

ascar - A. J. Balfour - German Social-Ravagances.

ics - Naval Estimates Terrorized - The Peacemaker.

The Daily News in a fuller case says: "The ad way in Madagascar, their ridiculously severe, have involved them- international complication.

The Daily News says: "The behavior of the French to the American officers for, but the Waller case high handed pieces of per- history of civilized states

nd, in the province of eyed a saw-mill, a dozen very and a bridge, besides sees and a church.

respondent of the Standard is an excellent authority. A copy of Hon. A. J. Balfour, seamy, in parliament were he did not believe an inter- would result in an inter-

and, that Germany is a bimetallic confederacy, the Standard from Rome ppe will assent to a request the frontier dispute be- San Domingo.

man Gazette, discussing the language of the Socialists the celebrations of the anti-different victories won by r the French during the expresses regret at the fact provision in the law under set can be dealt with, and the imperative duty of the have recourse to the legisla- country if legal remedies

Paris have definitely acer- tatter or infernal machine, in the chief of Baron Al- schild on Saturday after- injuring his confidential bowitz, was posted in this

port of the registrar general statistics for Ireland shows marriages to be 12,162, the annual average for the number of births, 105,354, a decrease; the number of deaths, 41,300, a slight increase.

population in the middle of 90,599, and the percentage the for the year was 97.3, Erzringiano says that great among the Armenians there attitude of the Turkish gov- in, in consequence of an at- tade by brigands upon a are believed to be taking have most serious conse- quences are accused of be- ing the traitors. The force of Turkish troops ing by attacking villages and the vicinity, and engaging in the Armenians, fearing a the Sassoon outrages, have an ambassadors to the powers e for protection.

of people witnessed the de- London Athletic Club and ularity teams for Liverpool, park on board the Canard is, bound for New York, to the New York Athletic e Yale. One of the saloon specially engaged for the t was decorated with Yale colors, a large flag, repre- York Athletic Club, and a London Athletic Club, to- member of British and Ameri- and Fitzherbert at the last to appear. Secretary

Amateur Athletic Associa- tion of America on the steamer The members of the two audic audience. Some dis- expressed over the defeo- track athletes, but altogether made up of representative t up a strong back. It is American athletes were re- ception by the veterans and by delegations of assoer- different parts of Germany, h, of the Union of Comrades tem on board the Canard, from address. The veterans the quay, where they were Herr Brock, President of r district, made an enthus- concluding with calling for Emperor. A marine band national anthem and the in the words.

imates adopted by the pre- but slight alterations of prepared by the Liberal the number of men is 88,850, by 459 over the estimate last the expenditure under the the Naval Defence Act it is out \$5,393,642 on the conps and \$750,000 on arma-

Heppath to the Times says cery at Chang Tu has be- leaders of the anti-foreign s. They are said to have they only acted with the id victory.

has a dispatch from Princes Ernest Rhr escaped from a lunatic asy- and has since been declared was staying with a friend has been found a bullet in his head. He ply to shoot game and is sup- committed suicide. His death was the result of a chamber of deputies to-day necessary for the construc- tion of the latter place

# The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SEVEN YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 6 1895. VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 39

### CABLE NEWS.

**Deputy Speakership of the Canadian Senate Legalized by Imperial Legislation.**

**Bank of England Statement—Dundee Strike Increasing—Big Russian Fire**

LONDON, Aug. 29.—In the House of Commons today Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, asked leave to introduce a bill for the purpose of removing all doubts as to the validity of the act of the Dominion of Canada respecting the deputy speaker of the Senate. He explained that this bill was prepared by a predecessor, and that there was no doubt of the validity of the act, but it was best to make the matter certain. Mr. Chamberlain also said that he was not aware that the matter had been made a party question in Canada. The bill eventually passed its first reading. The weekly statement of the Bank of England, issued to-day, shows the following changes compared with the previous account: Total reserve, increased £984,000; circulation, decreased £167,000; bullion, increased £1,190,000; public deposits, decreased £328,000; notes in circulation, increased £1,052,000; government securities, unchanged. Proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 59.17 per cent., is now 60.11 per cent. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

The London, Brighton & South Coast Railway Company has decided to pay the bulk of the claims for damages growing out of the collision between the Lyon and the Seaforth in the English Channel and the subsequent sinking of the latter. The company will not attempt to raise the Seaforth. Hippolyte Raman, the playwright, committed suicide in Paris by shooting himself with a revolver.

A duel with pistols was fought near Ajaccio, Corsica, by Signor Bonetti, a journalist, and Dr. Alexandria. The latter was killed. The quarrel which brought about the encounter grew out of a political discussion.

Torpedo boat No. 14 was capsized on Wednesday in the North sea, and thirteen persons are reported to have been killed.

Fire at Hooge Zwaluwe, Brabant, destroyed forty-three houses. Fifty families have been rendered homeless, but no loss of life is reported.

The German trading associations now in conference at Augsburg, Bavaria, have adopted a resolution in favor of a gold standard.

The Cologne Lokal Anzeiger's Copenhagen dispatch says that the betrothal of the Prince Christian of Denmark and the Princess Maund of Wales will be proclaimed on September 7.

Half the town of Yankovoff, Smolensk, Russia, consisting about 4,000 inhabitants, has been destroyed.

The case of Dr. Anderson, who has complained of illegal treatment at the hands of judges at Tobago, an island of the British West Indies, has been brought to the notice of several members of the House of Commons by Earl Stanford, president of the civil rights defense committee. Mr. Anderson has been promised Dr. Anderson and it has been agreed that his case shall be investigated.

Four thousand additional laborers have joined in the Dundee mill workers' strike. It is estimated that fully 30,000 persons are now idle through the strike.

Ex-Speaker Crisp visited the House of Commons yesterday as the guest of Speaker Gully and saw a division counted. He afterwards said he prefers the method of voting in congress.

The ex-Speaker, who has just returned from Ireland, said that after witnessing the prosperous condition of England and France, he felt sad while in Ireland at the evident lack of prosperity. He saw much want there, but thinks it a beautiful country and was charmed with the people.

**OTTAWA RIFLE MEETING.**

OTTAWA, Aug. 29.—(Special)—After a wet night, there was fine weather again to-day for the D. R. A. marksmen. The Kirkpatrick match was fired this morning, it being at 500 and 600 yards, ten shots, and proving a severe test of staying powers of the riflemen. Pte. Hinds, of the 45th Battalion, took this opportunity to come to the front with a score of 95 out of the 100 possible, equaling the record left by a British Columbian last year and winning the first prize. Gunner J. C. Chamberlain took the 57th prize, \$6, with \$6, and Gunner Geo. Turnbull, with \$4, took the 42nd, \$4. The team competition in connection with this match was won by five members from the Toronto militia district, who scored 433. The team from the British Columbia district did not get into the prize list being but fourteenth with a total of 403.

The Grand Aggregate being completed with the close of the Kirkpatrick match, it was found that Staff-Sergeant Earrp of the 45th Highlanders, had by a splendid streak of good shooting at the close taken first place with a total of 397. In the top hundred, who to-morrow shoot for the Governor-General's prize and for places on the Bielew General's prize, there are three British Columbians, whose places and prizes were:

35th—45—Gunner H. C. Chamberlain..... 372  
42nd—35—Gunner J. C. Chamberlain..... 370  
82nd—44—Gunner A. R. Langley..... 361

In the Nursery aggregate, for which only three British Columbians were eligible, Gunner W. J. Sloan took 25th place and \$4, with 182. The Landwehr aggregate, for teams, was won by the Toronto Rifle Association with 1,224.

This afternoon was occupied with the skirmishing and volley firing matches—the Czowski and the British Challenge Shield. In the latter the British Columbia team took the 5th prize, \$22, with a score of 227, the Governor-General's Foot Guards, with 265, as usual being first.

The Rifle League president's prize was won by the team of the Thirteenth Battalion, Hamilton, with a total of 1,041. The Minister of Militia's prize for individuals, in the Rifle League series, was won by Staff-Sergeant Earrp, of the Forty-eighth Highlanders, Toronto, with 270 points.

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

### "DEFENDER" AND "VIGILANT."

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The Defender defeated the Vigilant in a race over a triangular course of 24 miles—8 miles to the leg—outside of Sandy Hook to-day, by 18 minutes 31 seconds. There were all kinds of weather. A fair breeze of eight knots an hour was blowing at the start, followed by a calm. A small breeze of 3 or 4 miles next appeared. Then there was a puff of about five miles, but the most important conditions prevailed on the last leg, during which for a period of twenty minutes it blew forty miles an hour. The Vigilant was compelled to take in her club topsails and sailed for half an hour without any canvas above her mainmast. The Defender stood the test, which was the first of the kind she had ever been out in, without removing a rag, until the sheet by her staysails was carried away and the sail was torn into shreds by the gale. It was quickly replaced, however, despite the blow, and the Defender's most ardent champions were surprised at the way the boat stood up under the blow. The ship stood up as a good ship should, heeling so little that her weather gauges were well proven. On all points of sailing, reaching, close hauled and before the wind, the Defender gained her opponent. The following table of official time gives the figures:

Defender, Vigilant.	
Start.....	11:20:28
First Mark.....	1:19:40
Second Mark.....	3:03:09
Third Mark.....	3:16:30
Finish.....	4:10:08
Elapsed.....	4:49:40

On the first leg, which was a reach most of the way, Defender gained 5 minutes 5 seconds. On the second leg the Vigilant was beaten for the first time on a run before the wind, Defender gaining 2 minutes 23 seconds. On the home leg, when the equal struck, Defender simply ran away and crossed her lead by 10 minutes 45 seconds. The Valkyrie came out from her anchorage as the racers were starting and followed them at a distance over the course. The Challenger caught the seven or eight deep breezes, under which the Defender and Vigilant started, and was carried by it close down to the point where the racers dropped it. When the Valkyrie found herself behind, she sailed half a mile of the Vigilant, which was three quarters of a mile ahead of the Defender, she went back. No fair comparison between the Valkyrie and the Defender could be made, as the one had a breeze when the other had not. The Valkyrie saw the equal coming and promptly took down her club topsails. She already had her stay jib sail and jib down.

### MURDERER HOLMES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 29.—J. C. Allen, alias Caldwell, the convict serving a ten years' sentence here for horse stealing, has made a statement to Warden Moore of H. E. Holmes and his operations. The warden believes the man knows a great deal more than he has told. Having detailed the conversation as to the making of the building in Chicago, known as the "Castle," was erected, especially for a death trap, and during my association with Holmes I was in it often, in fact I occupied a room there. A stranger to the city during the World's fair was decoyed into that castle and murdered for his money. He did not have as much money as Holmes thought—only \$3,700. A bright little boy was enticed into the castle during the fair and held in a room for five days for a reward for his recovery. No reward being offered, they were afraid to turn him out, and the gas was turned on in his room at night and he was suffocated. I could mention other such cases of crime committed in the castle and destroyed in my presence, but these are sufficient, except one, and that was of Annie Williams. The cause of her killing as explained by Holmes was that one of the girls must be put out of the way, and that he could manage Minnie easier than he could Annie. Minnie was crazy in love with Holmes, and she was jealous of her sister, as Holmes was paying her some attention too, and he took particular pains to increase her jealousy, to work her up to the point of doing the deed to get Annie Williams out of the way."

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—The drug with which Howard Pitzel was killed before his body was turned in to the Irvington cottage was found buried in the barn. It was given to the coroner who said: "If there is any killing to be done, this is the drug with which to do it." Boys digging under the Holmes house found the two feet of Howard Pitzel. They had been burned but not destroyed and were evidently too bulky to put into the chimney hole. With the feet was found buried a five quart can. There was some coal oil in it. All the witnesses were before the coroner and the grand jury to-day. The coroner will undoubtedly corroborate the conclusions already reached by the detectives and reporters. The grand jury is hearing the testimony to-day and will return an indictment against Holmes.

### STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Share speculation to-day was very unsettled in tone and the movement of prices was very irregular. The large appreciations in values of the past few days offered temptation to realize good profits, which were taken advantage of and the "bear" element took advantage of the selling to put out fresh lines of "shorts." It cannot be said, however, that there was any concerted attack upon the market as a whole, for some shares were well supported and moved upward. The railway list was practically neglected. Speculation was unsettled at the close.

### IN GOOD CONDITION.

The Nelson Tribune says: "W. C. Ward, superintendent of the Bank of British Columbia, came in from Victoria on Tuesday. He is reported as saying that this country is in good condition financially, and that the outlook indicates a lengthened period of business activity. This coming from the superintendent of the most conservative bank in Canada is encouraging, to say the least."

### DUREANT'S TRIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—A jury to try Theodore Dureant for the murder of Blanche Lamont was completed to-day, and the case was adjourned till Monday, when the taking of testimony will begin.

### BARKERVILLE NEWS.

**Excellent Returns From Various Hydraulic Claims—Rich Strike in Downie Pass.**

**Cariboo Gold Fields Co. Actively at Work on Williams Creek—Prices of Goods.**

(Special Correspondence of the COLONIST.)

BARKERVILLE, Aug. 23.—Below will be found a short report of the season's work around here. There have been some very good clean-ups, among the best being C. H. Newton's, on Stout's Gulch—650 ounces, with the assistance of four men.

Flynn Bros., Mosquito Creek, took out \$3,000 from 6,000 yards of earth, with two men. The old Adams claim, on the same creek, has taken another good turn, a new pay streak having been struck, from which 80 ounces were taken out of a cut in the new face, which measures only 200 yards, the average being \$72 to the yard. There are 10,000 yards of the same gravel in sight. The ground is the ancient bed of a stream. I saw reports of the way from \$5 to \$85, which were taken out this summer on Mosquito creek, the pay being from the grass roots down.

The Eye-Opener claim, on Williams creek, has done fairly well, several hundred ounces having been cleaned up. One claim has been only partly worked this season.

The Waverly claim, on Grouse creek, has done better this year than usual, as also the other claims on the same creek.

A new strike was made about two months ago on Six Mile creek, a tributary of Swift river, just above the Snowshoe trail, which is paying \$6 per day to the man and good coarse gold.

The best strike made for years is in the Downie pass, six miles from Barkerville, in the heavy gravel. The gravel is very deep, there is only fourteen feet, and the pay is from the grass root down. It is a very common thing to get \$3 to the pan and often as high as \$9, but water is scarce and every bit of earth has to be shoveled into the sluice boxes.

Another new strike is reported to-day by an eye-witness a mile from the meadows above mentioned, with 750 to the pan on an average.

The San Juan Company on Horton creek, five miles from Cottonwood, have struck good pay sixty-five feet to bed rock, and are now engaged in putting in power for hoisting.

The Bonanza Company on Lightning creek are down 102 feet, and a drift of 450 feet has been cleaned up, the channel, where great things are expected.

F. C. Laird, on Willow river, is pushing ahead his drift to reach bed rock on the rim, when he will sink about eighty feet and then drift back again for the main channel. He has already sunk three feet deep, and is working through hard pan. Mr. Laird has recovered from some water holes caused in some accessible way with a horse, which he was leading at Stanley, and is now able to get a good amount of water.

The Cariboo Gold Fields Co. are progressing very well with their work, a large number of white men being employed on the pipe line ditch. Several hundred Chinamen are at work on the big ditch, which will be nearly completed in a few days. The ditch is seven feet wide. They have already commenced the trestle work to carry the pipe past the town, which will take about 2,000 feet of trestling. The pay roll for whites alone is about \$5,000 per month. They are looking for the highwayman in Vancouver.

Thos. Routley, who was seriously injured by being knocked off the tram last week, is still dangerously ill and shows little signs of improvement.

The Mission mountain was wrapped in flames from base to summit last night. No. 4 company, B.C.G.A., met last night and arranged for regular drill. For the present the non-commissioned officers of the old company will act for the present company. There was a good turnout on Monday. Mrs. S. J. McGimpsey was brought to the asylum from Nanaimo yesterday for treatment, but died shortly after she was admitted. A post mortem was held and a verdict returned that deceased came to her death from natural causes, but added that deceased had been treated by a Mr. Drysdale, calling himself Dr. Drysdale, for a prolonged period.

Richard Cole was found lying seriously ill on the wharf yesterday. He was taken to the Columbia hospital.

### WINKYPIG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 30.—(Special)—P. M. Guire, of Port Francis, has been sentenced to pay \$350 fine for having in his possession for sale United States cigars without Canadian stamps thereon.

The Manitoba exhibits for the Toronto Industrial fair were shipped East yesterday. Loughheed, the young Canadian wheeling champion, leaves Sarnia on Tuesday to attend the bicycle meet of the Winnipeg club to be held on Saturday week.

Winnipeg's first flower show opened to-night. It promises to be a huge success, the display being fine.

### SUICIDE THROUGH MISFORTUNE.

MONTREAL, Aug. 30.—(Special)—Alton F. Clark, a young and popular stockbroker, shot and killed himself in the vault of his office this morning. He met with great financial reverses about a year ago and finally looked towards his relatives, who were very wealthy, for help. To-day his seat on the stock exchange was being sold. He had some hopes of being able to buy it back, but a letter received this morning evidently shattered these hopes. He was captain of the Duke of Connaught's Hussars and had become estranged from his wealthy relatives on account of his marriage.

The consignment of California fruit which arrived by the steamer New York was in much better condition than any of the former shipments. The Bartlett pears were too ripe, and this fruit consequently sold for 9c to 11c a box at Covent Garden market sales. Hairy and Duchesne pears brought 12c a box, and Clingets, hairy, 4s. 6d. Peaches brought from 5c to 5s. 9d. a box; plums from 4s. to 5s. The quality of the fruit received by the New York will restore the confidence of the dealers.

**The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.**

### NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

**Vancouver's Police Inquiry—Water Supply of the Terminal City.**

**Welcome to Bishop Dart—W.C.T.U. at Duncan—Mining on the Mainland.**

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, Aug. 29.—The second water main across the Narrows gave out yesterday. With both mains gone, the water had to be taken from the park reservoir. It was not thought that the waterworks reservoir would be called so early into use, and its value to the citizens was most emphatically demonstrated.

In a case of the infant, whose dead body was found in a box by some children at Central Park, an open verdict has been returned by the coroner's jury.

A large number of Chinese peddlars are being fined for vending vegetables during forbidden hours.

There are a great number of applications for the position of chief of police, many from outside the city.

The police investigation was continued this evening.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 30.—False creek was dragged by the police yesterday and to-day for the bodies of the missing boys McKinnon, Wilson and Tiddy. The search will be continued for several days.

The Bishop of Westminster was in the city yesterday and visited St. Luke's Home. His Lordship will preach in St. James' church in the morning and St. Luke's church in the evening of Sunday.

C. W. Spencer, general superintendent of the C. P. R. Eastern division, is in the city, accompanied by his family. Mr. Spencer will leave for Victoria to-morrow. He is visiting this part of the Dominion for pleasure.

Colonel Robinson of Victoria, inspected the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, on Wednesday. Last night he was entertained by the Knights at a moonlight excursion on the inlet.

### WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Aug. 29.—At a meeting of the citizens' celebration general committee, the sports committee reported a splendid programme. Four hundred dollars will be offered in prizes in the bicycle races. A special feature will be competition drill for boys' brigade.

Several members of the Royal Agricultural Society met several members of the Kennel Club yesterday to discuss matters in connection with the coming show. It is intended that the dog show shall form a distinct and prominent feature of the exhibition.

His Lordship Bishop and Mrs. Dart were welcomed by St. Barnabas parish last evening. The attendance was large. Rev. Mr. Gowen welcomed the Bishop. In replying to the Bishop made light of the remark that there were many difficulties met with in working this parish. He said if they could be happy and faithful under difficulties the more credit to them.

WESTMINSTER, Aug. 30.—Seven hundred boxes of fruit went East over the C.P.R. yesterday to the Northwest.

On Wednesday night a man who did not give his name, was held up for a check on the Bank of British Columbia for \$53.25. They are looking for the highwayman in Vancouver.

Thos. Routley, who was seriously injured by being knocked off the tram last week, is still dangerously ill and shows little signs of improvement.

The Mission mountain was wrapped in flames from base to summit last night. No. 4 company, B.C.G.A., met last night and arranged for regular drill. For the present the non-commissioned officers of the old company will act for the present company. There was a good turnout on Monday. Mrs. S. J. McGimpsey was brought to the asylum from Nanaimo yesterday for treatment, but died shortly after she was admitted. A post mortem was held and a verdict returned that deceased came to her death from natural causes, but added that deceased had been treated by a Mr. Drysdale, calling himself Dr. Drysdale, for a prolonged period.

Richard Cole was found lying seriously ill on the wharf yesterday. He was taken to the Columbia hospital.

### NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Aug. 29.—Sam Fox, from China Creek, arrived in town last evening, having walked the entire distance. He reports that work on the Alberni ore in the Mineral Creek Mining Company's claims is progressing satisfactorily, and China Creek will soon rank in importance with the best known camps on the Mainland.

Labor Day celebration promises to be the best ever held in Nanaimo. The Sons Cutlers' Union of Victoria are arranging for an excursion and there will be delegations from other cities.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Nanaimo Equitable Pioneer Society, Limited, held on the 15th instant, a statement was made, it is said, presented showing total liabilities of \$57,453.15, of which \$11,453.82 was to the trade. Of the business assets their stock in trade represents \$31,903, and really more than sufficient to secure the settlement, as follows: Twenty-five per cent. cash 30 days from meeting; balance equally divided on notes at three, six and nine months. A. R. Johnston, Nanaimo; J. H. Todd, A. C. Fiumerfelt and William Wilson, Victoria, have been appointed trustees.

Owing to the heat fire it is impossible to distinguish objects at a distance of 500 yards. At Northfield men are employed to keep the flames from approaching the powder works, and a constant guard is maintained to prevent the fire from spreading to the city. There is danger that the fire may spread to Haslam's saw-mill.

### DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Aug. 29.—A very interesting meeting was held in the Odd Fellows hall on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The gathering took the form of an "at-home," at which a number of ladies from McPherson and Dun-

can were present, also Rev. Messrs. Leakey and Spencer. The chair was occupied by Mrs. Holman Webb, 10 years of age, and the provincial W.C.T.U. delivered an address on the aims and object of the organization, after which the rev. gentlemen present delivered addresses, and promised their hearty support and co-operation. Afternoon tea having been served, the following officers being elected: President, Mrs. C. McDiarmid; vice-president, Mrs. Holmes; secretary, Miss Carmichael; treasurer, Mrs. Whidden. At the next meeting definite lines of work will be decided on and superintendents of departments appointed. The new union starts out with a splendid staff of officers and good work may be expected. During the afternoon Miss Alexander kindly entertained the ladies with guitar selections, and Mrs. Holmes read an excellent paper on "Education." Letters expressing regret at unavoidable absence from the gathering were read from Miss Crozier and Rev. Mr. Manuel.

### CHILLIWACK.

(From the Progress.)  
The Fruit Growers' Association during the week ended August 27 have shipped to the cannery 4,757 pounds of culled apples and 13,290 pounds of plums. To the local market in the cities have been sent 502 boxes of plums and 176 of apples. A large shipment was made this morning down the river, and the final shipment will be made to-morrow to complete the carload which leaves Westminster for Calgary.

William White, 10 years of age, who does his work promptly from here to Sardinia. Tom White's house at Promontory Flats was burned last Friday. It caught fire from a lamp exploding and nearly everything was burned, including some money.

J. J. and Robert Kerr have commenced the erection of a creamery in town. These gentlemen will pay cash for the cream when delivered.

Rev. F. C. McGregor, of Underwood, has accepted a call to the First Baptist church at Chilliwack and will be here by October 1. Arthur Ennis had his house burned down on Thursday.

