a very pretty picture and one which caused considerable comment among the habitues of the water front.

A BIG TOW.

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GRAND JURORS.

Men Who Will Serve at the Fall Assizes on the 19th Inst.

Deputy Sheriff Siddall has succeeded in serving the necessary documents on all but two of the eighteen citizens whose names were drawn to serve on the grand jury. These two are out of the city, and consequently could not be reached. The grand jury will therefore consist of the following sixteen citizens: Ralph Borthwick, saloon keeper; R. A. Brown, merchant; J. H. Brown, insurance agent; Thomas Catterall, contractor; Mercedes Cohen, cigarmaker; John Dean, contractor; W. J. Dwyer, grocer; Dennis R. Harris, real estate agent; Thomas O. Hull, accountant; James H. Lawson, accountant; S. F. McIntosh, tanner; Munro Miller, printer; Henry Nathan, general merchant; H. Rutland, merchant; R. R. Seabrook, accountant, and Thomas Shaw, boiler-maker. The assizes open on Tuesday morning, the 19th inst.

A cough which persists day after day should not be neglected any longer. It means something more than a mere local irritation, and the sooner it is relieved the better. Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is prompt to act and sure to cure.

Miss Oldgirl (angling for compliments)—O dear! When the wind blows my hair like this it makes me look homelier than ever.

Mr. Newman (earnestly)—But I assure you it doesn't!

And he wondered where the cool breeze came from.—Truth.

Don't Worry!! Try SUNLIGHT SOAP THE TWIN BAR SELLS FOR ALL GROCERS. For every 12 "Sunlight" Wrappers sent to the Canadian Head Office, 23 South Street, Toronto, Lever Paper-Board, will send postpaid a useful paper-bound book of 100 pages.

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