### NELSON.

(From the Tribune.)  
During July the mines at Ainsworth shipped about two hundred tons of ore to the Pilot Bay smelter, and the shipments for August would have aggregated fully as much had not the wagon road to the mines been damaged by fire. The mines shipping ore are the Skyline No. 1, and Amazon, the latter the property of the Canadian Pacific Mining & Milling Co., which is putting in a tramway to connect the mine with the steamer landing at Woodberry. The reports of shipments from the Sloan and Trail Creek mines are not complete.

While the statement has not official sanction, it can be stated that the Hall Mines Co., Ltd., has decided not to build a smelter, but to concentrate its ore into one of the great smelting companies operating in the United States, one of the conditions being that the smelter is to be erected at Nelson.

A. J. Becker, who has the contract for lighting the crescent tunnel on the Starlight on Teas mountain, expects to reach the vein within a month. One vein has already been out, which shows ore that makes the parties who have the Starlight bonded imagine they have a mine. If it is a mine, a mill will be erected on the property, the ore being a free-millstone proposition.

The cribbing for the Silver King 200 foot ore bin is all in place, and the excavation for the two receiving bins is nearly completed. The towers for the tramway will all be up next week, and the wire ropes are now being delivered at points along the line of right-of-way.

Six tons of fine gold ore from the Fern, a Hall creek claim, has been freighted to the Porters mill for treatment. If the returns are up to expectations, the Fern will be worked.

### ROSSLAND.

(From the Prospector.)  
Mr. George Moore came in to-day from Record mountain and brought in as fine samples of out-cropping ore as ever come to Rossland. There will undoubtedly be some very rich mines opened up there in the near future. W. L. Lawry, George Moore and W. Bates have been working their properties there for the past month, and each location shows thirty to fifty feet ledge of very heavily mineralized, assaying from \$8 to \$16. The owners are to be congratulated on having as fine a property as there is in the camp.

On the R. E. Lee and Maid of Erin, where Mrs. Gillman is superintendent, every stroke tells in increasing the value of the property, and every blow drives the drill deeper into solid ore. The shaft is being sunk on the Maid of Erin location close to the Lee line and is down now 60 or 70 feet. It is being sunk in a thoroughly workmanlike manner and of full working size. A drift is being run from the bottom of the shaft to cut into a chute of first grade ore which has been opened up on the R. E. Lee by an open cut and short prospect tunnel. On Friday Mr. Gillman set two men prospecting the ledge on the R. E. Lee running east from the present working; and 550 feet east from the Maid of Erin shaft they found a good surface showing of a chute of high grade ore.

### MALDEN.

(From the Claim.)  
H. C. Andrews, the mining man who last week went with Dick Gallup to look at the President and other valuable properties belonging to Mr. Gallup on the Duncan, has returned. He is very favorably impressed, both with the property and the country. The great need of Lardo and Duncan is more and better trails.

A strike of ore, going \$8 in gold and four per cent. copper and having a striking resemblance to the ore of Trail Creek, is reported from Northport as having been made about three miles north of old Fort Sheppard. Some excitement prevails and many claims are being staked out.

In a country that is fast of Sloona lake is still attracting prospectors by the score, and many locations are being made. The latest opinion of experts would indicate that the country will make good all its promises, notwithstanding its unfavorable granite formations.

Prospectors are filing into the Fire Valley country.

### CAPITAL NOTES.

**Soo Canal to Be Opened September 9 Without Formal Ceremony.**

**Nebraska Settlers for the Northwest—Mr. Chamberlain's Sealing Prohibition.**

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 29.—Monday, September 9, has been definitely decided on as the date of the opening of the Soo canal. There will be no official or formal ceremonies.

The Imperial order-in-council prohibiting pelagic sealing in the vicinity

The Colonist

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1895.

UNLOOKED FOR COMPETITION.

It is beginning to be seen that the opening up of China to European enterprise and the progress of Japan in the useful arts are not likely to be such very great advantages to the nations of Europe and America as was once supposed. The reason of this is that both the Chinese and the Japanese are good learners and clever imitators, and that labor in both countries is very cheap indeed. Instead of being good customers to the manufacturers of the nations of the West, China and Japan bid fair to be formidable rivals. In the manufacture of many lines of goods the Japanese have already made considerable progress. In the not distant future they will not only produce enough for home consumption, but they will be in a position to export to other countries, and their cheap labor will enable them to sell at what are now considered ridiculously low prices. The free trade system of Great Britain will then be put to a very severe test. Will the British Government be allowed to sacrifice Manchester, Birmingham and scores of other manufacturing cities, towns and villages in order that China and Japan may have Great Britain as a market for their cheap goods? This state of things is not so improbable or so distant as some people appear to imagine. Mr. L. S. J. Hunt, well and favorably known on the Pacific Coast as an able man and a keen observer, having just returned from a long visit to China and Japan, was interviewed by a reporter of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Mr. Hunt was deeply impressed with the progress which both these countries have made in the useful arts, and he believes that they are bound to advance until they become the equals of any of the civilized nations in manufactures. "Mr. Hunt," the interviewer says, "is convinced that Japan and China will in a few years be able to manufacture for the whole world, and that the cheap labor of these countries, once the opportunity is presented, will defy competition:

"From 5 to 10 cents a day," said Mr. Hunt, "these are the wages paid to operatives in Chinese cotton mills. The industries of the United States need protection not from Europe particularly, but from the results of cheap labor in the Orient. Should the ports of this country be thrown open free to the Oriental manufacturers, the producer of raw materials would suffer alike with the American manufacturer. Free trade with China and Japan would be ruinous to the United States, and anyone who has watched the growth of industries in the Orient will soon learn that there is more to fear from the laborer than from all the countries in the Old World. Take the most radical free trader of this country and let him make a careful study of the industrial conditions of China and Japan. If he is a fair-minded man and has the greatness of character to admit a mistake when once convinced of it; if he places the welfare of his countrymen above and beyond the question of party, you can rest assured he will return to the land of the Stars and Stripes a protectionist."

"I am not disposed to criticize the policy of our government in excluding Chinese labor, but why should not that policy be broadened and the Japanese excluded as well? However, the American laborer will find that Asiatic labor in its native home will be a far more dangerous rival than Asiatic labor transferred to the United States ever could be if our national policy ever becomes one that admits Oriental goods free. Either China or Japan can today ship cotton from Liverpool, manufacture it into fabrics, ship the manufactured goods back to Manchester, the home of the spindle, and underbid the Englishmen in competition for American trade."

"The only reason why China and Japan are today large buyers of English and American piece goods is because they only learned to manufacture a few years ago and have not yet the spindle capacity for their home demand. I advise political economists in their theorizing, however, to consider the development that will take place in China and Japan in the immediate future, as no mean factor in the formula of their teaching. Osaka, Japan, within the past six years has grown to a city of smokestacks which no New England cotton centre can equal. I predict that Shanghai, China, which is the New York of the Orient, will become, under the new treaty, one of the greatest manufacturing centres in existence."

Mr. Hunt illustrated his little lecture by directing attention to the clothes he was then wearing. He said: "Here is a sample object lesson in the clothes I am wearing now. This suit was made to order in a Chinese tailor shop, and is made of French goods. Any one of your leading tailors would charge me sixty gold dollars for a like suit, but in a Chinese shop they cost me \$1.40. And why this great difference in cost? Because, and I am glad it is so, the American tailor is able to make \$3 to \$5 a day in gold, while the professional Chinese costmaker gets but 124 cents in gold."

Even free traders, when they see China and Japan producing excellent goods at ridiculously low prices, will have to admit that their idealized system has its limitations, and that it will not do to allow Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen to starve in order that Chinamen and Japanese may grow fat. When free traders in Great Britain are face to face with this alternative, it is not difficult to predict what course they will take.

HEAVY EXPENDITURE.

The Government of the United States is seriously considering the course it must take in order to put its long line of sea-coast in something like a proper state of defence. The War department has estimated that it will take the very large sum of \$48,000,000 in order to fortify the seaboard and the lake coast. This is a very large sum for even the United States to appropriate for such a purpose. But it is not, however, proposed to spend it all at once. The expenditure is to

be spread over twelve years, and four millions a year devoted to making the seaboard cities of the country secure does not appear to be by any means an extravagant sum. The only fear is that before the fortifications are finished the artillery first put in position will be out of date. Improvements are made so rapidly in guns, in ammunition and in projectiles that it is not easy to say to-day how the sea-coast should be defended twelve years hence.

It is not surprising that many United States citizens, when they reflect upon the defenceless condition of the coast of their country, begin to feel nervous. A hostile fleet could do an immense amount of damage to American seaports in a very short time. Many cities in which is stored a vast amount of wealth could not make even the appearance of resistance to an attack made by ships of war. It says a great deal for the wisdom of the foreign policy of the United States that no nation is disposed to take advantage of its defenceless condition in this respect. We are, however, not surprised that its Government has determined not to place implicit reliance any longer on the peaceful intentions or the forbearance of foreign nations. When the \$48,000,000 are expended there will be no holding the tilters. If they are so warlike and defiant now what will they be then?

WHAT THE RESIDENTS SAY.

Much has been said and written about the massacre of missionaries in China and their ill-treatment in general, by persons who know nothing about the matter except from hearsay. Much of what is supposed to be information relative to the position of missionaries in China—respecting the way in which they conduct themselves, and the result of their labors—it would be folly to rely upon. If we are to believe some who pose as authorities on missionary effort in China, the missionaries as a class are lazy, self-indulgent and by no means intelligent. They, it is asserted, take no trouble to acquaint themselves with the opinions, the prejudices and the superstitions of the Chinese whom they have been sent out to teach. They are, consequently, perpetually doing things which are in direct opposition to Chinese ideas of propriety, and which are therefore calculated to strengthen and intensify the prejudice of the people against foreigners. The success of such missionaries in converting Chinese to Christianity is declared to be infinitesimal, and the detractors of the missionaries add that much even of this success is more apparent than real, for many of the so-called converts have expressed a desire to embrace the Christian religion from interested motives.

There are others who look upon the missionaries in China as devout, pure-minded, disinterested men and women who have devoted their lives to the work of Christianizing China. They go about their work for the most part prudently and judiciously, and are careful not to give offence to those among whom they labor. The outrages against missionaries are not provoked by anything that they say or do in the course of religion. They are the result of deep-seated prejudice, not against them as teachers of Christianity but as foreigners. Any other foreigners, it is contended, no matter how they treated the natives, would be, in places distant from the treaty ports, exposed to the same dangers as the missionaries.

It may be well to inquire how Englishmen and other Europeans living in China regard the outrages upon missionaries. Do they try to find excuses for the Chinese rioters and murderers, or do they assert or insinuate that the missionaries could not expect any other treatment at the hands of the natives than that which they receive? Nothing of the kind. As soon as the news of the massacres reached the British communities in China indignation meetings were held, and those who spoke at them freely expressed their estimate of the Chinese character and of the nature of the government of the country. For instance, the following from the London Times:

A crowded meeting at Hongkong, representing all races and creeds, held under the presidency of the Chief Justice, has unanimously passed resolutions condemning the failure of the British Government to realize that China is a heathen savage, declaring her entry into the comity of nations to be nonsense, she being unwilling or unable to prevent revolting outrages upon British women and children, and insisting that a complete change of policy and swift and stern action are necessary.

The following message was, under instruction, forwarded to the editor of the Times by the chairman of a public meeting held at Shanghai:

"We strongly urge upon the British people and the House of Commons that Lord Salisbury's demands are utterly inadequate. The Chinese have always promised to protect the missions and punish the guilty, but they never perform their promises. We believe that outrages are generally inspired by officials. It is imperative that the Consul at Peking should have a British escort. The Chengtu Commission must be reformed. Both cases require more than one British official of adequate rank. Delay will be dangerous to the outposts of the mission stations."

The community of Swatun in public meeting begged the assistance of the Times in influencing public opinion with regard to the Ku-Cheng massacre. A public meeting of the foreign residents at Tien-tsin expressed its opinion that the massacre is the natural outcome of the mistaken leniency shown with regard to Chinese outrages during the past thirty years. "The meeting declared its disgust at the platonic remedies attributed to the British Government which had hitherto proved futile." It advised drastic local reprisals in every case of outrage.

Not one word was said at any of these meetings reflecting on the conduct of the missionaries. It does not appear, as far as

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

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12 Horses.
Ploughs, Harrows, Reapers, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.
Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.
Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.
9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.
7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corrals, &c.
Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

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LADY ABERDEEN.

What is Thought of Her by a Tenant on the Estate in Aberdeenshire. Her Attitude Towards Domestic Servants Calculated to Increase Appreciation of Their Position. The subjoined report from the Aberdeen Free Press will be sufficient to show how absurd have been the stories recently circulated in Great Britain in regard to the attitude of the Countess of Aberdeen towards domestic servants in Canada. Her Ladyship's course in this country has been characterized by the greatest consideration for all classes and conditions, while the position of Mr. Duthie—a tenant of the Aberdeen estate, who is well known as a successful breeder of shorthorn cattle in Scotland and Canada—is sufficient to show how incapable the Countess is of following the line of conduct charged:—

CHOLERA IN HONOLULU.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Consul-General Willis at Honolulu, in an official dispatch to the State department, says that cholera has prevailed at Honolulu but is confined to the natives and the Chinese, and that there have been about seven deaths. He adds: "There is no alarm, and every precaution is being taken."

Woman's Place in a Republic.

Mrs. Annie L. Diggs of Kansas has been giving lectures in New Jersey. "Woman's Place in a Republic" was the theme of a fine address that she delivered before the Woman's club of Orange. She claimed that in the state, as in the home, woman's place was beside man. She thought it much more "womanly" to express a silent opinion through the ballot box than to circulate petitions and lobby and try to "influence" all sorts of men, and it did not take women away from their homes nearly as much. Experience in Kansas had shown that women did not care that they were capable of doing so successfully. The only offices they continued to fill were those of county superintendent of education and school commissioner, in which positions they had given general satisfaction. In fact, all the objections urged against the entrance of women into political life had disappeared in actual practice.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Drake dismissed the application made on behalf of George Williscroft to set aside the garnishee order under which the steamer Nell was seized a couple of days ago. However, as Mr. Williscroft swore that he did not owe the judgment debtor Oleson at the time the order was given, the court allowed a stay of execution pending an appeal by the garnishee, provided proper security was given. Security for the amount of judgment having been satisfactorily settled, the Nell was yesterday afternoon released from the Sheriff's hands. Hon. C. E. Pooley appeared for the garnishee, and Mr. Bolyea for the plaintiffs, the Royal Canadian Packing Co.

The steamship City of Puebla, which sailed for San Francisco last evening, carried the following saloon passengers from Victoria: Miss C. Gussfeld, Miss A. Gussfeld, F. Schulte, Wm. Gussfeld, W. E. Sanborne, Mrs. Schulte, Mrs. Clarke, G. H. Haynes, L. Redon, Miss C. L. Boyd, Miss M. Frank, C. D. Jones, wife and child, C. W. Riley and wife, F. G. Christie, J. C. Rudy and G. A. Bain. It is uncertain which vessel will get in first from the Orient—the sailing ship Whitehorn or the steamship Tacoma. The sailing ship left the Orient August 1, and ought not to be more than thirty days on the run. The Tacoma left August 20, and

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley. The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley. The Climate is not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given. The South West Kootenay and Osoyoos Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

should be in about September 5. Both have big cargoes of teas. The vessels on the way now will just about clean up this year's tea crop. The Dominion steamer Quadra returned to port yesterday morning after calling at all the Gulf Lighthouses, where stores were landed. Professor Prince, commissioner of fisheries, accompanied the Quadra on this cruise, and was landed at Cowichan bay on Thursday. Captain Walbran reports the weather in the Gulf as most disagreeable and dangerous to navigation, fog and smoke being extremely dense. J. A. Thomson, steamboat inspector, left for Nakusp this morning, where he will make a survey of the new steamer Nakup, built for the Columbia and Kootenay Navigation Co. The Nakup is the largest stern wheeler in the province, being of 1,085 tons register. After a fourteen-day trip the steamer Caplano, Capt. Foote, has returned from Alaska, whither she went with coal. She will leave for the North to-day to enter the halibut fishing business inaugurated last year. Steamer Coquitlam came in from Haddington Island with stone for the new government buildings last evening. Steamer Rosalie will this morning take out a carload of salmon for shipment East.

WARNING. \$100 REWARD

Will be given to anyone who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons imitating our trade mark by stamping pieces of Tobacco with bronze in such a manner as to lead consumers to believe that they are receiving our Myrtle Navy Tobacco. Each plug of which is Stamped with T & B in Bronze. Our Cheving Tobacco is stamped with T & B Tin Tag.

MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO

The George H. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

CABLE LETTER.

Social Gallies at Zero—The Prince of Wales—Ireland's New Viceroy.

Mr. Gladstone in the Provinces—Sir Edward Malet's Successor at Berlin.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—This week the lowest point of the year so far as social gallies and amusements are concerned, has undoubtedly been touched. The houses of fashionable folk everywhere are shut up, and even the riders' track in Rotten Row, famous for its equestrian, has been closed on account of the extensive repairs now being made.

PRINCE OF WALES

The English papers have been publishing long detailed accounts of what the Prince of Wales does and drinks on public occasions. According to the authorities cited by the papers the Prince has always been a moderate eater. He invariably requests that dinner shall not be prolonged more than an hour, and never permits more than three toasts.

Dublin has been crowded during the past week, many prominent persons being in attendance on the horse show. The weather has been brilliant and the Irish metropolis has never been seen to better advantage. Never has the success of a horse show been so pronounced. All of the Irish aristocracy are now flocking to the support of Earl Cadogan, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

and the arrival of a host of sportsmen from all parts of the kingdom for the purpose of attending the horse show, has a most pleasing effect upon society, and a gay season may be expected in Dublin. Many wealthy persons desirous of purchasing blooded horses were present at the horse show, some from the American continent.

continues in the best of health showing unusual activity even for him. He spent most of the week visiting Lord Norton, at Hamshill, near Birmingham. This seat of Lord Norton is full of art treasures and curiosities. In connection with the literary and art features this visit should be mentioned as a social function—a house party.

Upon their arrival all the members of this visiting party were welcomed by Sir Robert Peel, who personally escorted them over the manor and around the picturesque gardens. Mr. Gladstone was delighted with everything he saw and heard. He remained until late in the afternoon, and upon departing wrote in the visitors' book a statement to the effect that it had been a day of the utmost interest and delight, and he would never forget the occasion of his visit to Drayton Manor after an interval of sixty years.

returned Mr. Gladstone, laughing heartily. Mention having been made of Sir Robert Peel and his visitors, it may be worth while to add that his creditors to-day accepted the compromise proposed by his attorney of 10s. in the pound on all his unsecured debts.

arrangement with his creditors provides for a deposit of £10,000 for the purpose of carrying out the agreement and payment of costs. The rumor assigning to Sir Phillip Currie the forthcoming vacancy caused by Sir Edward Malet's retirement from the Berlin embassy is steadily growing. Sir Phillip was appointed by Mr. Gladstone to fill the diplomatic vacancy at Constantinople. The assignment enabled him to enjoy a salary of £8,000, the use of two palaces in Constantinople, a steam launch and a magnificent ten-oared boat, all of which are maintained by the government.

Earl Crews will entertain a distinguished party at Fryton, his seat near Pontefract, during Doncaster race week, including the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose and the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.

The Princes of Wales, who has gone to Denmark for the autumn, will proceed to Sandringham when she returns to England from the continent about the middle of October. Her Royal Highness is not going to Scotland this year.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Hon. Mr. Patterson Likely to Be the Next Governor of Manitoba.

E. B. Eddy Sued by His Daughter—Hon. Mr. Ives Improving—The Copyright.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Aug. 30.—It is understood that Hon. Mr. Patterson will be sworn in next week as Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, and will leave immediately with his family for Winnipeg.

Mrs. Bessey, daughter of E. B. Eddy the millionaire manufacturer, is suing her father for \$120,000, value of the farm willed by her mother. Mr. Eddy recently married a second wife.

Deputy Minister of Justice Newcombe is detained in England in order to have a conference with the Authors' Association and Imperial officials on copyright.

Hon. Mr. Ives writes from Switzerland that his health has been fully restored.

OTTAWA, Aug. 31.—A hundred and fifty men employed in the construction of the Central Ontario railway near here struck work to-day on account of the non-payment of wages. Eighteen miles of road from Rockland to the junction with the Canada Atlantic are open, but the men have held up the trains and will not allow any traffic until their wages are paid.

The City Engineer has submitted a scheme for the drainage of the city which will involve an expenditure of half a million.

MURDERER HOLMES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—Coroner Carter's jury has brought in a verdict that the remains found in the chimney hole of the house at Irvington are those of Edward Pitzel, and that he came to his death through the instrumentality of cyanide of potassium administered by H. H. Holmes.

Towards the conclusion of the inquest Druggist John Navin said Holmes visited his store frequently during the first week of October, and several times purchased solution of cocaine, and one time called for four grains of morphine dissolved in a two drachm vial of water. Mr. Navin readily recognized him by a photograph. Druggist Perry sold Holmes a one-half pound of chloroform. This was on October 2. Holmes several times lounged about his drug store, accompanied by a boy, who he said was his son. As recognized by the photograph, the boy was little Howard.

During the day Doctors Thompson and Barnhill cleaned up some of the bones found. The lower part of the intestines and stomachs with parts of the liver and spleen, were found; also the first vertebrae at the base of the skull, the Adam's apple and cheek bones. The physicians say there is no doubt that these are the remains of a boy of the age of Howard Pitzel. In the charred mass that was pulled out of the chimney hole, fifteen teeth were found. Dr. O. J. Byram, dentist, sorted the teeth and found seven upper and eight lower teeth. He set these in imitation jaws of plaster of Paris and sent them to the coroner. He also found a piece of the lower left jawbone containing the sockets of a six-year-old molar.

The Irvington physicians are of opinion that Holmes gave the boy cyanide of potassium and then doubled him up and put him into the stove, after which he covered the body with oaks, pieces of trunk and chunks of wood. He then saturated the pile with oil and reduced everything to ashes. It is supposed that when the stove cooled down Holmes shovelled the ashes into the stove hole. The stove was in the kitchen and Holmes was apparently not aware that there was an opening in the flue to the cellar beneath.

The Women and Their Bloomers. It is to be hoped that the excitement will soon blow over. If it continues to increase, it will overshadow the silver and antislavery issue and plunge the country into a squabble over a very frivolous matter. We call it frivolous because it is plain that it will speedily adjust itself. The great majority of women are modest, and they may be trusted to select their own costumes. If they are left alone, very few will dress in a fashion not in accord with good taste and good morals. But are bloomers male attire? They were invented by a woman for women, and they are not worn by men.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Negro Women Delegates. For beauty, brains and brightness the delegates attending the first national conference of the colored women of America, which is being held in this city, have never been surpassed at any gathering of Afro-Americans. It is an object lesson to listen to their scholarly papers and witness their businesslike methods. With such leaders the colored women of America have great possibilities before them.—Boston Traveller.

The German American veterans arrived at Berlin this afternoon, and were met by delegates from thirty different associations, headed by a veteran corps in uniform, and a band of music. When the visitors left the train the band played "Deutschland über Alles," and were warmly welcomed by the reception committee. The Americans were presented with laurel wreaths by two ladies of honor, and received an ovation from large crowds of people assembled at the depot.

THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

Concentration of the British Admiralty and War Offices—Sir Henry Irving.

Irish Land Legislation Introduced—Cholera in Shanghai—Crisis in Turkey.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—In the House of Commons to-day on the vote of an appropriation for the colonial service, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, replying to Sir Chas. Dilke, said that he had failed to find any argument which would justify the late government in giving the colony of Newfoundland £50,000 sterling. He did not think that the condition of affairs in this colony, after the failure of the banks, amounted so much that the distress and suffering were sufficient to justify this assistance. "The distress," he added, "arose from the bad administration of the affairs of the colony."

The British bark Plymouth, Capt. Davidson, from New York for Dunkirk, which passed Prawl Point to-day, brings the news that the German bark Amaranth, Capt. Hauth, which sailed from Savannah July 25 for Gutzwiller and which foundered on August 17. The Amaranth was a vessel of 875 tons, 159 feet long, and 33 feet beam and 21 feet deep. She was owned at Roseton, N. Y.

The Times publishes a dispatch from Shanghai that Li Hung Chang had an audience with the Emperor yesterday, and as a consequence will remain in Peking as grand secretary. Wang Wen Shee has been named as the German secretary of the Li Hung Chang has been appointed Imperial Chancellor by Imperial decree in place of Viceroy of the Province of Chi Li, which office he formerly held.

The Independence Belge has information that there has been fierce fighting between the forces of the Congo State and the Mahdists in the district of Adka. Lieut. Cassart and nineteen men were killed.

L'Etatette protests against the statement in some of the American papers relative to the sentence and imprisonment of ex Consul Waller and says that if Frenchmen send arms to the enemies of the United States, Americans would never tolerate any interference on the part of the cabinet of France.

"We need not pay any attention," it says, "to the idle complaints of these American papers, and the Admiralty have been immediately shot for his daring treachery."

LONDON, Aug. 31.—In the House of Commons to-day the Under Secretary for War, Mr. St. John Broderick, announced the determination of the government to concentrate the forces of the Admiralty and the office on the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge from his post of commander-in-chief, by the establishment of a council for naval defence under the presidency of a president of the council, which will act in conjunction with the Admiralty, consisting of the commander-in-chief and the other four heads of the military department. The office of commander-in-chief is to be held for the term of five years.

Mr. Hon. Gerald Balfour, the chief secretary for Ireland, introduced a bill to-day to amend the law relating to the trial of 1891. The bill passed its first reading.

Sir Henry Irving and party arrived here to-day from London, and embarked on board the American line steamship New York. They were received by the U. S. consul and mayor of the city. Sir Henry Irving is a her dock for New York she was cheered by crowds of people who had assembled to see her off.

La Republique Francaise in view of the exultation from England of Canadian store agents and the French government to take steps to prevent the possibility of the refuge for cattle not admitted elsewhere.

According to an official announcement cholera prevails at Vladivostok.

The International Statistical Institute to-day elected General E. Walker, of Boston, Mass., as additional third secretary. The Institute will meet again in St. Petersburg in 1897.

The Chronicle has information that Mr. Sparks, a landed proprietor of Adelaide, South Australia, has been appointed Premier of South Australia, in Victoria Square, Adelaide, in revenge for a personal attack in a speech. Premier Kingston wrestled the whip from his assailant and horse whippers Sparks instead. The men are political enemies. Mr. Kingston represents the labor interest.

A Vienna dispatch to the Times reports that the Abend Post says that cholera is spreading rapidly, and has appeared in almost every village in the government of Volynia, Russia. The peasants are taking refuge in the woods, and the burial of the dead is made in common graves without funeral rites. No records are being kept of the cases. The disease is most virulent at Sempruf.

The situation of affairs is so critical in Constantinople that the Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, has tendered his resignation. He was reported on June 23 to have tendered his resignation owing to the Sultan's rejection of some ministerial and administrative changes, but the Sultan refused to accept it. It is stated, however, that a coolness of their relations has since been apparent.

A dispatch from Shanghai says that it is officially reported that forty deaths from cholera occurred in Peking in August.

King Alexander, of Serbia, nearly lost his life while bathing in the Bay of Biacay. He went swimming with his instructors, and both teacher and pupil were carried away from the shore by a strong current. The swimming master was drowned, and Alexander only reached shore with the greatest difficulty.

The Independence Belge has information that there has been fierce fighting between the forces of the Congo state and the Mahdists, in the district of Adka. Lieut. Cassart and 19 men were killed.

The Queen of Begium, who has been staying at Spa, near Liège, has been thrown from her horse while jumping a ditch outside of town. She remounted and returned to Spa. She is confined to bed, though her condition is not serious.

THIRTEEN MEN DROWNED.

CENTRAL CITY, Col., Aug. 30.—The accidental flooding of the American and Sleepy Hollow mines yesterday afternoon caused the death, it is believed, of thirteen miners.

Mr. Pemberton, of Rock Creek, has in company with the deputy sheriff of Okanogan county, Wash., discovered a very big property in the neighborhood. The judge, he says, is between twenty and thirty feet wide. Assays were made in Midway, and the returns show \$70 in gold and 20 per cent. copper.

The American Boy and American Girl, upon Barry creek, are turning out some fine looking ore of a free milling character.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Active Building Operations in Vancouver—Very Rich Strikes in Golden Cariboo.

Fruit Shipments to the Northwest—Public Park for the Terminal City.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 31.—Active building operations are in progress in Vancouver. Besides the handsome blocks going up on Granville and other streets, contractors have been let for a fine three-story brick and stone block on Water street, to be erected by Major-General Twigg and E. Cook. The building will have a frontage of sixty feet and will be ninety feet in depth. It will be used as a wholesale house, and rails from the city will be laid to the C.P.R. track. The site will be where Marshall's livery stable is at present. C. Hach, of the Sehl-Haast Lumber Co., Victoria, is also to build a substantial block next to the Sullivan block on Cordova street. Several old eye-ores of buildings will be removed to make way for the new block. None of the large blocks in the city are vacant. All those on Granville street have now permanent occupants.

The Trades and Labor Council take objection to the city by-laws being advertised in the B. C. Gazette, and are asking the city council to publish them in the local press.

Messrs. J. Cunningham, J. Hamilton and S. Ferguson have returned from Cariboo. They are part owners in what is known as the O.K. claim. They report that they have discovered very rich strikes. Their claim is on a small creek about four miles from Stanley in Cariboo.

The Seattle excursion from here is off. All the water required is now available for the Horsely mine, while the Cariboo has been working full time right along. If no unforeseen accident happens it is expected that a good showing will be made by the Cariboo in the next clean-up.

The Trades and Labor Council are asking the city council to clear a portion of Stanley park, near English Bay, for a public park, so that all may enjoy the pleasures of such a place without paying at the gate.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 31.—The Chilliwack Valley Union shipped another carload of fruit to the Northwest yesterday. The fruit was in excellent condition, and should the standard be kept up the demand will, it is said, always equal the supply. The two carloads of fruit that have been shipped out of the valley have affected the local market temporarily, and the scarcity of fruit is noticeable.

Ten sturgeon were caught in a net in the Fraser yesterday in one drift. Those who saw the catch were surprised, as it was thought the big fish would have torn the net all to pieces. The fact that sturgeon can be caught with a net is worth noting. The ten sturgeon weighed one and a half tons. A few days ago a sturgeon weighing 800 pounds was caught in a net without the net being destroyed.

The Young correspondent has interviewed a number of grain men in reference to the oat and hay crop. All agree here that there will be little if any oats imported after the local crop has been harvested, and as for hay the supply will be far in excess of the demand. The possibility of the province exporting hay at a profit is being considered.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Aug. 30.—There is no reason to doubt that Labor Day's celebration will be a great success, the manner in which the trade societies and other organizations are co-operating leaving no room for doubt on this score. Other cities of the province have also promised their hearty assistance.

The by-law which was to have been submitted to the ratepayers on Saturday for the purchase of the waterworks, was at a special meeting of the council withdrawn on the advice of the police magistrate, and another will be substituted.

NANAIMO, Aug. 31.—Mr. John Bell, supplying the Nanaimo Electric Works, accompanied by Mrs. Bell, left this morning for California. Mrs. Bell, who is in delicate health, will remain all winter.

According to the Weekly News, two of the most accomplished young ladies of the province are forming a partnership for the purpose of procuring a few acres of land near the town and engaging in the chicken business, fruit growing, gardening and floriculture.

The foreign coal shipments for the month were considerably higher than usual, and amounted to Wellington, 12,926 tons; Volynia, 10,750 tons, and New Vancouver, 9,326 tons.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Aug. 30.—The weather continues hot and dry. Rain would be generally welcome, nearly all the oats and grain having been harvested.

The plum crop here and on the islands is fairly good and the price about the usual low figure, two cents to three cents per pound.

Morrison & McClintock have gone out to Colville to fish in an outfit to work their new properties, which they propose developing with a sixty-foot shaft.

Rock is being hauled to the Fairview mill from the Brown Bear claim, and shortly the stamps will once again be in work.

Morrison & McClintock's strike between Copper and Deadwood camps is said to be one of the best things found this summer.

A large number of claims are being located up the north fork of Kettle River in and around Brown's camp, and another camp that is receiving attention is Prior camp on Prior creek.

Mr. Pemberton, of Rock Creek, has in company with the deputy sheriff of Okanogan county, Wash., discovered a very big property in the neighborhood. The judge, he says, is between twenty and thirty feet wide. Assays were made in Midway, and the returns show \$70 in gold and 20 per cent. copper.

The American Boy and American Girl, upon Barry creek, are turning out some fine looking ore of a free milling character.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

OUTRAGE BY BELGIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The shooting of an English trader named Stokes by the Belgians under Captain Lothaire at Kilunge, near the river Aruwit, in the Congo State, is regarded as a serious matter and is now being carefully discussed by the French and Belgian governments. Stokes was accused of selling arms and ammunition to Chief Kiebege, with whom the Belgians are fighting, and was summarily executed. The English press has made a great outcry over where he showed his explanation, but the matter, declaring that nothing was proved against Stokes, and that in any case the execution, while most irregular, was calculated to lower the prestige of Europeans in Africa. The Belgian government is now awaiting Captain Lothaire's explanation, but, in the meantime, Le Soir, of Brussels, has published a sensational statement to the effect that Stokes had no regular trial, and that Dr. Michaux, who was attached to Captain Lothaire's expedition, protested strongly against the Belgian trader's execution, rose at 4 o'clock in the morning, begged Lothaire to tell him where Stokes was as he wanted to speak to him, and that the captain led the doctor outside his tent, where he showed him Stokes' body swinging from a bamboo top. Le Soir adds that Dr. Michaux was so disgusted that he demanded to be allowed to return to Stanley Pool, as he would not remain a minute longer with the expedition.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 31.—Lieut.-Governor Chapleau, of Quebec, spent to-day visiting friends in Winnipeg and St. Boniface. Being interviewed to-day His Honor said his trip had no political significance. As to the school question he said: "I have my private opinions and do not think the question is a very difficult one to solve. There was a light frost at many Manitoba points last night. Great cutting is about concluded except in the Northwestern part of the province."

A married woman named Dixon committed suicide this morning by taking Rugh on Rate. Before dying she said she had been neglected by her husband.

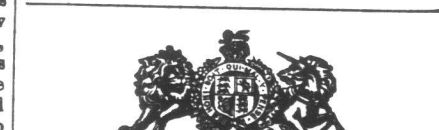
There was a light frost at many Manitoba points last night. Great cutting is about concluded except in the Northwestern part of the province.

DANGEROUS DERELICTS. LONDON, Aug. 31.—A memorial has been prepared by the Shipmasters' Association and is about to be presented to Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, praying him to commission a member of parliament to the United States government with instructions to collect information in regard to the dangers arising from derelicts. The memorial will be supported by the shipping interests of Mr. John Cunningham Macdonald, member for the Southwark, or Rotherhithe division of London, who has travelled much and who is the author of "Across the Atlantic," "Days in Florida," "Life in Texas," "Across the Andes," and "Sweden and Norway," etc. A progressive Conservative and a supporter of reform in the ancient rights and privileges of the Thames lightermen and watermen, etc. he will probably be selected to go to Washington, as he labored incessantly to induce the late government to take steps to destroy the derelicts. A promoter of the memorial proposes that the delegate should confer with the Washington government with the view of devising a concerted scheme.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 30.—William Crich, youngest son of T. G. Crich, whose family moves in the first circles of Binghampton society, cut his throat last night with a razor. The young man was found lying in bed, his throat and head horribly gashed. On the wall he had traced in his own blood, "I have nothing; it's better; poor mother." With a penknife he had cut several words on his thigh, while on his chest he had carved a cross.

St. Clair McKelvey, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, has a letter in the Times in which he declares that if President Cleveland is again nominated, it will be quite different from any former movement in favor of a third term. It will be the people's act against consorting politicians.

THE ART OF CURING SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, PAINS IN BACK OR SIDE OR ANY MUSCULAR PARTS LIES IN USING MENTHOL PLASTER.



NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, under authority of the provisions of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1886," that all arrears upon pre-emption or purchase outstanding on the 21st day of February, 1895, are payable in five equal annual instalments, together with interest on the unpaid balance at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The first instalment, together with interest from the 21st day of February, 1895, is due and must be paid on or before the 31st December, 1895. In default of such payment immediate steps will be taken for the cancellation of any records or agreements concerning such lands. W. S. GORR, Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 8th August, 1895. au15 im&wt



TABLE Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the Year 1895.

FALL ASSIZES. Clinton... Thursday... 28th September. Richmond... Monday... 30th September. Kamloops... Monday... 7th October. Vernon... Monday... 14th October. Lytton... Friday... 11th October. New Westminster... Wednesday... 6th November. Vancouver... Monday... 11th November. Victoria... Tuesday... 19th November. Nanaimo... Tuesday... 26th November. au23 d&w-tt



NOTICE. A COURT of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held under the provisions of the "Supreme Court Act," as amended by the "Supreme Court Amendment Act, 1894," at the Town of Clinton on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, proximo, in lieu of the Court of Assize appointed by the said Act to be held at the said Town on the 26th day of September, 1895. By command, JAMES BAKER, Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 2nd August, 1895. au23 d&w-tt

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS COY., LTD.

STAGES OF CARIBOO. The regular Weekly Stage for all points in Cariboo and Lillooet, Leaves Ashcroft every Monday morning at 4 o'clock. Travelling by daylight only and returning about 7 miles a day, each way, lying over one day at Barkerville. Ashcroft to Clinton, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ashcroft for Lillooet, Mondays and Wednesdays. Special Stages. Furnished on proper notice and at reasonable rates. For a party of five or more persons, regular stage fares only will be charged. These horses along regular stage time, changing specials make the route. General express mail carried by regular stages. Fast freight by special.

For further information apply to Joe & W. H. B. C. EXPRESS CO., LTD., Ashcroft, B. C.

DAIRY FARM

\*—FOR SALE

—ON—

LANGLEY PRAIRIE.

One of the best Dairy Farms in the Province. There are 125 acres of land; about 50 acres in hay meadow; 2 acres of bearing orchard; 60 acres of good pasture. The Comelk River runs through this property, and there is always abundance of water for cattle, etc. There is a large house; 2 large barns; good dairy cellar; a blacksmith's shop; large wood-shed; hen-house and pigsty; 2 good wells of water. There are 20 cows; a thoroughbred Jersey bull; young stock; 3 horses; 50 pigs; chickens and ducks. One Toronto mower, horse-rake, hay-fork, plows, harrows, wagon, buggy, harness, and every thing for a well ordered farm. All of which will be sold with the place if purchaser so wishes. A daily boat runs to New Westminster, 15 miles distant, and there are good roads. This farm is above high water, and is close to school, churches and post office. The municipality is free of debt and taxes are low. For further particulars: Apply to The Colonist Office, M. Costello, Vancouver. Or to Owner, on Premises. da21 im

FOR SALE—A farm containing 120 acres; 30 acres cleared, fenced and cultivated; usual building, etc., and good orchard of large and small fruit. Price, \$7,000. For terms, etc., apply C., this office.



This is it. This is the new shortening or cooking fat which is so fast taking the place of lard. It is an entirely new food product composed of clarified cotton seed oil and refined beef suet. You can see that

Cottolene. Is clean, delicate, wholesome, appetizing, and economical—as far superior to lard as the electric light is to the tallow dip. It asks only a fair trial, and a fair trial will convince you of its value. Sold in 3 and 5 pound tins, by all grocers. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Public LAND house and ected to rom- RM of the most important places in the Province block. A river runs afford capital sport, and other large game d and belonging to k clay are to be had be farmed with the the vicinity covers rners in the valleys, nny offer the wisest be given. s Divisions of Yale British Columbia, destined in the next s in the world. person or cor- lacksmith shop D. 74. umber 5. Both have the vessels on the way an up this year's tea per Quadra returned ning after calling at s, where stores are noe, commissioner of the Quadra on this at Cowichan bay on 'alban reports the e most disagreeable ation, fog and smoke boat inspector, left ning, where he will w steamers Nakusp, and Kootenay Navip is the largest stern , being of 1,083 tons trip the steamer his returned from ent with coal. She o to be enter the s inaugurated last ame in from Had- one for the new gov- 'ing morning take for shipment East. NG. OO REWARD anyone who will give will lead to the con- or persons imitat- by stamping pluge of in such a manner as believe that they are NAVY is Stamped with in Bronze. t & Son Co., Ltd., Ont.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Seizure of the Northern Steamer "Nell"—The Sheriff Now in Command.

Loss of the Well Known "Bawnmore"—All But Two Lives Saved.

The steamer Nell which came down from the Naas a short time ago and has been undergoing repairs is now in the hands of the sheriff.

THE "SAWMORSE" WRECKED. A dispatch from San Francisco yesterday announced that the tramp steamer Bawnmore, well known all along the Pacific coast, was next to being a total wreck on the coast of Oregon, near Bindon, and that two of her crew have met death through the disaster.

MARINE NOTES. Soon after the big yacht Eleanor was hauled on the Equilmal marine railroad for a cleaning yesterday noon, crowds from the city went out to see her.

FISH LIFE. The members of the Natural History Society, at their meeting last night, had the opportunity of listening to a most interesting address by Prof. Prince, Dominion fisheries commissioner, on the history of fishes.

THE CITY. VERA SOVIA, a fisherman who is charged with a serious assault upon two Chinese, Ah Mio and Lee Chung, treated a police court summons with contempt yesterday and the police are now empowered to arrest him on sight, by authority of a bench warrant.

INSPECTION of the headquarter companies of the B.C.E.A. will take place the last week in October. The battalion will be put through infantry drill on Saturday, October 26, and the three companies will have gun drill on the 28th, 29th and 30th, on each night, in the order of their numbers.

A CONGREGATIONAL reunion of the members of Centennial Methodist church was held on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. Noah Shakespeare, when the opportunity was taken of introducing the new organ of the church.

FROM the social and business points of view, the W.C.T.U. meeting at the residence of Mrs. Grant, Sunday afternoon, was both pleasant and profitable.

HENRY CLEWS' CIRCULAR. In his circular dated New York, Aug. 24, Henry Clews says: "The general situation in Wall street remains virtually unchanged."

THE FISHERIES COMMISSIONER.

Professor Prince, Dominion commissioner of fisheries, Ottawa, returned to the city yesterday after a cruise of several days on the coast in the steamer Quadra.

A NEW CEMETERY.

The Congregation Emanuel Acquires a Site at Ross Bay and Will Remove Thereto.

Preparations for the Celebration of Jewish New Year in Mid-September.

On Sunday last the annual congregational meeting of the Temple Emanuel-EI was held when business of much importance was transacted.

Among other matters dealt with at the meeting were the arrangements for the New Year's celebration on September 18 in connection with this it was decided to extend an invitation to Miss Rachel Frank, of Oakland, Cal., to lecture on Judaism in the synagogue on the evening of the occasion.

A committee of five was also appointed to purchase a new cemetery site, almost adjoining that of Ross Bay. It contains three acres, owned by Lee & Fraser, and is separated from the city cemetery by a similar sized lot.

A MEMORABLE EVENT.

Rear-Admiral Stephenson Entertains a Fashionable Company at a Delightful Function.

The Ball a Notable One in Point of Brilliance and Elaborate Decoration.

Rear Admiral H. F. Stephenson, C.B., yesterday evening had as his guests His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Dawdney and upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen prominent in the local world of fashion.

"BRITISH COLUMBIA GAZETTE."

The Spokane Ore Co. (Foreign) has registered under the Companies act, for prospecting mining work in this province.

THE HYAMS' TRIAL.

TORONTO, Aug. 30.—(Special)—Though the Hyams' trial will not commence till November 6, the crown officers have already begun to shape out their plan.

SAD BEREAVEMENTS.

SULLIVAN, Mo., Aug. 30.—Yesterday evening three children of a widow named Jenkins went near the barn to gather eggs.

PREVOST'S FLIGHT.

In Spite of All Inquiries No Trace of Him Has Yet Been Found.

An Application to Allow the Hirst Estate Receiver to Sue Him.

Though the police have not relaxed their efforts to find J. C. Prevost, the missing registrar of the Supreme court, their efforts have not yet been rewarded with success.

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



THE WORLD OF SPORT.

A large variety of the fauna of British Columbia become fair game for the sportsman for a short season commencing on Sunday next, September 1.

THE PRELIMINARY TRIALS.

The second trial between the Defender and Vigilant yesterday further demonstrated the superiority of this year's American champion.

BUSH FIRES.

NANAIMO, Aug. 30.—(Special)—Bush fires rage here with unabated fury all the way from Albert to Quennell's lake, and unless a heavy downpour of rain comes quickly there is no knowing to what extent the damage to property will amount.

THE WHEEL.

THE FINAL FOR THE HARRIS CUP. Whether the final heat in the Harris handicap road race will or will not be ridden at the Hill on Saturday is as yet a matter of dispute.

THE TIEP.

THE ST. LEGER FAVORITE. Writing from Newmarket on August 6, the English correspondent of the Canadian Sporting News, says: "The St. Leger favorite, Sir Visto, continues to do easy progressive galloping daily."

SEALING AND WHALING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Steamer Bertha, Captain Hayes, arrived in port last night from Unalaska and Behring sea.

NEWFOUNDLAND BANK TROUBLE.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Aug. 28.—The trustees of the Commercial Bank made a call upon the shareholders to day for the full reserve liability on shares, which amounts to \$200 on each share.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—A leper whose malady has been pronounced genuine by leading physicians and the health authorities, left St. Louis last night for parts unknown.

THE VICTORIA CLUB REORGANIZED.

The Victoria Golf Club has been reorganized for the season now opening, and the links (nine greens) will be open to play for members next week.

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

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

BELLE ROCKWOOD MARRIED.

The Central Figure in the Blythe Abdication Case Becomes Mrs. Peder Pedersen.

Probability that the Prosecution Will Now Be Dropped on Tuesday Morning.

Miss Belle Rockwood, of Port Hadlock, the interesting central figure in the now celebrated Blythe abduction case, was quietly married at Port Townsend on Thursday evening, but not to Blythe. The happy bridegroom is Peder Pedersen, a resident of Port Hadlock, where he is employed as a mill hand, and a former admirer of the girl.

She came and was met by Blythe, who the very next day was arrested for abduction—tried, and convicted, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Through all Belle Rockwood conducted herself with extraordinary composure, her conversations regarding Blythe as well as her letters to him produced in court being such as would be expected from a somewhat cynical and observant woman rather than from a school girl. Though subjected to considerable pressure she firmly refused to give evidence prejudicial to the man who had so grievously wronged her, and by whom she had been induced to abandon her home.

At the trial Blythe was defended; on his conclusion barrister Frank Higgins was retained in the case, and an appeal taken to the full court of the province. The ground of conviction as the offence alleged was committed outside of the province, and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of Canadian law. A majority of the bench held this to be good law and the conviction of the prisoner by Chief Justice Davis was set aside. Blythe was immediately re-arrested on a second information laid by Supt. Hussey charging seduction, and the trial of this charge has not yet been held.

THE CITY.

At a meeting of the school board yesterday afternoon the Rev. Young was chosen as junior of the Victoria Y.M.C.A. There were 24 applicants. It was decided not to give a holiday to the schools on Monday (Labor Day). The arrangements made between the special committees of the board and the agricultural association regarding Children's Day at the agricultural exhibition were ratified.

Dr. Pope, superintendent of education, returned yesterday on official visit to the schools in Wellington, Northfield and Nanaimo. He found the various schools in a most satisfactory condition. The forest fires all through that district are still raging, and men are constantly employed trying to keep property from being destroyed. On Thursday night a house belonging to Charles Good was burned on Newcastle townsite.

The lectures by Sequah at the A.O.U.W. hall continue to attract increasing audiences to see and hear the much travelled medicine man, and to judge by his audience of last night he is gaining popularity amongst the people here. Last night a well known ex-alderman was successfully treated for rheumatism. Sequah has promised to appear to-night dressed in a costume worn in British India, and relate incidents of his travels in that country.

On Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock a special meeting of the full executive of the Women's Council will be held in Government House. Lady Aberdeen will address the meeting and reports of the work already accomplished in connection with the fair will be given. The ladies' committee of management of the Women's Council in connection with the fair, will exhibit at the fair, next, yesterday afternoon in the city hall. Arrangements are nearing completion and the exhibit promises to be the best that has been held in the province.

YOUNG BROTHERS' porkers do not yet appear to have struck a safe resting place. They were again a source of trouble to their owners yesterday, this time in the provincial police court. The piglets' residence at present is near the corner of the Boleksing and Carey roads. The neighbors seem particularly, however, and do not like hogs for neighbors. Accordingly Young Brothers were charged yesterday with violation of the sanitary regulations, which provide that hogs cannot be kept within 70 feet of a dwelling. The case was remanded until September 6.

AT THE department of agriculture some beautiful specimens of this season's fruit have recently been received and Mr. Palmer is beginning to make a collection similar to that of last year, in order that visitors to the province may have an opportunity of seeing specimens of the fruit raised here. Some very handsome Yellow Transparent apples have been sent in by Mr. H. O. Wellburn, of Duncan; and T. G. Earl, of Lytton, whose apples are famous, has contributed some fine samples of Red June apples. Both these varieties of apples grow well in this province and the trees are valuable producers.

MANAGER VRETHE, of the Mound Baker hotel, Oak Bay, has cancelled the Wednesday evening concert by the flagship band for the remainder of the season. The band will, however, play as usual this and each succeeding Saturday during the summer. This evening's programme is: March, "Her Golden Hair," Jones; Spanish waltz, "Sevilla," Matador; Selection, "On American Melodies," Winterbottom; Characteristic, "The Mill in the Forest," Eilenberg; Rem-

Innocence of Verdi, (arr.), Godfrey; Concert polka, "Two Little Comrades," Lee; Medley selection, "Round the Town," Balfour; Marican Dance, "Eva," Canohola. W. F. McKay, Bandmaster.

On Thursday evening the members of Colfax Rebekah degree lodge, paid a surprise visit to the residence of Sister Huthochsen, Harrison street, the occasion being her fifty ninth birthday. The turn out was exceptionally large and the arrival of the party altogether astonished the good lady who was thus honored. Mr. Meldram's abrupt knock was immediately followed by an entrance into the house and disposing of themselves as they saw fit. Mrs. Lange then presented Mrs. Huthochsen with a handsome pair of crystals, which Mr. J. E. Sabine followed with a very pretty fan. These preliminaries having been disposed of, the hostess and her visitors engaged in a very enjoyable round of amusements, which kept all merry until the "wee sma' hours."

The Countess of Aberdeen yesterday morning honored the W.C.T.U. and Chinese Refuge home on Cormorant street with a visit, and was shown through the institutions by a special committee appointed by the W.C.T.U. and composed of Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Spofford and Mrs. Grant. The W.C.T.U. home was first visited and much interest was manifested in its workings by Her Ladyship, who made numerous inquiries as to its establishment, progress and usefulness. To each of the inmates she spoke cheerfully, and expressed herself as greatly appreciating the efforts made in their behalf. Her Ladyship, escorted by Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Spofford, then inspected the Chinese home, being greeted with "God Save the Queen" by the Chinese girls.

The funeral of the late W. B. Nicholls took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of His Worship Mayor Teague at 2 o'clock, and later from the Metropolitan church. Rev. Mr. Betts officiating. The pallbearers were Mr. J. Kinman, Mr. J. Leticie, Mr. Jonathan Bullen, Mr. J. A. Grant, Mr. M. Humber and Mr. O'Neill. The floral offerings were both numerous and beautiful, evidencing the sincere affection and esteem in which the deceased was held by his many friends. Until the close of the last decade the deceased was an active worker in the Pandora avenue Methodist church; no function being complete without his assistance, which was at all times rendered cheerfully and unselfishly. Unobtrusive in manner, large in disposition, he made for himself a large circle of life-long friends. Evidence of his skill used gratuitously for the cause of temperance and also for the church will long be seen in the city; the motto work at the temperance hall being some of his productions. His uncompleted motto was to have been used in the decorations welcoming Lord and Lady Aberdeen to the garden fête on Tuesday last.

W. G. BARNFIELD, otherwise known as Sequah, was the defendant yesterday in a police court prosecution from which he emerged, however, with flying colors. Mr. Frank Higgins, who conducted the defence, obtaining a dismissal without calling any witnesses. The prosecutor was Mr. Thomas Browne, a stenographer, for whom Mr. Barnfield appeared; and the charge, a violation of the act for the advancement of our native industry, unless duly registered, no one may practice the profession of medicine for payment, hire or hope of reward in the province of British Columbia. The prosecutor's evidence made up the case for the crown. He told of his visit to A.O.U.W. hall and of seeing Mr. Frank treated for his rheumatism. He (the witness) also had procured two bottles of the Sequah remedy, Mr. Barnfield having informed him in response to an inquiry that it would be good to use for an ailment. In cross-examination he admitted having been spoken to in connection with the laying of the information by private detective McFarland, whom he understood to be representing the medical council. The defence rested upon the definition of practicing medicine. Mr. Higgins held that Sequah had made no diagnosis there was no violation of the law, and quoted both Reg. v. Howeth and Reg. v. Coulson in support of his contention. He then moved for the dismissal of the information and the motion was allowed.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

According to the tonnage engaged, the total output of salmon from British Columbia to Great Britain direct by water will this year be in the neighborhood of 350,000 cases. This is an increase of about 30,000 cases over last year. The first salmon vessel to load is now on the Fraser, and will, it is expected, take on a portion of her cargo at Steveston. She is the Dutch bark Van Galen and is 1,378 tons. She is one of a fleet of three under charter to Bobb, Ward & Co., the other two vessels now on their way out from England with cargo being the British ship Fiery Cross, of 1,399 tons register, and the British bark Sardhana, of 1,119 tons.

H. M. S. Nympha came around from Esquimalt and docked at the outer wharf yesterday in preparation for the survey work which is about to commence. The man-of-war's polished guns and brass works, and her bay decks offer a sharp contrast to the appearance of ordinary merchantmen, and will doubtless attract many to that part of the water front. The vessel's special work of making soundings all around the outer wharves will take many days to perform.

Yesterday afforded Victorians a last opportunity of viewing the big pleasure yacht Eleanor in dock, the vessel being floated last evening and shifted to the inner harbor by a couple of small tugs. While she was on the stocks the Esquimalt marine department was never more attractive. The vessel was constantly surrounded with mechanics, principally painters, while surrounding the dock again were all the time groups of spectators. It is expected that the steamship City of Tokyo, which is due from Alaska on Thursday next, will make another trip north before entering the dry dock for overhauling. Her place on the route will be temporarily taken by the Al Ki, which will in a few days leave San Francisco.

The R. & N. steamship Chitangong is scheduled to arrive at Portland from the Orient on September 19. It is uncertain yet whether or not she will come here. The steamship Walla Walla arrived from San Francisco at 10 o'clock last night after a very pleasant trip, bringing 101 9 10 tons of cargo for Victoria.

The steamer Empress of China, due on Tuesday next, has 2,050,000 pounds of overland freight, 50 cabin passengers and 200 Chinese.

The Dominion steamer Quadra, which left here to supply the lighthouses with coal a week ago, will return to port to-day or tomorrow.

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

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.

The Society Welcome Their Patron the Governor General of Canada.

Presentation of an Address, Music and Scottish Dancing Form the Evening's Programme.

The reception given last night by the Sir William Wallace Society to their Patron, the Governor-General, and the Countess of Aberdeen was a great success. The members and their lady friends turned out in force, and when the vice-regal party arrived the hall of the Society was comfortably filled. Quite a few kilts were worn and the pipers of the Society, Messrs. Robertson, Munro and Macdonald, were of course in full Highland dress. The vice-regal party were met on arrival at the hall by Chief Russell, Past Chief R. H. Jameson, Christlan Hanna and Secretaries A. Maxwell Muir and A. B. Fraser. The Governor General wore kilts in honor of the occasion. He and Lady Aberdeen were accompanied by Lord Haddo, Lieut-Col. Prior, A.D.C., Mr. Munro Ferguson, A.D.C., Dr. Gibson, Miss Walsman, Mr. Weldon, head master of Harrow, and Prof. Prince, Dominion Fisheries Commissioner. Then the secretary, Mr. Muir, read the following address of welcome:

May I Please Your Excellency: We, the members of the Sir William Wallace Society, beg leave to respectfully welcome you to our society's rooms, for it is with feelings of great pleasure that we look back to our first meeting Your Excellency nearly a year ago. We welcome you with even greater pleasure because you are being a Scotsman and not a Scot, and because we know that Your Excellency fully appreciate our institution, and the history and traditions of our native land you can only too well understand. We are glad to see that it is after him who, perhaps of all Scotsmen of his day, did most to conciliate and unite our nations. We desire again to express the pleasure it gave us when Your Excellency signified your willingness to become patron of our society, and we hope the influence thus gained by Your Excellency's recognition of our efforts may ever be used for the advancement of our native land and the good of that in which we live, as well as for the good of our fellow-countrymen.

We are proud of Your Excellency and Lady Aberdeen's presence with us to-night, and we thank you very heartily for the interest shown in our society. We wish you many days of happiness and prosperity in which to exercise that great influence which your exalted position affords you, and we pray that the God of our fathers may grant you the advancement of our native land and all the undertakings of your lives. We thank you for presenting this address to us, and we are glad to see that you in which you have recognized our society, both with your sympathy and your presence. We are, Your Excellency's obedient servants, A. MAXWELL MUIR, Secretary.

His Excellency in replying expressed for himself and the Countess of Aberdeen thanks for their most kind and Scottish remarks, and in reply said that he was glad to hear of the advancement of our native land, and that he was glad to see that the society was so successful in its efforts to cultivate what was best in national characteristics were commendable, and made them the more ready to do so. He then spoke of the benefit of the community at large. The two great Scottish characteristics, caution and enthusiasm, blended judiciously were of great value. He illustrated enthusiasm by a little story of how a couple of gentlemen were on their way to a boat race, and the rescue of a drowning canoeist in the vicinity of Victoria, in contrast to a cynical, cold-blooded person who had declined to lend a hand fearing that it was only a joke being played on him. He then spoke of the help given by the society to the young men who had plenty of enthusiasm. It was a grand thing for Canada, he remarked in concluding, that so much of usefulness existed, for without usefulness there is no progress. He then spoke of the younger members he gave a bit of advice, telling them to cultivate a hopeful, genial spirit and they would never become "old stagers," not even when they were 50 years old.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

Yesterday afternoon Trustees Mrs. Grant, Lovell and Glover, as a special committee of the school board, had a conference with Messrs. N. Shakespeare and G. H. Brown, as a committee of the agricultural association, on the arrangements for Children's Day—Wednesday, September 18—during the agricultural fair. It was agreed that the first six divisions of the various schools should meet at the fair, and that the other divisions are not required to meet with the six older ones, but may go to the grounds with their parents or as they wish.

The children who meet at the school will first meet at the fair, and then go to the grounds in procession to the exhibition grounds. Upon arrival there the following programme will be proceeded with under the direction of Mr. St. Clair: Military drill, manoeuvres and march past by six divisions of Boys' Central; four divisions South Park; four divisions North Ward; and two divisions of Victoria West school, in all about 1,000 boys. This will be followed by dumb bell exercise to music by the same detachment. Then come sports for the children, the programme being—120 yards race, boys under 10 years; 100 yards dash, boys under 15; 50 yards dash, boys under 8; sack race, boys under 15; 100 yards dash, boys over 15; quarter mile race, boys under 15; mile race, boys under 15; mile race, boys over 15; bicycle race, half mile, handicap. The two lower divisions will be furnished with badges, whose presentation will admit them to the grounds. All the upper divisions are required to take part in the procession.

Details have been received here of the recent attack made by a band of Bulgarians upon the Mahomedan village at Dospat, across the Turkish frontier, in the Rhodope mountains. The Bulgarians used dynamite bombs and set fire to the houses. Men, women and children, it is claimed, were killed indiscriminately and three hundred persons perished.

The Cunard steamer Etruria, Captain Walker, from New York for Liverpool, which arrived at Queenstown to-day at 3:29 p.m., made a record voyage of six days and twenty minutes. Her best previous record was made on January 11 of this year, was six days and one hour.

LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.

Mr. Justice Drake Decides That County Courts Cannot Imprison for Debt.

Leave Granted to Bring Action Against J. C. Prevost in re the Hirst Estate.

Mr. Justice Drake in Chambers yesterday delivered judgment on a motion to set aside an order made in a county court action committing a debtor to prison for contempt in not paying a sum of money ordered to be paid by monthly instalments in accordance with the practice which has heretofore existed in the county court. The order is, by the judgment, set aside with costs, on the ground that imprisonment for debt is abolished in this province, and that the section of the county court act which assumes to give the county court judges power to imprison for non-payment of money is by implication repealed. The full text of the judgment is as follows:

F. Carne, plaintiff, and H. Phillips, defendant.—Mr. Justice Drake, in giving judgment on the motion, said that the section of the county court act which assumes to give the county court judges power to imprison for non-payment of money is by implication repealed. The full text of the judgment is as follows: This order was made after examination of the judgment debtor on summons in pursuance of section 3 of the county court act of the county courts act, cap. 25, consolidated. The order was attacked on three grounds, the first of which is the one which the chief argument was directed, viz: That imprisonment for debt is abolished by section 8 and 9 of the execution act, 1848, and that the order was made in violation of the provisions of that act. The order was also attacked on the ground that the procedure under section 164 of the county courts act was, in fact, a procedure in bankruptcy, and therefore ultra vires, and that the order itself was irregular and not in accordance with the statute. These latter two objections may at once be disposed of. There is no ground for contending that this section has anything to do with bankruptcy or insolvency. It is true there are powers in the English bankruptcy act which run on similar lines to the section in question, but the principle of bankruptcy and insolvency is not involved. That principle is a statutory device of the debtor's property equally amongst his creditors and a statutory release from his debts.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S PRIZES.

A Popular Distribution Yesterday at the Meeting of Dominion Riflemen.

The Next Bisley Team—London Merchants' Cup Won by New Brunswick.

OTTAWA, Aug. 30.—(Special)—"Wheeler" Ogg used to be perhaps the best known rifleman in Canada, and that this veteran is still one of the very best was demonstrated to-day, when out of a field of a hundred he captured the first of the three magnificent prizes presented by His Excellency the Governor-General. To-day's winner was, it is true, Quartermaster-Sergeant John Ogg, but though the ranks differ the man is the same. Wheeler Ogg in 1879 won the £50 which was the very first money prize ever offered by the Governor-General for this special competition to wind up the D.R.A. meeting. That was in the days of the old Snider, when a score of 126 in 30 shots at Queen's ranges was not only sufficient, but considered very creditable indeed. Since then John Ogg has been continuously in evidence, improving with the age, and ten times he has gone to Wimbledon and Bisley with Canadian teams. The score of 96 out of 105 which he made to-day has been equalled but not surpassed in the history of the Dominion Rifle competition, that being in 1893. His victory was very popular one. The match thus resulted:

Special badge and \$250—Q. M. Sergt. Ogg. 96  
Guelp. 95  
Badge and \$150—Gunner Pugh, R.C.A. 95  
11—Sgt. Curran, 12th, Toronto 95  
Badge and \$100—Capt. B. H. Bell, 43rd 95  
Badge—Pte. Langstaff, 13th, Toronto 94  
Badge—Lieut. Hutchison, 43rd, Toronto 94  
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Badge—Pte. Campbell, 45th, Toronto 94  
Badge—Capt. C. N. Mitchell, 90th, Toronto 94  
Badge—Pte. Curran, 12th, Toronto 93  
Badge—Sergt. Marris, 13th, Toronto 93

The winner of the second prize, Gunner Pugh, is the first member of the Canadian regular forces to secure a prize of this importance; and as the third was taken by a private in the Mitchell's, it is a neighbor of Lord Aberdeen's in the vice-regal village of New Edinburgh, it will be seen that the distribution of His Excellency's bounty was a very happy one. It will be seen three competitors for the second and third prizes; Langstaff, Bell and Ogg. The scores in the Governor-General's match, added to those in the Grand Aggregate, give the list from which the Bisley twenty of next year will be selected, and the first thirty places are as follows:

1—Staff Sergt. Harp, 45th Toronto 487  
2—Capt. Sergt. Sled Sherbrooke 477  
3—Lieut. Ross, 13th Hamilton 475  
4—Lieut. Cartwright, 47th, Kingston 475  
5—Sergt. Curran, 12th, Toronto 475  
6—Major Macdonald, 48th, Toronto 473  
7—Staff Sergt. King, 45th, Lindsay 470  
8—Pte. Curran, 12th, Toronto 470  
9—Pte. Campbell, 45th Lindsay 469  
10—Staff Sergt. Armstrong, 1st B.F.A. 468  
11—Sergt. Crowe, 1st B.F.A. Guelp 468  
12—Lieut. Col. Anderson, 5th, Ottawa 468  
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28—Pte. Burns, 63rd, Halifax 463  
29—Lieut. Munro, 44th, Welland 462  
30—J. G. Chamberlain, Westminister 462  
31—Gunner H. C. Chamberlain, Westminister 462

FRANCO-CHINESE CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The state department officials say that China's agreement to pay France 4,000,000 francs indemnity on account of the anti-missionary riots at Sze-cheng, is due to the fact that France decided to prosecute her claim alone and independently of the United States and Great Britain. The French had large property interests in that section, but they agreed upon it is considered as entirely reasonable compensation for the loss sustained. The authorities here are satisfied with the progress making in the settlement of the claims of this country and of England, which are being pressed jointly, but say that the point has not yet been reached in these negotiations where the amount of indemnity could be suggested.

AID EDWARD BRAGG has given notice of a resolution, "that, whereas the present war between the United States and Great Britain in many respects, which inequality in capacity of remedial adjustment by a new subdivision of the city into wards, therefore be resolved that the city be re-subdivided into four wards with a representation of two aldermen for each ward."

FELL FIVE STOREYS.

Opening of the Northwest Legislature—Developments in an Insurance Fraud.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Jas. Beckmeier fell five storeys, from the top of the World building to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed. The body of the falling man struck John Nicksen, who was walking along the sidewalk, with terrific force, breaking the back and both legs of the latter. He is dying. Two other men named Lewis and Cormier, who were on the scaffold with Beckmeier, had a desperate struggle for the lives of Lewis was thrown from the scaffold and caught with his hands on a narrow coping under the windows. He managed to work his way along until he reached the fire escape, and was then easily rescued. Cormier clung to a rope for some time, and was finally rescued by a man in the building, who stepped out on the window ledge and swung him into the room.

THE KU CHENG MASSACRES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Yesterday the Chinese minister waited upon the secretary of state and assured him that he called upon the express direction of the foreign office, to convey direct official assurance of the desire of the Peking authorities to make adequate reparation for the injury done to American interests by the Chinese rioters and to set at rest the reports which represent a different spirit on the part of the Chinese. He said the cablegram brought the assurance of the co-operation of the Chinese authorities in getting at the facts of the riots and conducting the inquiry already received the formal information already received the Consul Hixon was sitting in the inquiry at Ku Cheng with the Tao Tai Hsu Sing I, who holds equal rank with Mr. Hixon, in accordance with treaty regulations.

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COLLISIONS AT SEA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The prospect for the international acceptance of the Washington rules to prevent collision at sea is reported bright by Navigation Commissioner Chamberlain, who has just returned from an informal consultation with Ambassador Bayard and the British authorities. After the assent of nearly all the maritime nations to the rules had been secured last year by the United States, Great Britain, in February, joined by other powers, asked for delay until the rules could be referred to a parliamentary committee. This committee, which was about to render a generally favorable reply, came to an abrupt end on the dissolution of parliament, owing to the death of the late minister. A new committee must be appointed and the desire of the United States that the committee be appointed at the present session of parliament has been clearly indicated to the British government.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Opening of the Northwest Legislature—Developments in an Insurance Fraud.

TORONTO, Aug. 29.—The Attorney-General's department has been asked to investigate another supposed insurance fraud. Mrs. Alger died at Whitvale, August 15. She was insured for \$7,000 in the Equitable Life, on a policy taken in December last. There was no suspicion of foul play in connection with the death, but early in July another policy for \$5,000 was applied for by the Home Life, of Toronto, and the same physician who passed the first application passed this. While the policy was awaiting acceptance at the head office, the woman died. Upon investigation, it was found she had died from an acute form of consumption. An investigation is asked to ascertain if there was a deliberate conspiracy to defraud.

TORONTO, Aug. 29.—Frank W. Webb came here on Tuesday night and registered at the Kensington hotel as being from Montreal. He asked to be called early this morning. The porter found him dead in bed with the remains of a bottle of carbolic acid by his side.

CORONA, Ont., Aug. 29.—A rumor last night is to the effect that a row boat capsized during the storm and one man and three women were drowned. Their names were Frank Deroche of Bromfield, Miss Deroche, Miss Comper and Miss Della Shyruky, all of Marysville, Mich.

REGINA, Aug. 29.—The first session of the third legislature of the Northwest Territorial assembly opened here to-day. Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh made an extended speech from the throne, reviewing affairs in the Territories. Mr. J. E. Betts, of Prince Albert, was elected speaker of the new assembly.

TORONTO, Aug. 29.—The Globe announces that it will publish a series of letters on the Manitoba school question by Principal Grant, who has been in Manitoba for the past week, making a thorough study of the subject and acquainting himself with all sides of the case.

SOREL, Aug. 29.—Mr. Charles Hatt, who has been very unwell for some time, committed suicide during the night by hanging, at his mother's residence here. Mr. Hatt was 45 years of age and unmarried.

KINGSTON, Aug. 29.—At to-day's session of the Canadian Medical association it was recommended that a uniform standard of matriculation, education and examination for the whole Dominion be established in order that medical practitioners in Canada be placed on the British register, and the secretary was instructed to co-operate with the secretaries of the various provinces in the matter.

NAPANEE MILLS, Aug. 29.—While a gang of men were digging for terra cotta clay on Wednesday they discovered under a foot of earth, the skeleton of a man or woman with a knife sticking in the breast. The knife was dagger shaped, fourteen inches long and much eaten by rust. The skeleton and knife were placed away, but disappeared during Wednesday night.

TORONTO, Aug. 29.—F. C. Inwood, immediate past grand master of the A. O. U. W. for Ontario and senior representative for Ontario in the Supreme lodge, says with reference to a dispatch from Buffalo stating that the order is in danger because of squandering its funds, that at the recent meeting of the Supreme lodge in Chicago the financial statements were entirely satisfactory and that reports since then show that the same state of affairs is maintained. As to members leaving the order, he says the reports to the supreme recorder showing no material changes as to lapses.

REGINA, N.W.T., Aug. 30.—In the course of his speech yesterday, at the opening of the territorial legislature, Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh expressed great satisfaction at the glorious promise of the harvest and the progress made by the territories. The increase in the number of schools was marked upon as a source of satisfaction. They now had 330 public schools, two Protestant and ten Catholic separate schools. The census showed a marked increase of population, and the great development of the country's resources was evident.

CHESELEY, Aug. 30.—John Taylor, of the township of Bentwick, accidentally shot himself yesterday and died this morning. While lighting his pipe his gun slipped out of his hands and went off, the charge entering his chest.

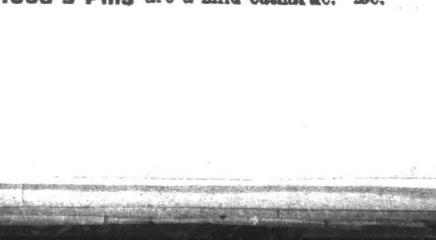
MONTREAL, Aug. 30.—The annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen of America began a special session here this morning. C. A. Wilson, second vice grand master, of Peoria, Ill., presided.

COLBORNE, Aug. 30.—The Brunswick hotel, stables and sheds, belonging to the Vars estate, were burned to-day, and the Presbyterian church damaged. The total loss is \$3,000. Seven horses were burned.

TORONTO, Aug. 30.—William McMillan, who was captured in Detroit and brought here on the charge of firing the Osgoodby building, was to-day committed for trial at next assizes. Bail was refused.

Health Built Up

"I had a very bad cold which settled on my lungs. I was under doctor's care and was not able to get out of the house for eight weeks. I did not gain strength very fast and other remedies failing to help me or improve my case, I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken several bottles and my health is improved very much. Since I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla I feel very much stronger than for a long time past. I have recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to others, for it has done me a lot of good." JOSEPH WELLS, North Kingston, Nova Scotia.



Hood's Pills are a mild cathartic. 2c.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

MISS GRAY'S UNIQUE PLACE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The Patti of Today—Clara Shortridge Foltz. To Lighten Sunday's Work—Mother Love. Courage and Presence of Mind—Who Miss Alice Brown Is.

The accompanying cut is a good likeness of Miss Celina Gray, who has just been honored with the appointment of United States commissioner for the Third judicial district of Oklahoma. This is the first appointment of the kind of a woman in the Union. The duties of



MISS CELINA GRAY.

the place call for close application to work and unrelenting activity. Miss Gray is a petite young woman of 24 years who came to Oklahoma in "the early days." Up to this time she has been "just like other girls." In her new position Commissioner Gray will be compelled to come in contact with all manner of men, from the common Indian whisky seller to the frontier killer, but since she is a bright, accomplished young woman of nerve and determination her host of friends feel confident she will discharge the duties of her new office in an able and faithful manner.—Guthrie Cor. Chicago Tribune.

The Patti of Today.

It was the same Adeline Patti that I had met nine years ago in America—I was almost going to say 20 years ago in London. In fact, I do say it, for years touch the form and features of this wonderful woman only as yesterday's. Her face is that of a healthy, happy, lovely woman of 30, and her figure almost girlish in its grace.

"Yes," she began, "my reception was most gratifying the other night. I thought the people never would stop cheering. I assure you, it brought tears to my eyes, and my heart had to be pushed well down my throat before I could find my voice.

"My voice? Yes; I know. It has always astonished me myself, but then, God gave it to me, and I pray and believe that it will be many a long year before he takes it from me. Like Violetta, I would sing my highest, sweetest note even with my last breath.

"Do I feel more fatigued now than I used to? No, but, remember, I take the very, very best care of myself, and of every detail of my health. My diet, my wines, my hours of sleep, of practice, of recreation are all most thoughtfully arranged and under absolute regulation, and I never transgress. And, again, cher monsieur, I think that the school of operatic training, to which I belong no longer exists—in fact, I am sure it does not. As I told Christine Nilsson the other day, when we met in Paris, 'Only you and I are left, my dear,' and she agreed with me. Singers were not turned out in half dozens like—like—well, to use an Americanism, like oysters on the half shell! I cannot help thinking that the reason that so few voices last among the present day singers is because so much of their tuition was forced. There was too much anxiety for a quickly made voice, and so like a burst of fireworks, there is glory for a little while, and then—puff—out!"—London Lady.

Clara Shortridge Foltz.

A New York exchange remarks: "Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz of California, attorney and counselor at law, is now at the Waldorf. Mrs. Foltz understands the art of dressing as well as she understands law. Her appearance is that of a striking society woman. She wears Paris gowns and silk petticoats and exceedingly feminine frills. She is exceedingly womanly in appearance.

"But if Mrs. Foltz does not look like a woman lawyer she talks like one. When she speaks, one discovers the legal bent of her mind. She is decisive, quick, a bit dramatic, and probes every subject to the bottom.

"When she grew to be a big girl she read Blackstone with as much interest as the ordinary young person would show in a love story. And this love of the law, combined with energy and hard work, has made Mrs. Foltz the successful lawyer that she is.

"Though she is a remarkably young looking woman, she is the mother of five children. On Sept. 3, 1879, she was admitted to the bar of the district courts of California and a few months later to the supreme court. In 1890 she was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States.

"Mrs. Foltz has a very large general practice. She has confined herself to the civil branches of the law. Her victory in the Hastings college case is famous, and it was through her efforts that the college was opened to women law students.

"She believes that all women should have at least some knowledge of law, particularly of the statutes of the state and the ordinances of the city in which they live. She declares that women reason as clearly as men do and that the all around woman of today is not swayed by her feelings any more than is the

average man. A woman to be a successful lawyer must have a thorough education, a clear head, quiet nerves and a natural love of the work."

To Lighten Sunday's Work.

Mrs. Rorer has lately furnished to housewives some menus for cold dinners that are ideal, say for a Sunday when the thermometer is above 90. Many of the dishes can be prepared one day and leave very little cooking for the next. These models will, I hope, suggest other combinations as good to the housekeeper who wishes to lighten the summer burden of life for herself or for those who prepare her dinners. Could anything be more appetizing than a cold soup made from sour cherries, cold roast mutton with chile sauce, sliced tomatoes, salad of string beans, wafers with cheese and an old fashioned rice pudding? A second menu as attractive consists of rice and tomato soup, cold boiled chicken, a pie, jelly, tomatoes and cucumbers on lettuce, cream cheese with wafers and fruit.

But these menus, you will perhaps say, are luncheons, and no food for a hungry man, yet they are nutritious, light, cooling and easily digested. Cold deviled fish, left from the boiled or roast fish of the previous day, easily prepared for a fish course; potato salad, creamy, cold and well seated in a bed of crisp lettuce leaves; cold liver made into a mock pate de foie gras, cold roasts garnished with parsley or nasturtium blossoms and leaves, cold vegetable salads, veal loaf and tongue are all good dishes for cold dinners in summer.

If cold meat will not be tolerated for dinner, have a chafing dish, in which it can be warmed in many attractive ways. Cold vegetables, such as asparagus, peas or string beans, can be used for the next day's salad. Fruit, cold puddings and loaves may be used for the dessert, and a dozen ways of simplifying life without making it less attractive, but rather adding to its delight, will soon occur to the diligent student of cooler and less laborious living.

Mother Love.

It has become fashionable to poke fun at Chicago. The great, busy, rushing, hustling city is made the subject of no end of friendly ridicule, if such term be allowed. Yet out of Chicago come many lessons that deserve more than passing notice—in fact are worthy of study and emulation. It is a Chicago mother who has just given the world an illustration of the depth and intensity of a mother's love that may well lead timid manhood to fear for the power of the coming woman.

It was a divorce case in which an attorney asked the mother as to the whereabouts of her daughter, whom the father had not seen for years, and it is claimed that the discovery of the daughter is the sole aim of the father in the case. The mother declined to give the desired information, when she was informed by the court that she must give it or go to prison. This mother did not go into hysterics nor create a scene in court, but calmly informed the court that she did not regard the father as a safe guardian for the child and could not think of placing her in his power.

When again assured that she must tell or go to jail, the mother asserted her readiness to take her secret to prison with her. The court will respect the opinions and rulings of courts and clamor for the upholding of the majesty of the law. But there must be a thrilling response to the spirit of the mother and a longing to weave a laurel wreath for the love that looks through courts and crosses examinations and criticisms and prison bars and sees only the object of its yearning and solicitude. It is a grand thought that there are such mothers in Chicago—if they do put them in jail.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Courage and Presence of Mind.

Miss Roberta West is receiving the congratulations of her friends for heroism and presence of mind. She outwitted a mad dog in the kindest way recently. Miss West is the superintendent of the Emergency hospital in Washington. She was assistant to Miss Smith, the superintendent at Blockley hospital for several years, and only went to Washington some months ago. But back to the canine and the young woman's bravery.

The dog, a full grown fox terrier, had run into the hospital yard and was rushing hither and thither to find his way out again. The black janitor was for him with a broom, but on seeing his foam flecked mouth fled into the hospital. Miss West was at a window watching the Sunday school children pass on the walk just beyond the fence through which the dog was trying to break.

Spying the dog, she turned and grabbed a sheet from a bed and ran into the yard. The dog saw her and rushed for her. She took hold of the upper ends of the sheet and let the lower end fall on the ground just before the dog reached her. Then, stepping quickly back as the dog's feet touched the sheet, she lowered her end, bent it over the dog, grabbed the lower ends and then straightening up had the struggling, snarling terrier caught like a rat in a trap. Amid the applause of those who saw her act she carried her prisoner to the operating room, sprinkled some chloroform on the sheet, and ere long the dog was dead.—Washington Letter.

Who Miss Alice Brown Is.

"Who is Miss Alice Brown?" is still a question put by some reading people, say an appreciative writer in the Boston Transcript. Her journey to England with Miss Louise Imogen Guiney has brought her name into current paragraphs, but it is her work that speaks for her. A few years ago people used to ask in the same way, "Who is Miss Wilkins?" Now everybody knows that she is a quiet New England woman, all alone in the world, who lives in the home of friends in serene, idyllic Randolph, and there produces some of the most artistic work in prose of our generation. Five years ago it was necessary

to foretell her present fame for those who had not read her first book; five years hence it will not be necessary more than it now is for Mary Wilkins to define the personality of Alice Brown to insure consideration for her poetic work. Much this far is in poetry. No poem on Edwin Booth reached the sustained height of hers. The lyric loveliness of the Christmas poem beginning, "Sweet is the time for joyous folk," sang itself into many memories.

There has been no volume of the poetry of Alice Brown, but when it comes all who care for the genuine poet's gift and the scholar's attainments will welcome it. Her stories in the magazines show another facet of her many sided power. A volume of them entitled "Meadow Grass" has been published.

Gentle Quakeresses Ask For Rights.

A new womanism which is upstart, old traditions and overturning ancient landmarks and reaching the borders of the debate and tranquil Quakeresses who inhabit Croydon. Its influence has brought to them the awakening that they ought to do something more in the society to which they belong than has hitherto fallen to their lot. What that something is they are not yet quite sure, but they think they have a mission. Instead, however, of organizing meetings, mounting platforms and making declamatory speeches demanding their rights, they have presented a peaceful petition to the male elders merely asking for permission to "fulfill their duties." What these duties are the men are left to determine. A committee of male Friends has been appointed to consider the matter and to consult with the ladies if necessary on the subject.—London Telegraph.

She Is Needed Everywhere.

We are not among those who claim that women are angels or that woman's ballot will right all the wrongs of earth. We do feel assured that no man or woman of known immoral character will ever be elected to any office by the votes of women. Woman is doubtless needed in the home, and no power on earth can turn her out of it, but she is needed equally as much in the world of politics, where the influences are set in motion which work for the upbuilding or the destruction of the home. Her long absence from that sphere has allowed the destructive influences to get sadly in the ascendancy.—Union Signal.

Mrs. Cleveland's Punctuality.

Mrs. Cleveland sets a shining example in always being on time. She does not think it quite nice to enter the theater or church or any place late and disturb one just for the sake of attracting attention. Mrs. Cleveland always takes a toilet in less time than almost any other woman prominent in Washington. She frequently returns from a long drive 15 minutes before an appointment, and when the guests arrive she is there to greet them in a pretty house gown and as fresh as a rose.

Miss Anthony on Bloomers.

When asked her ideas with regard to "bloomers" Miss Anthony said: "When the new woman undertakes her new work, she will certainly adapt her dress to the occasion. If she is to work around machinery, she will not wear long flowing robes, but will dress suitably to her calling. I am decidedly in favor of bicycling for young ladies, and I think that they will soon rid themselves of the troublesome skirt and adopt a costume better fitted to the wheel."—Rochester Herald.

Miss Willard's Return.

Miss Frances E. Willard and her private secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, will return to this country in the early autumn to attend the annual convention of the W. C. T. U. in Baltimore in October. Mme. Antoinette Sterling, the American singer, who charmed the audiences at the convention of the W. C. T. U. in London, will accompany them and will sing at the Baltimore convention, after which she will make a tour of the country as a professional.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is a monument to the beneficial influence of early rising and late retiring. At 83 she is charming, alert, straight little woman, interested in current events, active and energetic. She has just moved back into the house in which she and Mr. Beecher used to live in Brooklyn, and she superintended the packing and unpacking of the furniture herself. Since her early youth 11 or 12 has been her bedtime and 5:30 her hour for rising.

Belgium In Line.

In Belgium for the first time parliament has been asked to consider a bill for women's municipal enfranchisement. The member who supported the motion pointed to women's rights in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when unmarried girls in Bouillon and Luxembourg had their vote and representation in the municipal life of the day.

Mrs. S. L. Prindle, better known as "Mother Prindle," who has for some years been the matron of the Florence mission in New York city, has gone to England by invitation of Lady Henry Somerset to start a rescue home in London.

The People's Party of Massachusetts held its first delegate state convention in Boston July 17. Among the resolutions adopted was one in favor of woman suffrage.

For a brunette nothing more becoming could be imagined than a rustic straw hat trimmed with pale ecru silk, guipure lace and rich jack roses.

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt has contributed \$5,000, in addition to \$3,000 given by her some time since, for an operating room at the Newport hospital.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presides over the fortnightly meetings of the Town and Country club of Newport.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

The Fitting of Bedrooms—Curled Hair Pillows—Bare Floors, Etc.

Bedrooms, in country houses especially, are now fitted up with white enamel and furniture in preference to any other style. The enamel is only a smooth and fine sort of paint, of course, and articles of this description ought not to be as expensive as those made of hard wood and polished, but dealers usually ask as large a price as they can get, and when a thing is fashionable and everybody wants it the scale of charges is correspondingly high. In a room furnished with white fittings the woodwork should also be painted white and a pale tinted wall paper selected. For a north or east room, unless the greater part of the day, light, warm wall coloring should be chosen, such as palest rose, olive or yellow. Blue, gray and green, being cold colors, are better suited to southern and western rooms.

Metal bedsteads are now being sold in all sizes, at prices ranging from \$4 upward. All brass ones are rather expensive, but the painted iron ones, with brass trimmings, are quite pretty enough for any bedroom and are far more satisfactory than the wooden so called French bedstead, which is almost as clumsy as an old fashioned four poster and yet lacks the latter's imposing appearance. The brass knobs and bars are treated with some sort of transparent enamel, so that they keep bright without being polished.

If feather pillows are too warm for this weather, why not try one stuffed with curled hair? Most house furnishing shops keep them in stock, but they may easily be made at home, if that be preferred. Two pounds of hair will be enough for a pillow of ordinary size. This should be packed apart before being put in the tick, which process greatly increases its bulk. Somebody has lately invented a woven wire pillow which is said to be as comfortable as a hair filled one and even cooler.

If you have a bare floor, with wide cracks between the boards, do not exclude yourself with the belief that stuffing them with putty will be a short and easy method of making the floor presentable. The putting process is a long and tedious one, and unless the floor is at once painted the putty soon dries, shrinks and is swept out. The only sure way of conquering the cracks is to fill them with narrow strips of wood, which must be glued in, allowed to dry and then planed down even with the boards. This method is even harder than putting, and the thrifty housekeeper who desires to "fix up" her house herself would better think twice before she undertakes it.

In making sheets it is best to have a wide hem at both ends. When the foot is indicated by a narrow hem, the sheet is put on the bed the same way every time, and the wear, therefore, coming always in the same place the article gives out a great deal sooner than it does if the ends are interchangeable.

Household linen can be obtained now at such low cost that it is worth while to lay in a stock. The huck and Turkish towels shown so remarkably good bargains, while the white quilts offered at low prices are of excellent quality.

If you have a pet cat who is under the weather from any cause, give her some catnip tea. Made with milk instead of water. She will probably drink it readily, especially if she is not offered the choice of something else. There are so many families in which pets take the vacant place of children that it may not come amiss to know that catnip is as good a medicine for pussies as for babies.

If stockings of all kinds are mended with heavy crochet silk instead of the usual cotton or worsted yarn, the darns will last longer and be smoother and neater. Women of old fashioned ideas may cry out at this and call it a piece of wasteful extravagance, but as a 30 cent ball of silk will answer for six months' work, and by its superior wearing qualities decrease the amount of mending necessary, its use is a practical economy. There is an old story told of a man who paid 15 cents to have a broken darning needle mended when he could have bought a new one for a cent, and that is a not very much exaggerated caricature of some of the thrifty little notions by reason of which we cheat ourselves into extra expense or labor.

It is said that a small piece of ice may be kept for a long time by placing it on a piece of thick flannel stretched smoothly over the top of a bowl and secured around the edge. The ice is then covered with another piece of flannel, and the arrangement is complete.

It is often less disagreeable to a sick person to take medicine from a china spoon than from a silver one. Certain drugs contract a flavor of the metal when they are placed in it and their unpleasantness is thus unnecessarily increased. A china spoon is not expensive and may be obtained of any druggist.

Although white embroidery silk is often used for marking towels, napkins and similar washable articles, it is not so good for that purpose as linen floss. It is apt to turn yellow, especially if it is boiled, while linen has all the gloss of silk, with the additional merit of remaining white.

In making a scrapbook do not place the clippings even with the edge of the leaf. If a half inch margin is allowed, it will not only make the page look better, but will preserve the scraps from the chance of being torn and defaced at the corners. For ordinary purposes, small albums are better than large ones, which are clumsy to handle and awkward to keep. ISABELLA PROCTOR.

Margherita Arlina Hamm, who went to London as a delegate from the woman's board of the Atlanta exposition, has succeeded admirably in her efforts to induce English women to send exhibits to the International and Cotton States fair next fall. Miss Hamm conveyed an invitation from the woman's exposition managers to the British Women's Press association to fit up a Victoria room in the Woman's building at Atlanta.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A MODEST LITTLE HEROINE.

Gertie Anderson, Who Flagged the Train and Saved Many Lives. In a small, unpainted frame house, among the pine trees and near the dismal swamp which stretches across the country from this place almost to Duluth, lives little Gertie Anderson, the 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Anderson. The story of the little one's heroism was related in brief by the press when a telegram from this city told of her having flagged a passenger train which was plunging for-



ward to certain disaster, the track, over which had just passed a special train carrying a party of railway officials, having sunk out of sight in a muskeg, or subterranean lake, of which there are several along the line of the Duluth, Mississippi and Northern road between Grand Rapids and Duluth. Had it not been for her cool head and strong little body every passenger on the train would have gone down to death in the murky lake, for the sink hole which had suddenly opened and swallowed the track was hidden behind a curve in the tracks, and no power on earth could have stopped the train in time to save it after it had arrived at a point where the engineer could see the deathtrap.

The child is of course the most conspicuous personage in this section of the state at the present time, on account of her brave deed, and has been the recipient of no end of attention. All this has not changed her in the least, and in spite of the money and presents which have been showered upon her she remains the same pleasant little creature she was before she distinguished herself by her bravery. Mr. Anderson, who is a fairly well educated man, has been offered a position with the Duluth, Mississippi and Northern road, at Duluth, at a salary of \$85 per month, and today he was at home for the purpose of telling his wife the good news. "It was a blessed day for us when Gertie stopped the train," said the mother, pausing in her work and patting the soft, sunny hair of her daughter. "I have wished to leave the iron district here, but no other work seemed open to Hermann, so we staid. Now we will move to Duluth, where Hermann has been offered a good place, and where Gertie can go to school. She needs it badly enough, poor child! Of course I am proud of her—who wouldn't be?—for every little girl would not be brave enough to do as she did. But we have always lived near the tracks, you know, so the children are not afraid of the trains. And I have endeavored to explain to her how dangerous are the many marshy places around here and cautioned her never to go near them, so when she saw the track disappear and the water begin to come up she knew that the passenger train would meet the very fate I had so often warned her about unless it was stopped before it came to the bend in the road." While the mother was speaking Gertie listened attentively, her sweet little face as red as the dress she wore, as red as the painted cheeks of her doll. She was not ill at ease particularly, nor was she forward, and when asked to tell her story did so in a charmingly simple manner. She lived over again the excitement through which she had passed, and once almost dropped her doll while making an expressive little gesture.—Grand Rapids Telegram.

Columbia lodge, No. 2 I.O.O.F., had a very interesting meeting on Wednesday evening. A proposition for membership was received and the regular business transacted. A candidate presented himself for initiation and was duly instructed in the mysteries of the initiatory degree. The team showed a need of that practice which is said to lead to perfection. A large visiting delegation was present from Pease lodge, No. 3, and a pleasant and sociable time was spent under the head of "Good of the Order."

Nearly everyone needs a good tonic at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true tonic and blood purifier.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. BEECHAM'S PILLS FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS. Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flashes of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Constipation, Scurvy, Diets on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Nervous and Trembling Sensations, and Irregularities Incidental to Ladies. Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating. Wholesale Agents, Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal.

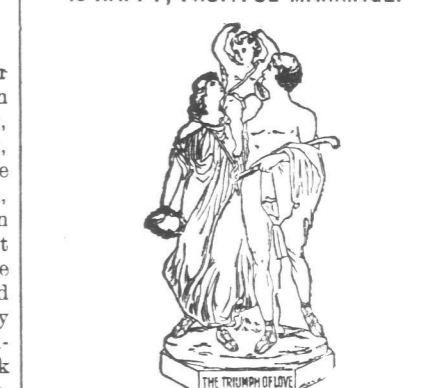
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE. VICE-CHANCELLOR Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorozyne and the whole story of the defendant's fraud was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 15 1895. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.—Medical Times, Jan. 18, 1895. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorozyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. D. WYNFORD, 33 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. and 5s.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Nakuap and Slocan Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, Fort Street, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1895. Dated this 9th day of August, A.D. 1895. A. J. WEAVER BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

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DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES COLIC, GRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM and all Summer Complaints and Fluxes of the Bowels. It is safe and reliable for Children of Adults. For Sale by all Dealers.

"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE."



Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths: the Plain Facts; the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life; Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "COMPLETE MARRIAGE and How to Attain It."

"Here at last is information from a high medical source that must wonder with this generation of men. The book fully describes a method by which to attain full vigor and manly power. A method by which to end all unnatural drains on the system.

To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, dependency, etc. To exchange a faded and worn nature for one of brightness, buoyancy and power. To cure forever effects of excesses, overwork, worry, etc. To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body. Age no barrier. Failure impossible. 2,000 references.

The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to curiosity seekers, invaluable to men only who need it. A despairing man, who applied to us soon after wrote: "Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with it. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday and my new self was born to-day. 'Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?'"

And another thus: "I've found a carload of gold at my feet. It would not bring such gladness into my life as your medicine has done."

Write to THE ERIC MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MARRIAGE." Refer to this paper, and the company will send the book, in sealed envelope, without any marks, and entirely free, until it is well introduced.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK. (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE) Re-Opens for Autumn Term Monday, September 2nd. For Boarding or Day Prospectus apply aut-d&w PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE. VICE-CHANCELLOR Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorozyne and the whole story of the defendant's fraud was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 15 1895. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.—Medical Times, Jan. 18, 1895. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorozyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. D. WYNFORD, 33 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. and 5s.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1895.

A MISTAKEN SENATOR.

It might be thought that the public men of the United States would know as much about the Constitution of Canada and the way in which its public affairs are managed as they do of the mode of government and the political condition of their own country; but they do not.

"It is singular how much nearer to us than to Canada in every sense the people of Nova Scotia are. All their trade is with us. They do nothing with Canada. Nova Scotia would be much more appropriately a part of the United States. She is only an expense now to Great Britain. I believe the English people would have no objection to relinquishing Nova Scotia to us."

"How about Canada?" I asked. "I think her people are not yet ready for annexation. But I believe that the solution of the Canadian problem is to be found in self-government, and I believe that the English would not oppose that. The trouble is that this move must start with the people of Canada, and they have a number of legislators and officers whose life positions would be forfeited by a change in government and naturally these object to a change. All of the members of the upper branch of the Canadian parliament hold office for life. If the objections of these people could be overcome, Canada could be independent of Great Britain, and we could make a satisfactory reciprocal trade agreement with her very quickly. I believe that I could draw up in twenty days an agreement that would be in the main satisfactory to both parties. Canada wants to sell us her farm products and take our manufactured goods. Great Britain naturally objects to paying 40 or 50 per cent. on manufactured articles sent to Canada while ours go in free. Self-government for Canada would solve the commercial problem between the countries."

The day has gone by when any intelligent man who has a regard for his reputation and who is not desirous of incurring the reproach of being behind the times will assert that the English people would have no objection to relinquishing any colony or the part of any colony to the United States. The English people now appreciate the value of colonies. The idea, from a British point of view, of giving up Nova Scotia with its magnificent harbors and its vast mineral resources, to the United States without a struggle must strike every Englishman as well as every Canadian as being the very climax of absurdity.

It is a wonder that it did not strike Senator Frye that, if annexation is so essential to the prosperity of Nova Scotia as he represents it to be, that Nova Scotians are ignorant of the fact. There is no annexation party in Nova Scotia. There is, as far as we know, not a single newspaper in the Province that ventures to advocate union with the United States. Nova Scotians, in fact, have always been remarkable for their loyalty. They have been from the earliest history of the colony, as they themselves express it, "true blue," and they no doubt are so still.

It does not say much for the intelligence or the discernment of Senator Frye, that he has not found out that Canadians from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island are a self-governing people. They are for all practical purposes quite as much so as are the people of the United States. It is not so long ago that the world witnessed the spectacle of a few old gentlemen representing an insignificant proportion of both the territory and the population of the United States, for purposes that were both selfish and factious, blocking the legislation of Congress and thwarting the will of the people, as it was expressed in the clearest manner at the polls. This could not have been done in Canada. If the people of this Dominion returned a large majority to the House of Commons to carry out a certain line of policy a clique of scheming Senators would not dare to attempt to set their will against the will of the vast majority of the people. They would have to obey the mandate of the majority or make up their minds to suffer extinction. The people of Canada are, in all things Canadian, sovereign in reality, although they do not make a great deal of fuss about it. Their will, when it is once constitutionally expressed, must be promptly and unhesitatingly obeyed.

If "the solution of the Canadian problem is to be found in self-government," it is already solved. For the Canadians are self-governed. It is singular that it did not occur to Senator Frye that five millions of people mainly of Anglo-Saxon extraction would not be found living peaceably and contentedly in a colony, or anywhere else, if their government was not such as they approved. It is, we submit, impossible to imagine a people more contented with their political condition than are the people of Canada. There is not a sign of discontent or disorder from one end of the Dominion to the other. There are no people in the world as free from serious and threatening political agitation as are the inhabitants of this Dominion of Canada. Would, we ask, this be the case if the Government of their country were not suited to the circumstances and the disposition of the people?

If Canadians had a grievance, if they were not pleased with the Government under which they live, would we ask, the few very respectable old and elderly gentlemen who compose the Senate and a number of civil servants be allowed for a moment to stand in the way of their having the grievance of which they complained redressed, and of their getting what they wanted?

Those who know the people of Canada are very sure that they would not.

Another of the antiquated notions of which Senator Frye has not yet got rid is that Nova Scotia or any other part of the Dominion of Canada "is only an expense now to Great Britain." He ought to know that Canada pays her own way. If this Dominion were annexed to the United States to-morrow Great Britain would not be justified in decreasing her war establishments by a single man or a single gun. Every soldier she has and every ship she possesses would be required for the protection of her vast commerce and the defence of the Empire. The loss of Nova Scotia would indeed be severely felt, for there are few naval stations of greater importance than Halifax, and the coal mines of the province are, from an Imperial point of view, of very great value. Senator Frye ought not to be proud of his Philadelphia utterances, for it proved that as a statesman he ranks very low and that he does not occupy a very high place among intelligent private citizens.

"THE DALY CASE."

A late cablegram informs us that when the Attorney General moved "that as John Daly, recently elected to Parliament for Limerick, was a convict serving a term of imprisonment for felony his election be cancelled," Mr. Timothy Harrington, Parnellite, moved an amendment referring the case to a committee. We are further told that the Attorney General's motion was carried, and that the minority vote was composed almost exclusively of Irish members.

It is hard to understand why men who had the cause of Home Rule at heart should take the action they did with regard to John Daly. It seems to us that they could not have done anything better calculated to damage their cause in the estimation of men favorable to Home Rule both in Great Britain and America than to set up Daly as a candidate for membership in the House of Commons and to elect him. The proceeding could not by any possibility do any good to the cause of Home Rule out of Ireland and it was calculated to do it a great deal of harm. It is, of course, impossible to tell how many seats the Liberals lost in England and Scotland on account of the candidature and election of Daly but we venture to say that they were not few. To show how the election of this man is regarded by intelligent and presumably impartial Americans we will reproduce the mildest part of what the New York Times said in a recent number about "The Daly Case":

It is unfortunate for the cause of Ireland that John Daly should have allowed himself to become a candidate for the House of Commons while he was yet a convict serving a term of imprisonment for having been concerned in a dynamite plot. It is still more unfortunate that all the Nationalist members of the House should have voted to refer his case to a committee instead of accepting in the cancelling of his election. There was no dispute at all about the facts, which were before the House in the form of official certificates. Neither was there any pretense that Daly was not justly convicted. In the first place, to admit to a legislative body a convict who had not been purged of his guilt by a full pardon which should amount to an acquittal upon the ground of newly discovered evidence, would be to hold the laws and the lawmaking power up to public contempt. In the second place, there is an express statute in England prohibiting the seating of any convict who may have been elected.

In the third place, and this is politically the most important, Daly's crime was particularly detestable and showed him to be an enemy of the human race. Assassination of a political enemy is a serious enough offence, but it by no means involves the same degree of turpitude as a dynamite plot, which is nothing but an attempt at promiscuous massacre.

THE RIGHT MAN.

We are not surprised to find that the news of the virtual appointment of Lord Wolsley to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the British army has been gladly welcomed by men of all parties in both Great Britain and the Colonies. Lord Wolsley is a soldier by profession. He has seen service in many lands and has won promotion and honors by his ability and his courage. It is only right and reasonable that the man at the head of the British Army should be a veteran who has proved himself to be well versed in everything pertaining to the organization of the army, as well as to what it requires when engaged in actual warfare. It will be indeed singular if the British army is not greatly benefited by having at its head a man who understands military science and who has earned distinction in the field. An amateur, let him be ever so able and zealous, and let him have the advice of the best practical men, cannot be expected to do work which requires for its proper performance all the knowledge and all the ability of the most eminent man in his profession. The promotion of Lord Wolsley will no doubt be popular, but it will be more than popular and better than popular—it will be right.

SEAL LIFE.

A good deal has appeared in the newspapers of late respecting the alleged diminution of fur seals in Behring Sea. Some of the statements are said to have been official, but inquiry showed that this was not the case. The probability is that they were perfectly groundless—either the random guesses of men who wanted to make people believe that they were authorities on the subject or the fabrications of unprincipled men who were interested in leading the general public as well as those in authority to believe that the fur seal is being rapidly exterminated. The truth seems to be that there are very few in a position to form an intelligent opinion on the subject. Even the sealers themselves differ widely in their estimate of the number of seals frequenting the North Pacific and Behring Sea. There

are some who confidently declare that to all appearance the seals are as numerous as ever they were. Others say that they seem to be scarcer than they used to be some years ago, but we have heard no practical sealer who says that the indications show that the fur seal is in immediate danger of extermination. The alarmists are generally either persons who know nothing about seal life or men who have an interest, or think they have an interest, in leading the world to believe that unless measures of great stringency are resorted to save the seals from destruction they will soon disappear from the waters which they have so long frequented. It is, we admit, difficult to get information that is perfectly reliable, with respect to the seals, for the reason that competent observers are very rare indeed, and observers that are perfectly disinterested almost as rare.

ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN.

The Grits have a very pleasant and a very convenient way of dealing with the Manitoba school question. They are with respect to it, in a bad sense, all things to all men as circumstances require. The Quebec Grits are bound to have the grievance of the Manitobas minority redressed no matter what stands in the way. They blame the Dominion Government for not vetoing the school law which is the cause of all the trouble, and they have no hesitation in invoking the aid of Parliament in behalf of the Catholics of that Province.

In Ontario the Grits preach the doctrine of non-interference. Manitobas, they declare, should be allowed to settle its school question according to the wishes and views of the majority of its inhabitants, no matter what the Constitution says, what laws have been enacted or what covenants entered into for the protection of the minority.

It will have to be admitted that the position of the Leader of the Grits under such circumstances is an exceedingly difficult one. He must not offend and alienate the Ontario Grits by plainly stating that faith must be kept with the minority in Manitoba and that Parliament ought to interfere, and must interfere, if Manitoba does not voluntarily do justice to the part of the inhabitants who have been bereft of privileges which they had enjoyed for nineteen years. He dare not exasperate the Quebec Grits by telling them that the Manitoba minority have really no grievance at all, and that Parliament must not be asked to interfere in the settlement of their school question. Knowing that it would be ruinous to his party openly and honestly to adopt the views and to take the position of either the Quebec Grits or the Ontario Grits, he when he is compelled to speak on the Manitoba school question, deals in vague generalities, or he speaks oratorically so that each section of the Grit party may interpret his language in a way conformable to its own view of the case. Consequently the Ontario Grits declare that Mr. Laurier is in favor of non-interference and the Quebec Grits insist upon it that he believes in the interposition of the Federal authority.

We see by the St. John Sun that this double-faced policy was pursued by the campaign speakers in the late contest in Westmoreland. There are quite a number of Acadian French in that county. This is how the Sun describes the Grit tactics in the different sections of the constituency:

The other day at Shediac Mr. Tarte, speaking for Mr. Killam, denounced the Government for not disallowing the Manitoba School Act. He declared that the Government should have struck down the Manitoba legislation with the veto, thus restoring at a blow the old separate school system. Mr. Tarte proceeded to tell his competitors that Mr. Laurier is the friend and advocate of the Roman Catholics in Manitoba, and only by his return to power would they get justice. In Ontario the Liberals had done justice to the Catholics, and there the priests had come out on the side of his party. Mr. Tarte has, of course, been saying the same thing in all his meetings in the French districts.

But last night at Petitcodiac Mr. Davies appealed to the virtue in quite another fashion. There are no French voters at Petitcodiac, and Mr. Davies denounced the government for interfering at all in the affairs of Manitoba. His view of Mr. Laurier's position is quite different from that advanced by Mr. Tarte at Shediac. And yet Mr. Davies took part with Mr. Tarte in the Shediac meeting and did not dissent in the least from Mr. Tarte's demands for much larger and more arbitrary interference.

It may be said that the Sun is a partisan paper and that consequently its statements should be taken with many grains of allowance. But when we see that the electioneering orators in Westmoreland are described as pursuing exactly the same course as the Grit speakers and writers do in different parts of the Dominion, we are forced to the conclusion that the description of the Grit tactics in New Brunswick is on the whole correct.

DIFFERENT BUT NOT CHANGED.

As Mr. Balfour is known to be an ardent bimetalist, and as it is also known that he is a very influential member of the present Government, it was believed that he would cause something to be done by Parliament in favor of bimetalism. But those who cherished this hope have been disappointed. Mr. Balfour, as a private citizen, has very pronounced views on the currency question; but it appears that Mr. Balfour, as a Minister of the Crown, is as orthodox as regards the metallic standards, as the majority of his colleagues in the Government. This is what Bradstreet's, which is a very good authority on subjects relative to finance, says about the attitude assumed by Mr. Balfour as a member of the Government on the currency question:

It appears that the appointment of a new Commander-in-Chief for the British army involves, or is to be accompanied by, quite a number of changes in the War Office system. That system, the Times says, must "of course" be "reconstituted." The character and title of the principal post are, it seems, to be changed. There is to be no longer a Commander-in-Chief. "It is understood," the Times says, "that the Duke's successor will not be, like the Duke, Commander-in-Chief with centralized authority in his hands, but, like the First Sea Lord at the Admiralty, *primus inter pares*, the most important of the military advisers of the Secretary of State." The Secretary for War will most likely continue to be a civilian, which seems in the eyes of many foreigners to be somewhat anomalous. "It is preferable," the Times continues, "to appoint a 'General commanding in Chief' for a five years' term who shall be the principal military adviser of the Secretary of State, with defined duties and responsibilities, but independent of and exercising authority over other executive heads. The Duke of Cambridge's successor, it may be confidently assumed, will fill this position, which may well satisfy the ambitious hopes of the oldest soldier, but which will make it possible to utilize the services of one capable man after another within a comparatively brief period, an advantage to be speedily desired when the immobility of stereotyped ideas constitutes a real danger." This being interpreted means that in the future there will be little danger of having at the head of the British Army old General Stok-in-the-mud. He is to be always a comparatively young man, and in all that relates to military science up to the times. This may will no doubt regard as an improvement.

IS IT A REFORM?

The Times discusses pretty fully the officers from whom a choice can be made. They are the Duke of Connaught, Lord Wolsley, Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller. Of Lord Wolsley it has a very high opinion. It says he has a passionate attachment to his own service. "If Lord Wolsley," it says, "has done little in the past to improve the War Office system, he has shown a salutary zeal for reform in other ways. He has done much to make the lot of the soldier a happier one. He has inspired the British officer with a manly pride in his profession, a desire to work hard at its drudgery, a comprehension of its intellectual and moral interests. He has done perhaps more than any other living man to raise the tone of the army in these respects. He is in short both in military and general estimation the first man in the British army, and as such has a legitimate claim, which we trust will be recognized, to the chief military position in a reformed War Office."

It is a pity that the City Council are not a little consistent. One of their principles—if they have any principle at all—is in letting contracts to give all possible advantage to labor and the industries of the city. Although they know that the labor of resident taxpayers is higher than that of Chinese and other foreigners, they bind the contractor down as tightly as they can to employ none but "permanent residents." The contractor, of course, knows the difference between the cost of native and foreign labor and makes allowance for that difference in his estimate of the cost of the work. The difference in the aggregate in the course of the year must amount to quite a large sum.

A GOOD PRINCIPLE DISREGARDED.

In getting supplies for the different civic services the Council act on the same principle. When it is possible they give the preference to the native manufacturer or other producer. The ratepayers do not complain of this. They want as much as possible of the city's money to be spent in the city. They are willing to pay the extra cost provided encouragement is given to home industry.

In letting the contract for the sewer pipes the Council ignored this principle. Although the Victoria Pottery Company has spent in the city many tens of thousands of dollars as wages to white laborers, and although it is a native concern that requires all the encouragement that can be given it, the City Council gave the contract to a foreign firm merely because the Victoria company's tender was the trifling sum of one hundred dollars higher than that sent in by the Americans. The City Council know well that if the work had been given to the Victoria concern the labor would have been done by Victoria men, and the whole of the money would be spent in Victoria. They also

knew when they gave the contract to the Seattle men the work would be done by American labor, and that the money would all, or nearly all, be spent in the States. Where was the principle of the City Councilors when they in these hard times deliberately took the work from Victorians and gave it to the citizens of Seattle? The hundred dollars was not worth considering in such a case. The Council in the Haggerty case did not consider that they were bound to give work to the lowest tenderer. They then thought nothing of disregarding the lowest tender, although it was something like \$16,000 lower than the tender they accepted. Here, for the sake of a paltry hundred dollars, they deprive a native industry of a contract for a considerable amount and native workmen of employment of which they stand badly in need. They disregarded a good principle which they profess to act upon, and acted upon one which under other circumstances they condemn as unsound. People are asking what is the cause of the inconsistency.

TRADE REVIEWED.

Continued Improvement in Markets and Prices—Labor Troubles Less Threatening.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Dun's review says: The improvement in the markets and prices continues, and whereas, a few months ago, everybody was nursing the faintest hopes of recovery, it has now come to be the only question in what branches, if any, the rise in prices and the increase of business may go too far. A strong conservative feeling is finding expression, not as yet controlling the markets or industries, but warning against too rapid expansions and rises. In some directions the advance in prices clearly checks future business, but the encouraging features have great power and anxiety about the monetary future no longer hinder crop prospects, except that those for cotton have somewhat improved during the week. Important steps toward the reorganization of the great railroads give hope to investors. Labor troubles are for the moment less threatening, and some of importance have been definitely settled. The industrial industries are not only doing better than anybody has expected, but are counting upon a great business for the rest of the year. The demand for dress goods is still large, and some cancellations of orders for men's clothes are posted, because goods do not come up to samples. At the same time the receipts from abroad continue heavy, and the outcome is so far in doubt that manufacturers are not buying beyond their natural needs. The prospect for wheat has hardly improved this week, though the price has fallen 1/2 cent. Corn is coming forward more freely, and the September price has declined a quarter, with the promise of a great crop. Pork and lard are a shade lower. Cotton is rising as if there were no surplus of 3,000,000 bales of American cotton over to the new crop year, which begins next week. Whether exaggerated or not, the reports of injury have impressed traders. Already dispatches indicate that the retail trade at many Southern points is slack. The volume of domestic trade is slightly better than in the previous week, exceeding last year's by 18 per cent., against 16 1/2 for the earlier weeks of the month, and falling 8 1/2 per cent. below 1892, against 9 1/2 on the earlier weeks. The failures for the week have been 186 in the United States against 196 last year, and 42 in Canada against 40 last year.

Bradstreet's report that the total bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada were: Montreal \$9,519,427, increase 6 2/3; Toronto \$4,678,176, increase 6 8/9; Halifax \$1,027,354, decrease 5 5/8; Winnipeg \$883,622, increase 3 1/2; Hamilton \$498,600, decrease 3 4/8. Totals, \$16,907,179; increase 5 6/8. Bradstreet's Montreal reports the volume of general trade to have been small with travellers in many lines not yet out. The Bonaventure and Gaspe fishing industry is satisfactory this season. A moderate number is reported from Toronto, with the number of country buyers increasing. The bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax amount to \$16,907,000 this week. Last week the total was \$18,553,000; one year ago it was \$18,553,000, and one year beyond that it was \$16,078,000.

JOURNALISTIC CHANGES.

Although Mr. Higgs' health is not sufficiently restored to warrant him to undertake, just yet, much active work on the Guardian, he will assume to day the editorial control, and has associated with him Mr. Harry A. Woodworth, late of St. John, N. B. Mr. Woodworth has had considerable journalistic experience on the St. John daily press and comes to us with the highest recommendations. Yesterday Mr. M. J. MacDonald vacated the editorial chair of the Guardian, which for over a year and a half he has filled with marked ability. After a short rest he will leave for Wilmington, Delaware, to assume the editorship of a newspaper conducted in that city in the interests of the single tax theory.—(Charl. St. John Guardian.)

The Regina Leader, one of the longest established and best known papers of the prairie country, has recently passed out of the hands of Mr. Nicholas Flood Davis and is now published by a joint stock company. Mr. E. J. Harrison, for some time past of the staff of the Vancouver News-Advertiser, will on the 1st proximo succeed Mr. F. J. Deane as city and news editor of the Nansimo Free Press. Mr. Deane's plans for the future he has not as yet made public.

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

PHYSICIAN. WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT Doctor Sweany. RECOGNIZED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY AS THE LEADING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE friend and benefactor of suffering humanity, who for a number of years has had permanent offices at Seattle, where the sick and afflicted can receive treatment in the future, as they have in the past, from this noted philanthropist, whose fame is being spread from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast.

All are invited and no Suffering Human Being will be Turned Away. THE POOR who call at his offices Fridays are welcome to his treatment free of charge.

What is the Reason of Dr. Sweany's Success, and Why do Sick People of Every Station in Life Crowd His Office Daily? BECAUSE

First of all he has succeeded in effecting a cure of diseases before which all others stood powerless; and second, he is not only a doctor, but a Christian and a Philanthropist. His fame has preceded him, and the honors he received at the leading Eastern hospitals, as well as in Europe, were the highest ever bestowed upon anybody. To-day his treatment is unsurpassed by any, and he has testimonials to that effect from men of the highest standing in life, as well as from those of a lower station. It is a part of judgment and sense to seek Doctor Sweany first, instead of squandering time and money upon the uncertainties of patent medicines and quack specialists.

All Private Diseases of Men and Women Positively Cured in the Shortest Possible Time.

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN If you are victims of youthful indiscretions and unnatural losses, if you are on the road to idiocy, insanity and the grave, if gloom and melancholy, morbid fear and unnatural lust, preclude your mind, if you are despondent and down-hearted, if you have lost all energy and ambition, if you have an aversion to society, if your memory is failing and you are unfit for business or study, you should consult Dr. Sweany before it is too late. Get well and be a man.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. If you are suffering from any of the diseases peculiar to your sex, you should call or write to Dr. Sweany, and he will tell you just what can be done for you. He has succeeded in building up the most shattered and broken-down constitutions, and will bring back to you that health, strength and beauty which every woman should possess.

You Can be Cured at Home. There are thousands cured at home by correspondence. Write if you cannot come personally. The strictest secrecy is observed, so cast aside all feelings of shame to consult the Doctor. He is conversant in all modern languages.

Method of Treatment. No poisonous or injurious mineral drugs used, but the medicines are all compounded from the very choicest, purest and most effective medicinal plants, roots and herbs in the whole range of nature, and while their effects are marked and immediately apparent, they do not build up temporarily, but effect permanent as well as perfect cures. Office hours 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m. Address— LEVERETT SWEANY, M. D., Union Block, 713 Front St., SEATTLE, WASH.



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CABLE NEWS.

Bill Re-enacting Clause 13 of the Land Bill Read a Second Time.

Turkey Withholds Promised Armenian Reforms—The Peace of Europe Threatened.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—In the House of Commons today the bill re-enacting clause 13 of the land bill was read a second time.

The Garrick theatre was crowded with a representative audience to-night upon the occasion of the first production in London of "Alabama," by Augustus Thomas.

Justin McCarthy, M.P., leader of the Home Rule party, has issued a manifesto denouncing the nomination of the Healyite candidate for parliament in Kerry, in opposition to the McCarthyite candidate.

The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that one of the most respected members of the Irish Home Rule party, who has not been mixed up with any of the party's recent disputes, says the McCarthy manifesto looks like the final breaking up of the party.

In a leading article the Globe expresses the opinion that the German celebrations on the Berlin papers, and the Globe, has been offensive, and such as to needlessly wound the feelings of the French people.

The Speaker says: "During the week ending Wednesday the Bank of England received £1,000,000 sterling in gold, and it is known further sums are en route.

The Westminster Gazette claims to have received details of great inhumanity on the part of the Turkish officials at Sassoun, who are said to be preventing the distribution of relief to Armenian refugees.

Mrs. Butler, an American lady, who was married Wednesday last by special license to Lord Marcus Bessford, brother of Lord William Bessford, husband of the lady who was Duchess of Marlborough, and who was previously Mrs. Louis Hamerley, of New York, has a picturesque party of old relatives at Enfield Green, on the border of Windsor park, where she pursues the hobby of cat breeding.

The premier's imperial decree proclaiming general reforms throughout the Turkish Empire did not appear yesterday, the anniversary of the Sultan's accession, as was expected.

The column of General Canallo routed the band headed by Macco to the south of Roman Las Yaguas, on Saturday. The insurgents were very much outnumbered by the Spaniards and they were driven from their positions and encampment, leaving 36 killed and 80 wounded.

The latest news from Explorer Nansen is a letter received by his brother, Mr. Alexander Nansen, of Christiania. The letter is dated July 17, 1895, and in it the explorer says that he does not expect to be home again in less than three or four, or possibly five years.

Christine Nilsson went to Sweden recently to attend the wedding of a nephew, which occurred in the little village near which she was born. The young man will eventually inherit the farm on which the celebrated singer first saw the light of day.

In a long letter which is published in the Times to-day Mr. Carnegie urges that paper to exert its influence among patriotic and philanthropic circles in the United States in connection with the Irish question.

Mr. Carnegie then says the language of the call for a convention of Irish-Americans at Chicago shows the despair and disappointment of the men. He also sees in advent of the Conservative party in Great Britain to power fair hope for justice to Ireland.

The bill to re-enact clause 13 of the Irish land bill was read a third time in the House of Commons this evening.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Hon. H. G. Curzon, Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, replying to a question by Mr. B. H. Stewart, in the House of Commons, said to-day that several communications had been received from Turkey upon the subject of the proposed Armenian reforms. Unfortunately, he said, the communications were un satisfactory. The project of reforms which had been suggested by Russia, France and England had not received the official support of Germany, Austria and Italy.

THE UNITED FATHERLAND'S ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION OF LOYALTY TO THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

Germany Celebrates the Decisive Event in the Bloody War With France.

The United Fatherland's Enthusiastic Demonstration of Loyalty to the Hohenzollerns.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—At the celebration yesterday of the battle of Sedan, Prince Leopold, second son of Luitpold, prince regent of Bavaria, delivered a speech, in the course of which he thanked his hearers in the name of his father for the patriotism which they had evinced.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople reports that meetings of ministers have taken place at the palace on three successive nights, lasting until midnight, to discuss Armenian matters. It is reported also that the Kaiser has been asked to intervene, but declined on the ground that the Porte has disregarded his advice to introduce reforms.

The White Star steamer Majestic, for New York, will have among her passengers Henry M. Stanley, M.P., the African explorer; Charles H. Sherrill, jr., New York, chairman of the Yale committee on sports; Thomas F. Bayard, jr., and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and daughter.

The Prince expressed his pleasure in seeing the Americans. A short time afterwards, when the Emperor was riding past the veterans, a member of a Berlin committee called for cheers for the Emperor, who, especially from the ranks of the veterans, returned his thanks.

In a riot at Dhulia, province of Khandesh, India, between Hindus and Mohammedans, five of the latter were killed.

The insurgents have given notice throughout the province of Santa Clara and Matanzas, Cuba, forbidding the planters to make sugar during the present year in accordance with orders from the revolutionary committee in New York, the penalty for refusing to stop work being the destruction of the property and the destruction of the sugar cane.

Official returns show that there have been 2,305 cases of cholera, and 718 deaths from that disease in the government of Yverdon, Russia, between July 11 and August 17.

At the election for a member of parliament for St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Kenyon, Unionist, received 3,225 votes; the Liberal, 2,893 for Mahoney, Parnellite. K. nany's majority at the election in 1893 was but 15; at this it is 432.

The Havana correspondent of the Times says: Senor Terralbas, the holder of an important judicial post in Puerto Principe, has been dismissed from the public service for complicity in the rebellion.

It is reported that the Englishman, Stokes, hanged by the Belgians under Capt. Lothaire, near the river Arwin, in the Congo State, had a legal right to hang him without allowing an appeal to the tribunal at Boma. Le Matin, of Paris, declares that the Congo State authorities possess a letter which Lord Lothaire, the chairman of the East African Company, warning him that if he held hands on Stokes he would make short work of him.

The court which has been hearing the controversy between Prince Colonna and his wife, who is the daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, has ordered that the sons be given to the Princess, and that, if necessary, force is to be used.

The province of Lejap, Ecuador, has surrendered to Gen. Alfaro's force without resistance. It is also stated that Alfaro's victory is practically complete, and that the Emperor Francis Joseph is expected to close it. It is possible, however, that some of the forces of the Quito government now massed in the province of Charoh may quit.

According to a special from Buda Pesth, the injury which the Archduke Ladislaus, who died while hunting yesterday in the forest of Agya, Hungary, is of a more serious nature than had been at first supposed.

The report of the doctors attending the Archduke is awaited with anxiety. The Archduke Ladislaus is a grandson of the Emperor Francis Joseph's sister, the Archduchess Elizabeth. He was born on July 16, 1875. He holds the rank of lieutenant in the Archduke Joseph's regiment.

The Correspondencia of Madrid says that a Spanish squadron is going to the Antilles, the principal object being to urge the claims of Spain against the United States in the Alliance affair.

In connection with the celebration of Sedan though many shops were open and the population of Berlin scarcely made a complete holiday, enough patriotic sentiment has been manifested to compel the attention that if occasion required, the nation would hold firmly together to defend what they won in 1870.

It is impossible to believe that thousands made a holiday from a mere spirit of idleness and curiosity, without desiring to give their actions a deeper meaning. The most effective decoration was that of the Brandenburg gate. On the pediment was a figure of victory, and in letters of gold was the Emperor "Sedan," below being the words "How events have shaped themselves under God's guidance," these being the words with which the old Emperor concluded his dispatch to Queen Augusta, informing her of the fall of Sedan.

It seemed to-night as if the sun wished to give the signal for the commencement of the illumination. For it set behind the Brandenburg gate in a flood of fiery red, which threw into still deeper relief the great gateway and the black seething masses of humanity behind it.

The illuminations, on the whole, were more general than the decorations; for those unable to buy flags could afford the luxury of a few candles in the windows to show their good will. It is stated that the demand was so great that no candles are to be had in Berlin, and judging from the floods of light, the statement is credible.

A Commissioner in B.R. GENTLEMEN.—Having used Haggard's Peppor Balm in our family for years I have no hesitation in saying that it beats everything else we ever tried for coughs and colds, and children as well as grown up people. It relieves the most distressing symptoms without previously informing parliament of the grounds upon which the action would be made, he was unable to say, nor could he make any declaration regarding the course

SEDAN DAY.

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In connection with the celebration of Sedan though many shops were open and the population of Berlin scarcely made a complete holiday, enough patriotic sentiment has been manifested to compel the attention that if occasion required, the nation would hold firmly together to defend what they won in 1870.

It is impossible to believe that thousands made a holiday from a mere spirit of idleness and curiosity, without desiring to give their actions a deeper meaning. The most effective decoration was that of the Brandenburg gate. On the pediment was a figure of victory, and in letters of gold was the Emperor "Sedan," below being the words "How events have shaped themselves under God's guidance," these being the words with which the old Emperor concluded his dispatch to Queen Augusta, informing her of the fall of Sedan.

It seemed to-night as if the sun wished to give the signal for the commencement of the illumination. For it set behind the Brandenburg gate in a flood of fiery red, which threw into still deeper relief the great gateway and the black seething masses of humanity behind it.

The illuminations, on the whole, were more general than the decorations; for those unable to buy flags could afford the luxury of a few candles in the windows to show their good will. It is stated that the demand was so great that no candles are to be had in Berlin, and judging from the floods of light, the statement is credible.

A Commissioner in B.R. GENTLEMEN.—Having used Haggard's Peppor Balm in our family for years I have no hesitation in saying that it beats everything else we ever tried for coughs and colds, and children as well as grown up people. It relieves the most distressing symptoms without previously informing parliament of the grounds upon which the action would be made, he was unable to say, nor could he make any declaration regarding the course

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

The Oxford Cambridge Men Handomely Defeat the All New York Team.

Some Big Scores by the Strangers—A Grand Exhibition of the Game.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Over 2,600 people crowded the picturesque grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club to-day to witness the international cricket match between the Oxford-Cambridge representatives and the All-New York team.

The batting order was as follows: All-New York—C. Byers, A. E. Patterson, Tyers, M. R. Cobb, Lohman, R. T. Rokeby, J. Mart, F. F. Kelly, Howard Maconnit, J. L. Pool, J. Collier, J. Rose. The English team was made up of—Captain F. Mitchell, V. T. Hill, H. A. Arkwright, N. F. Bruce, W. Mortimer, F. A. Phillips, J. C. Hazley, W. F. Milligan, C. E. M. Williams, W. W. Lowe, C. Robinson, R. A. Studd. Play began at 11:40 with Byers and Patterson at the bat and Milligan and Hazley bowling.

The batting of the New Yorkers was slow, while the fielding of the team was sharp and snappy. At sixteen overs Patterson had 13 runs and Byers 14, with two byes. Byers made several excellent hits. Patterson was caught out by Wilson, the first wicket falling at 12:30 with a score of 52 runs. The second wicket fell when Byers was stumped out by Robinson. He had 32 runs to his credit and the score was sixty-four. Cobb, the New Jersey crick, was next at the wicket. He led off with a drive that earned three runs. Tyers was clean bowled by Lowe and left the field with seven runs to his credit. Lohman, taking his place at the fall of the third wicket, Arkwright, after bowling a few balls, coaxed Cobb, who hit to Milligan and was caught out. He had scored sixteen runs and the total score was eighty-seven. Rokeby then took the stand. The fifth man to fall was Lohman, who was caught out by Robinson, score 93; Mart took his place. Rokeby was at once caught out by Hill on Arkwright's bowling after having made one run, the total score at the fall of the sixth wicket being 94. Kelly followed to the bat. He and Mart kept the ball flying over the field for some time, when Milligan went in to bowl again in place of Arkwright. Mart was at once stumped out by Robinson. Total 103. At this point recess for luncheon was taken, and the game was resumed at 2:30 o'clock with Kelly and Maconnit at the wicket. Kelly was caught at the wicket on Milligan's ball without scoring a run. Pool was also caught out. Maconnit was clean bowled by Milligan, and after a short stand by Collier and Rose the inning closed with 112 runs for New York.

The Englishmen went to bat at 3 o'clock. Bruce and Phillips did splendid work, made repeated boundary hits and earned big scores. Mitchell was first out, being caught by Collier without making a run. Hill followed, and was cleaned bowled by Byers. The second wicket fell without a run for the Varsity. The first score was made by Bruce, who hit the ball to the boundary for four runs. The third wicket fell when Wilson was run out on a close dismissal, after having made four runs, which was the total 111. Phillips made several boundary hits, and when Maconnit took Cobb's place at the bowling the Britishers had made a score of 30. When 50 was reached, there was a round of applause. Lohman replaced Pool as bowler, and the Varsity's score had reached 77, and no further wickets had fallen. Phillips was bowled out by Maconnit, after having made a score of 88 runs. Total score 198. Bruce carried out his bat for 99.

"COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL." CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—An event unique in theatrical and literary circles took place on Saturday night at the Auditorium hotel—a dinner given by W. H. Harvey, "Coin," to members of the "Silver Lining" company, and the rehearsal of a play suggested by Mr. Harvey's famous "School," and which is to have its first performance on the stage at the Chicago opera house. With the flowers at the plate of each guest was, to fasten them, a button, half silver, half gold, the gift of the host, each button bearing the inscription "16 to 1." The play is under the management of E. W. Warner and Henry Clay Miner, sons of Congressman Miner, of New York. It is the production of Fitzgerald Murphy, a well known Boston newspaper man. Besides Messrs. Miner, Murphy and Harvey, the guests included the twenty members of the company among them Miss Frances Drake, of San Francisco, and Miss Laura Almesto, of Boston, two strikingly handsome actresses, who are to play the leading female parts. William Courtleigh, who plays John Jefferson, a college football player, and a Congressman, of Nebraska, was a prominent figure. Other present included actors Robert Sexton, Will A. White, formerly of the "White Squadron," and George Hall. Notable among the girls, she made one of the features of the delightful entertainment. Mr. W. H. Harvey, in which he said the dinner to the troops came after hearing them in rehearsal, as a recognition on his part of their sterling merits as actors and as a fitting representative to represent the cause of the people in a way never before attempted in the United States.

"AFFLICTED AND TORMENTED." NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Reports from members of the American Baptist Missionary Union in China to the Baptist Missionary Magazine, show that the uprisings were more general than has been told before. During the last week of May and the first of June all the missionary stations in Western China were looted by mobs of 146 missionaries, men, women and children were driven away, escaping only with their lives. In the province of Szechuan, there were many small stations scattered over the valley of the Yangtze river. While the authorities seemed to have tried in some instances to protect the missionaries, the only service they were able to render was to help them to escape. The missionaries fled hundreds of miles down the river, hardly carrying as much as a change of clothing, and reaching places of safety only after two weeks of hardship. In Chengtu, the capital of the province of Szechuan, a placard was posted on May 28, asserting that the "foreign barbarians" were hiring evil characters to steal small articles from them. The next day a mob of several thousand tore down the Canadian Methodist mission and the property of the two Protestant societies and the Catholic building. The missionaries appealed to the

CAPITAL NOTES.

International Deep Waterways Association—The Allan Company and Winter Mail Service.

Sergeant Ogg Congratulated by His Excellency—Superannuation—Dismissal of a Marine Officer.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—All the ministers have received invitations to attend the annual convention of the International Deep Waterways Association, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 24 to 26.

Andrew Allan, head of the well known steamship line, was in the city to-day and had an interview with Sir Adolphe Caron in reference to the winter mail service. The company wants the contract for the winter mails arranged for at once.

Sergeant Ogg, of Guelph, winner of the Governor-General's prize at the Dominion Rifle Association meeting has received a congratulatory message from His Excellency. Both are Aberdeenshire men.

Surgeon Strange, of the Kingston penitentiary, has returned to the city to-day. He will shortly be retired on a superannuation allowance.

Capt. McElhinney, nautical adviser of the marine department, has returned from inspecting the life-saving stations on the Great Lakes. He reports the water to be lower than at any time for the last thirty years.

Capt. Peterson, of the government cruiser Dolphin, has been dismissed for leaving his vessel without permission.

BIMETALLISM.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—An editorial in the Times comments upon the grave blow which Mr. A. J. Balfour's statement is to the hopes of the German and American bimetallics. Mr. Balfour, it will be remembered, stated in the House of Commons that he did not believe that an international bimetallic conference would result in an agreement on a ratio. The Times says:

"The American bimetallics are made of sterner stuff than the Germans, and will therefore continue to agitate; but it is less likely than ever that they will carry the country with them. There seems no chance that either political party will allow itself to fall under the sway of the silver men. The recent publicity of the aims of the bimetallic party here has been a revelation and a warning. We trust the trade revival now in progress will complete the cure, and that we shall hear less and less about bimetallicism from any quarter."

In reply to an invitation to join a parliamentary committee for the purpose of furthering the proposal for an international conference, having in view an agreement for the adoption of an international system of currency, Sir John Thorne, senior member of parliament for the city of Dundee, writes as follows: "I fear that if I joined the committee it would be assumed that I had become a bimetallicist, whereas I have never been able to see how a double standard could work, one of the metals being practically immovable and the other a very movable quantity. At the same time I am in favor of an international conference upon conditions, the members be not delegated to represent fixed views, but sent with free minds."

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Very little of importance occurred during the past week, but there was an exceedingly lively time in parliament on Saturday on account of the obstructive tactics of the Irish members, led principally by Timothy Healy, who was ably assisted by Dr. Tanner. Mr. Healy now seems to have completely distanced John Dillon in the race for the leadership of the Irish parliamentary party, while Justin Wardle was seen to have entirely disappeared from active politics, and there are rumors in circulation that he will shortly retire from any further participation in parliamentary work. The situation in many respects is similar to that created in 1886 by the obstructive tactics of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, but with the difference that Mr. Healy cannot hope to succeed in the face of the Tory majority.

TORONTO'S NEW THEATRE.

TORONTO, Sept. 2.—The new Princess theatre in this city, the handsomest playhouse in Canada, was opened this evening by Frederick Wardle, who gave the first Eastern production of Grier Harrison's drama of "Runnymede." The house was crowded, the audience being a fashionable one, while the play scored an instantaneous hit. Fred Wardle was an ideal Robin Hood, and was ably supported by Charles D. Horwood, C. Delvey, Fannie Gillette and Fanny Bowman. The production was on a sumptuous scale. Mr. Wardle made a graceful speech, congratulating the people of Toronto on their new acquisition, and at the same time complimenting Manager Connolly and the builders for their taste and thoroughness in decoration and construction.

PEARY RELIEF PARTY.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Sept. 2.—The first news from the Peary relief expedition was received here to-day. It came by the American schooner John E. Mackenzie, sailing from the Greenland halibut fisheries. The Mackenzie met the Kite with the expedition at Harsleboug on July 15. At Harsleboug the Kite took aboard Prof. Dyde, one of the members of the expedition and returned again the same evening. Very little is reported south of Greenland waters. The Mackenzie fished in latitude 68, and saw no ice in sufficient quantity to cause the steamer inconvenience. The crew of the Mackenzie think the Kite will have no difficulty in reaching Wales sound, where the Peary headquarters are located. The return of the relief party is expected about the end of this month.

MANITOBA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 2.—(Special)—An Ottawa dispatch says that Hon. Mr. Patterson was sworn in to-day as Lieut. Governor of Manitoba. The news excited but little comment here as it has been regarded as settled that Sir John Schullis was to be elected by Mr. Patterson after September 1. There is much speculation as regards Sir John's future course. Many say he is to receive a seat in the cabinet, while others look upon him as the next Conservative candidate for Liagar.

SWORN IN.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—Hon. Mr. Patterson was sworn in as Lieut. Governor of Manitoba this morning in the presence of Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir C. H. Tupper and Hon. J. A. Oulmet. The new governor immediately left for Winnipeg via Toronto. Pending his arrival in the province, Sir John Schullis will act as administrator.

RIOTING AT FOO CHOW.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Archdeacon Wolfe has sent a telegram to this city stating that reports of riots at Foo Chow, China, are untrue. The Archdeacon probably alludes to the reports of a riot at Foo Chow which were published on August 22. According to these dispatches a mob had attacked the American mission, injured four native scholars and forced the American teacher to take flight.

COAL MINE ABLAZE.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 2.—The old shaft of the Pana coal mine is ablaze, and the lives of three men are in peril. It is possible these men, who are imprisoned in the pit, may escape by shaft No. 2. The fire was first noticed at 8:30 o'clock last night. The shaft of the burning mine is 700 feet deep, and with the great amount of gas, made it impossible for the workmen to get at the fire. There are fears that when an entrance to the burning mine shall have been effected it will be found that the three coal diggers have succumbed.

EXCITED HIGHLANDERS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The valley of Glencoe, the scene of the massacre, promises to be the scene of rioting shortly if Lord Archibald Campbell has his own way. He maintains at Inverary castle a baggage band of a dozen Highlanders, and he proposes to march throughout the glen on the evening of September 9, carrying pibrochs, etc. He is descendants of the MacDonalds are up in arms against the action on the part of a descendant of the Duke of Argyll, who was instrumental in the massacre, and they threaten to attack the party. Lord Archibald Campbell has applied to the police for protection, but refuses to abandon the idea of marching through the glen.

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1895.

THE SEWER PIPE CONTRACT.

The ratepayers of the city were no doubt surprised to learn that the contract for the sewer pipes was let without the consent or even the knowledge of the City Council.

It is not time for the City Council, which is responsible for the way in which civic contracts are carried out, and the taxpayers' money is expended, to assert itself?

It does seem singular that Alderman Macmillan, who is in season and out of season in the habit of expatiating on the rights and privileges of the workman and on the necessity of spending the city's money among the citizens, should without waiting for the consent of the City Council prefer a dealer in an imported article said to be manufactured by Chinese labor to a native manufacturing concern which employs white labor alone.

PAVING MATERIAL.

One of our public-spirited citizens when it was proposed to lay a pavement of wooden blocks in this city wrote to a relative in Montreal to find out how the wooden pavements laid there had worn.

"I saw Stuart Howard, who is P. W. St. George's right hand man on roads. What he said was this, that the wooden blocks were simply not in it. They rot from the horses' bits, and get out of order in no time. Craig street is maddening. Six inches of concrete is in all cases laid down first, then half an inch of loose sand and later on the blocks, asphalt or bricks are laid.

"My testimony regarding wood block paving, even when well done, is that for moderate traffic they are an expensive failure: see Toronto, Yonge street in three years was a perfect wreck. Our own Craig street, either three or four years done, is now in a terrible condition. Asphaltum, if well laid, is much better; but I observe where Scotch bricks, what you call vitrified bricks, have been used, stand well and look well. Take the corner of Bleury and St. Catherine streets, which has more severe crossing by street railways and a larger wheeled traffic than most other places; this paved with Scotch brick, or vitrified brick, and in three years there is hardly a perceptible wear to be seen. What St. George or Stuart Howard say on this subject is good authority, quite reliable."

This corresponds almost exactly with what was said of wood block pavements in the Engineering Record, which we reproduced a few days ago. Great care must be used in laying a wooden pavement, and even then it is objectionable from a sanitary point of view. The gentleman in Montreal is favorable to vitrified brick as a material for pavement. This has the advantage of being cheaper than asphalt and, if we are informed correctly, the material can be made at home. This is a very great advantage. What is to hinder the City Council making a trial of these bricks? Why not lay down two or three crossings, using bricks of this kind? The crossings are badly needed, and the citizens could see

for themselves how they wear and whether or not they are suited to the climate.

THE WESTMORELAND DEFEAT.

It is amusing to witness the ingenuity which the Opposition papers display in trying to account for the beating they suffered in Westmoreland the other day. They did everything that a party possibly could do to defeat the Government candidate and they signally failed. While the contest was going on they did their very best to create the impression that the Government's majority would be completely wiped out in the county. But their efforts proved to be vain and their predictions turned out false, and now, although the Conservative majority was greater than it was ever before except once, they are shouting themselves hoarse trying to convince the public that they have won a moral victory. Their vain boasting makes them look very foolish in the eyes of sensible people. They would be thought a great deal more of if they took their beating with quiet fortitude. Their hysterical bragging is a sure indication of conscious weakness.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

It is evident that some British manufacturers regard the progress which the Japanese and the Chinese are making in manufactures with uneasiness, if not with apprehension. The following extract from the letter of the Yokohama correspondent of the Manchester Guardian shows that some alarm is felt. The writer is at some pains to prove that it is groundless. There may be two opinions as to the accuracy of his facts and the soundness of his reasoning, but all who have any knowledge of the British character, must admit that the new rivals of the English manufacturers will be pluckily met. Whether a return to the policy of protection to a certain extent will be one of the means resorted to to counteract the effects of competition with the cheap labor of the Eastern countries, time alone can tell. This is what the Guardian's correspondent says about Japanese competition: A great fear seems to have fallen on many English manufacturers and English journalists. It is the fear of the Japanese and Chinese competition in the consumption of England's wares in the Far East. Nothing could be more stupidly false. That many things which England now supplies Japan will herself manufacture is true. In some lines she is doing so already. But as her productive power increases so will her wants expand. Last year, when Japan's mills were most active, the imports from England were greatly in excess of those of any other year, and that quite apart from the importation of war materials. As the wages of the laboring classes improve so will their wants multiply, and though Japan's requirements will ever be changing as her own manufactures increase, her needs will not diminish. This booby of the competition of the East, and people is one of the most ridiculous ever raised to frighten the dominant race.

NEW YORK OR MONTREAL?

The New York Times of the 29th ult. devotes three of its editorial columns to the discussion of a project to construct a ship canal to connect Lake Erie with the Hudson. It is proposed that this canal shall be 26 feet deep and 125 feet wide at the bottom. It is estimated that it will take no less than \$200,000,000 to construct this great canal. It is evident that the principal object of the promoters of this gigantic enterprise is to establish the supremacy of New York as a commercial city.

After discussing the naval and military aspect of the proposed canal the Times goes on to say:

But the interest of the city of New York in this enterprise is civic and commercial. That interest should be profound and moving. It should be manifested openly and made to take effective form in action. There is something to stir the imagination in the grandeur of an undertaking which would extend the facilities of deep-sea transportation 1,500 miles inland to the heart of the richest continent in the world. It is captivating; it is inspiring. It is full of the courageous spirit of the modern man who is not content to accept the face of nature as he finds it, but powerfully shapes it to his ends.

Most probably this enterprise was suggested by the proposal to make a deep waterway from Lake Superior to Montreal. Enterprising New Yorkers see that this project is feasible and that if it is carried out, as it certainly can be by the expenditure of a comparatively moderate sum of money, Montreal will be one of the most important commercial cities on the continent, perhaps the most important. The promoters of the Erie Ship Canal most probably intend to anticipate the Canadians, and by constructing their canal with as little delay as possible so that it will not be worth Canada's while to spend the money necessary to make the waterway from Montreal to Lake Superior deep enough to float the largest of the sea-going ships. The American project is certainly a magnificent one, and the fact that its advocacy has been taken up by a newspaper of the standing of the New York Times leads to the conclusion that it is not altogether visionary. But \$200,000,000 is an immense sum for private enterprise to raise, and there is no hint in the Times article to lead the reader to conclude that it is intended to make the canal a national undertaking. It has, in fact all the appearance of being a New York project to be undertaken for the aggrandisement and the enrichment of the city of New York. The national advantages that are to flow from its completion and operation are evidently considered incidental and subsidiary.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—Gauthier, the murderer of Miss Consigny, was arraigned in the Court of Queen's Bench to-day before Judge Wurtelle and pleaded not guilty. His counsel applied for a commission to inquire as to his sanity. Judgment was reserved until Saturday. Judge Wurtelle remarked that the time had come when there must be put to rest in this city. It should not be that a man could go and kill and then immediately feign insanity.

YAKUTAT WITCHCRAFT.

Excited Alaskan Indians Try to Kill a Supposed Sorcerer of Their Tribe.

Horrid Rites and Incantations—Tied to a Tree to Starve to Death.

By the steamer Topeka which arrived on Monday night comes news of a nature that shows to what a pitch the Yakutat Indians can be led away through ignorant superstition and a profound belief in witchcraft.

A Yakutat Indian, the descendant of a long line of ancestors who traditionally seemed to have a compact with the evil one, took offence against several Indians, the result of a series of quarrels. To even up with his enemies this man decided to resort to witchcraft, and betook himself apart from the tribe. After several days he returned dishevelled, wild-eyed and almost famished with hunger. After staying one day in the camp he again disappeared at night; but the Indians having become suspicious he was followed by three young men. Arriving at a lonely spot, the Indian made a small fire and slowly danced around it, muttering strange words that the watchers could not understand. Then from a small package that he had carried from the camp he produced the decayed remains of some salmon. Kneeling upon the ground and still uttering words that were apparently not understood, he scratched up the ground with his hands and produced a human skull. Tearing away the jaw bone from the ghastly head, he next stuffed the upper part of the skull with the stinking salmon.

By this time the watchers were nearly dead with fright, for now they knew that the Indian medicine man was working out his threatened revenge. Fearful to interfere, they looked on while the worker completed his horrid task of filling the skull. Next from around his body he unwound a long piece of bark rope. At various distances apart he made knots on the rope, at each knot uttering the name of one of his enemies. Seven knots were thus made, and then he proceeded to tie the rope to the skull, which he buried, stretching the rope along the ground. This done, the man extinguished his fire and started back to camp, while the spies returned and reported their courage. Their intended victim heard their coming and anticipating what was meant ran almost paralyzed with fright towards the little village and sought refuge with the white storekeeper. The sorcerer was more frightened than the would be avenger, for he knew that he would be hanged, according to the death meted out to sorcerers, be tied to a tree in the forest and left to die of starvation. Apparently his mind was unhinged for so fearful did his mental sufferings become that he finally seized a knife and slashed himself across the throat to end his life. The white man in the meantime warned the tribe that if they persisted in trying to kill the supposed sorcerer, he would come to their camp to the coast to punish them. The fear of this kind of justice prevailed and the Indians finally became pacified by the good offices of the two Swedish missionaries who labor among them. The same fate befell other Indians, one a woman, narrowly escaped a fate intended for this other sorcerer. The Indians had tied them to trees, and left them to die of starvation in the belief that the wicked members of the tribe. While men luckily discovered both the victims and released them, though the woman nearly perished, as for several days she had been without food or drink, and was rapidly nearing death.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The New Route to Connect Victoria With Mexico and Central America.

No Substitute for the "Warrimoo" Means the Dropping of One Trip

F. C. Davidge, agent of the new Puget Sound and Central American steamship line, says he expects the line will be in operation next month. Whether or not the ships will make Victoria a port of call he cannot yet definitely state; but he is endeavoring to have them touch here. One thing is certain, Mr. Davidge says, and that is that if business demands it the ships will call, and he hopes such will be the case. The Southern ports of call, together with the distances they are from Victoria, and the passenger rates to be charged to each, are as follows:

Table with columns: Distance, Ports of Call, Passenger Rates. Lists routes to Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Port Angel, Santa Cruz, Tonala, San Benito, Dos, Champerico, San Juan del Rio, La Libertad, La Union, San Juan del Rio, Corinto, San Juan del Rio, Punta, Panama, Colon.

THE TRIP CANCELLED. Owing to the mishap to the steamship Warrimoo during her last voyage she will go into dock for repairs when she reaches Sydney, N.S.W. She will not be ready in time to sail for Victoria on her scheduled date, September 15, consequently as no other vessel has been secured to take her place temporarily, one trip will be cancelled and there will be no steamer leaving here, for Australia on October 16.

MARINE NOTES.

The barkentine Spinaway left for Port Townsend yesterday in tow of the tug Constantine. The Spinaway loads lumber at Port Blakely for Fremantle, Australia. The R. M. S. Empress of India left Hongkong for Victoria and Vancouver yesterday.

The American Woman.

The American woman is taking possession of new fields of thought, duty and service. She is taking a place in the community which she never held before. She is restless and aspiring. She wants to be, to know and to do more than ever. She does not, like the foremothers, acknowledge her inferiority, or her subordination, or anything of the kind. Though she possess her best rights already, she claims that there are other rights which she ought to get in short order. She takes hold of politics with-out fear; she often makes public speeches; she goes into lots of kinds of business on her own hook; she enters the medical profession, as we were reminded once more this week, when the great degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon 25 young women wearing shawl hats and black silk gowns; she earns her money at many a trade which formerly was the exclusive property of her brethren; she strikes out for a larger measure of independence; she rides the bicycle as well as anybody; she joins a club; she is not at all alarmed at the sight of a man; she often carries the roast at dinner and serves the timid folks who sit at the other side of the table; she has given evidence that she can preach, practice law, or run a newspaper, or write any number of books; she plays on the stage a hundred times oftener than the woman of the old stock; she is an office hunter, especially when reform is up and we may almost say that what she cannot do is hardly worth doing.—New York Sun.

The Battle With Flies.

Housekeepers are always glad of any information which will help them to conquer those enemies of their summer's peace—flies. Here are two items which experience has proved to be of use in the battle.

We all know how flies settle upon a screen door in rainy weather or those of the kitchen in any weather, waiting for an opportunity to step in as soon as it is opened. If a cloth dipped in kerosene is rubbed over the outer side of the wire and frame of the screen, the flies will not settle upon it. They do not like kerosene. One application will usually prove effectual for several days.

The other agent—oil of lavender—is for the purpose of disposing of such of the enemy as have already gained an entrance to the house.

Darken all the windows but one. The flies will soon congregate on that, flies enjoy the sunshine as well as moths. Now with an atomizer spray the window with the oil of lavender and either leave the open bottle upon the sill or saturate a small cloth with some of it. Some of the flies will soon become stupefied, and then can be brushed down and disposed of. If an atomizer is not at hand, rub the casing with the saturated cloth. It is also a good plan to rub the oil all over any place that the flies like to light upon. A hanging lamp has often a great attraction for them, but if shade and chains are rubbed over with the oil they will not light upon it.

Charlotte Barnwell Elliott.

Mrs. Charlotte Barnwell Elliott, whose death is announced, was the wife and mother of bishops, as Abigail Adams was the wife and mother of presidents. She was the wife of the late Rev. Stephen Elliott, the first Episcopal bishop of Georgia, and mother of the late Right Rev. R. W. B. Elliott, the first bishop of western Texas. A wider public interest attaches to her, however, as the mother of Miss Sarah Barnwell Elliott, the author of "Jerry" and other admirable tales.

Mrs. Elliott was born in Beaufort, S. C., and was descended from the Gibbess, the Bulls and the Barnwells and related more or less nearly to all the well known names on the Atlantic coast of that state. As a girl in Washington she enjoyed the best intellectual society of the country by virtue not only of her social position, but also of a personal magnetism and charm which never deserted her while life lasted. In 1839 she married the Rev. Stephen Elliott, of Charleston, then professor of moral philosophy and acting chaplain of the South Carolina state university, at Columbia. In 1840 Professor Elliott was elected bishop of Georgia, and he and Mrs. Elliott removed to Savannah. Here and wherever she went Mrs. Elliott was the center of a large circle of friends. After the death of Bishop Elliott she removed to Sewanee, Tenn., in 1870, where she lived the rest of her life.—Woman's Journal.

Mrs. Mack's Bequest.

Mrs. Esther C. Mack of Salem, Mass., who died seven years ago, left her large property to Dr. Mack for his life, to revert to public uses after his death. Dr. Mack has recently died, and \$200,000 will now go to Alfred Stone of Providence, an architect, in trust, to erect an industrial school in Salem "for the purpose of teaching the females of the poorer classes of the city such useful and ornamental arts, occupations and trades, by which they can support themselves honorably and profitably." A large tract of land, beautifully situated in north Salem, is given to the city as a public park, and there are other useful bequests.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett at Work.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett has, for the present at any rate, given up children's fiction. She recently finished a play which is to be produced in New York next autumn. She is now engaged in her London home in writing a novel of English life, which is of a more ambitious type than anything she has as yet attempted.

Room In It Still.

Woman's suffrage is finding favor with state legislatures, and the time seems to be not far distant when it will be conceded in every direction. What with voting and bicycling, lovely woman's mind will be so occupied that her cup of happiness should be full to overflowing.—Boston Herald.



SCALDS and Burns are soothed at once with Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER.

It takes out the fire, reduces the inflammation, and prevents blistering. It is the quickest and most effectual remedy for pain that is known. Keep it by you.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The First Vessel Through the Soo Lock an American—Imperial Institute.

Exports of Live Stock Largely Increased—Changes in the Department of Agriculture.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Surprise is expressed here that the first vessel to get through the Soo lock is a United States tug boat. Special permission had been asked and granted for the passage through the canal of the C.P.R. steamer Manitobas, in advance of the formal opening.

H. Watson, curator of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, is in the city. He states that the courts of several provinces in the Institute building are not yet complete. The Institute authorities desire to secure an adequate representation of the resources of the several provinces, but some of the provincial governments have practically ignored the institute altogether. Mr. Watson hopes that these governments which have been remiss will attend to the matter without delay.

Government has decided to have the approaches to the parliament building laid with asphalt. The Department of Agriculture has received reports that the shipments of cattle and sheep from Montreal this year will be greatly in excess of last.

The contemplated change in the deputy ministry of agriculture will be made during the next few days. Mr. John Lowe retires and his place will be taken by E. H. Smith, the present Dominion lands commissioner at Winnipeg. W. B. Search, ex-M.P., will succeed Mr. Smith in the latter office.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

WINNIPEG, Sept. 2.—A barn containing 20 tons of hay and a stable with two horses, belonging to F. Spencer, at Hartney, were burned to the ground to-day. Loss, \$500.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 2.—A resident of this city named Dickson has invented and patented a new smokeless powder which is predicted will replace the older varieties because of its cheapness and power.

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 2.—George Marks, of the Bruce mines, is dead, aged 70 years. He was one of the first pioneers of Algoma, having settled at Bruce mines in 1837. Mayor Marks, of this town, is a son of the deceased.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 4.—The remains of a young man by the name of Norman Ferguson, from Danvers, were found on the Canada Atlantic railroad, a short distance west of this place, this morning, badly mutilated.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Peculiar poisoning cases causing a sensation in London West, have occurred. Miss Minnie L. Bough, 19, and her sister Alice, 16, ate canned salmon for breakfast on the morning of the day got ill, suffering much pain and screaming. The doctor says they were poisoned by canned fish.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 4.—At the meeting of the Manitoba and Northwest Territories Millers' Association yesterday, it was decided to strike the words "Northwest Territories" from the title of the association, and to apply for a federal charter.

SALT SPRING MARIE, Sept. 4.—The first boat passed through the Canadian canal at 10:50 yesterday morning. The canal will be opened formally for general traffic on Saturday.

LACHUTE, Sept. 4.—Dr. William Smith, ex-mayor of Lachute, and president of the Argenteuil Conservative association, is dead.

KINGSTON, Sept. 4.—The bill of particulars in connection with the protest against the election of Hon. Mr. Hartly, enumerates over one hundred charges. Hugh Ryan, contractor, is said to have contributed \$1,000 to Mr. Hartly's campaign fund, and prominent local politicians are also on the list.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—The proposal to erect a monument to the late Hon. Honoré Mercier took shape yesterday, when an influential committee was appointed. The intention is to erect a monument valued at between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—The announcement is made that La Banque du Peuple, which suspended recently, will open again for business about October 1. The news is received with great satisfaction, and it is hoped that the losses will be wiped out under careful management.

TORONTO, Sept. 4.—The following is the Evening Telegram's special cable, dated London, September 3: "President J. K. Brodie, in his address to the half yearly meeting of shareholders of the Bank of British North America, said that the anticipated improvement in trade had not been realized."

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The eighth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada opened at noon yesterday in the city hall. Mayor Little delivered the address of welcome. P. J. Jobin, of Quebec, the president, occupied the chair. Among the delegates present were P. J. Ryan, R. J. Kerigan and John Brennan. The convention will last until Friday. The annual report of the executive committee urged the organization of the immense amount of unorganized labor in Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—The traffic for the week ending August 31 on the Canadian Pacific amounted to \$538,000; for the same week last year it was \$530,000.

A hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to chronic bronchitis. No prompt remedy can be found than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect is immediate and the result permanent.

JAPANESE REWARDS.

Recognitions of Distinguished Services During the Recent War—Ming Family Amnestied.

Foreign Envoys Assailed for Apathy in Connection With the Missionary Outrages.

(Advices by Express of China.)

The cholera increases in Peking, and the deaths exceed 1,500 daily. Viscount Takahama has been appointed vice-governor of Formosa.

Russian ships are making surveys of the river Sungwha, which runs through a part of Manchuria. Viscount Miura was gazetted Japanese envoy to Korea on August 20.

The Crown Prince of Japan is suffering from an attack of pneumonia and his life is in danger.

One thousand returned Japanese prisoners were delivered at Taku on August 13 by a Japanese steamer. The Chinese assert that they have only two Japanese prisoners yet to restore.

The Osaka Cotton Spinning Company proposes to establish a line of steamers from Japan to ports on the west coast of Mexico, chiefly to facilitate the importation of raw cotton into Japan. An amnesty to the members of the Ming family has been granted by the King of Korea at the Queen's solicitation. Several of them have already returned and are expected soon to resume their share of political control.

On August 20 the second Japanese bulletin of rewards and promotions for distinguished service during the war was issued. The number of civil officials designated in very small. Viscount Miura is promoted to the grade of Count and decorated with the Grand Order of the Order of the Rising Sun. Ito Miyoshi, chief secretary to the cabinet, is created a Baron and receives the first class insignia of the Order of the Mirror. Honors are bestowed upon officers of the army and navy—fifty altogether. Various grades of the Order of the Rising Sun, Mirror, Golden Kite, and Merit are also liberally conferred. Numerous additional awards are anticipated. In acknowledgment of the valor displayed by Major-General Oseru, who lost his life at the taking of Wei-hai-wei forts, the eldest son of that officer is created a baron.

The envoys of the United States and Great Britain in Peking are assailed with excessive violence by their countrymen in China for alleged neglect of duty in connection with the missionary outrages at Kuching and Chongchi. Immediate retribution for the atrocities is demanded, and, as this cannot be summarily inflicted, the ministers are accused of heartless indifference. The British consular officials are still more bitterly arraigned. The government at Peking is particularly charged with reprehensible delay in ordering an investigation of the crimes. The Emperor has ordered the degradation of the chief magistrate of Kuching, and has issued a decree for the extradition of the Vegetarian Society by the Fokien viceroy. That his command can be enforced is considered doubtful. The willingness of the envoys to accept a Chinese commission to Kuching is more severely blamed than any other of their reputed misdeeds. Many Englishmen believe that the governor of Hong Kong should have been required to provide a detachment of troops from the police to Kuching. The government at Washington and London are urged to take direct action, and exact reparation without consulting their representatives at the Chinese capital. Several of the American commissioners appear confident that this appeal will be granted, and that the regular course of procedure will be set aside in compliance with their wishes.

AURIFEROUS ALBERNI.

Yellowstone Creek the Scene of the Latest Developments—The Missing Link.

New and Very Rich Strikes at the Nitinat and Coleman Creek.

ALBERNI, Sept. 1, via Wellington Sept. 2.—(Special)—The man who owns the farm on Coleman creek where the great mountain of rotten quartz carrying free gold was discovered, became so elated at his prospect of sudden wealth that he has gone out of his head and is in confinement at Nanaimo. It is said that he bonded the claim for \$2,000, payable in two years—a transaction which will probably not be recognized by the courts. Yellowstone creek is the latest competitor for popular favor. George Brown has found a ledge there carrying free gold. The rock has the appearance of the rock from the Missing Link ledge. About a dozen claims have been taken up for Victoria parties. These prospectors came in from the Nitinat last night. They report that the country is rich in minerals, of which they brought some beautiful specimens. The Missing Link company have having got through the slide that covered it. The width is two feet and the rock richer than at the surface. The Alberni company adjoining, on the south, has sunk three feet since the last report and free gold continues plentiful in the rock. The company has two tons of quartz ready for shipment to San Francisco. On Frank McQuillan's hydraulic claim on China Creek on Thursday the first pan of dirt from the bed rock was washed and showed seventy-five cents. About thirty claims have been staked off during the past week and there are rumors to-night of a new and very rich strike at the Nitinat and another at Coleman Creek; but they require confirmation.

CABLE NEWS.

Irish Land Purchase Bill in the House of Lords—Cliffen's Severe Strictures.

Formosan Insurgents Successfully Fighting the Japanese—Cuban Republic Proclaimed.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—In the debate in the House of Lords to-day on the second reading of the Irish land purchase bill, Viscount Cliffen said that the measure appeared to him to be one for the relief of evicted tenants, who, he said, were the scum of their class and who amused themselves by outgiving the hat of women and shooting old men. He hoped the bill would be rejected.

Baron Halsbury expressed regret that such language should have been employed in this debate. The only question at issue, he said, was on continuing in operation an act which otherwise would expire with the lapse of time. The bill was passed to its third reading.

The House of Lords has passed on its first reading the bill to amend the law relating to the duties of the Deputy Speaker of the Canadian Senate.

The Novoe Vremya's correspondent at Vladivostok writes that the Formosan insurgents are conducting successful warfare against the Japanese, in which the women share equally with the men the spirit of determined resistance.

Mr. Edmund L. Nowomb, deputy minister of justice for Canada, who came to England recently to present the Canadian case in favor of the issuance of a royal proclamation giving effect to the copyright act, in an interview said: "I have met with much opposition on the part of English authors and publishers. You may, however, say that I have the greatest confidence that the matter will be adjusted in the manner which Canada desires."

A Havana despatch to the Times says a meeting of insurgent delegates at Nanao proclaimed a constitution for the republic on a federal basis of five states. They also elected the Marquis Santa Lucia president and appointed various officers, as well as confirming the nominations. Antonio Maceo is to be general commander in chief in Santiago, Cuba; Gomez in Puerto Principe, and Reliefe in Santa Clara. Najas was proclaimed as the provisional federal capital. The autonomist party intend to petition the Spanish self government on Canadian lines.

The Durrant's Prosecution. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The Examiner says the prosecution in the Durrant case has a witness whose testimony will show the motive for the murders, something that has been lacking heretofore. The name of the witness is Clarence Wolfe, and it is said that he will swear that on April 2nd, the day before Blanche Lamont was murdered, he and Durrant held a conversation, which explains the young student's motives for killing the unfortunate Miss Lamont.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS. LONDON, Sept. 4.—(Special)—The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress committee as standing orders recommended the appointment of a commission to investigate the sweating system practiced on the garment workers of Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton. The committee declared that the existing Dominion immigration system has utterly failed.

Rev. Severon and Mrs. Cleaver returned last evening from Harrison Hot Springs, where the reverend gentleman's health has been considerably improved.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

CARDIFF, Wales, Sept. 4.—The Trades Union Congress opened here on Monday with 344 delegates present. The proposed change in the constitution limiting the choice of delegates to those who are actually working at trades, will, it is expected, encounter much opposition, because it would shut out from participation in future congresses many active trade-unionists, as for instance, J. Keir Hardie, Tom Mann, John Burns, M.P., and Henry Broadhurst, M.P.

An editorial which the Times will publish to-morrow, says of the convention: "The big fight at Cardiff has ended in a victory for the old constitution. We may now expect a return to the older and better traditions of the Trades Union Congress, and in particular the absence of such violent proposals as that for the confiscation of all property without distinction, which brought ridicule upon the Norwich meeting in 1884. The evil consisted in abuse of the constitution of the congress, by which it became possible to pack it with violent and hot-headed doctrinaires in no true sense representing the workingmen of the country. The parliamentary committee has used the power conferred on it to exclude delegates, not actually working at trades or officially connected with trades unions."

LABOR DAY. How the Day Was Celebrated at Nainimo and Elsewhere—Games and Speeches.

The Demonstration at Chicago a Very Tame Affair—Other Festivities.

NAINIMO, Sept. 2.—(Special)—Labor day was celebrated here to-day with great enthusiasm. The influx of visitors from Vancouver was unusually large. The Cutch and Comox both conveyed heavy loads of passengers. The civic and industrial parade, headed by the Silver Coronet band, formed on Victoria crescent at 11 a.m., whence it proceeded to Dallas square and was joined by the Vancouver contingent. From the square the procession returned along Commercial street, up Halliburton street, back on Nicola street, along Commercial street, across the Barton street bridge, along Wallace street to the city park. Here the intersection of a programme of sports claimed the attention of an immense throng of spectators. Four teams competed in the tug-of-war, which was won by the Athletics. Addresses were delivered by J. McGregor, M.P.P., R. Smith, Thomas Keith, H. T. Howson (representing the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council) and Rev. J. W. Fedley of Vancouver. At the Caledonia grounds the Mount Pleasant Beavers played a lacrosse match against the Black Diamonds of this city, who defeated the Beavers by 4 to 1. The evening concluded with an open air dance at the park.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 2.—To-day's labor demonstration in Winnipeg surpassed anything of the kind ever attempted in the West. The parade in the morning reached the full length of Main street, and even doubled up so that the spectators saw two lines of the parade at once. The procession occupied one hour in passing. After the parade speeches were delivered by Sir John Schultz, Messrs. Fahy, Small and others. In the afternoon sports took place at the park.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—To-day being labor day the Chicago socialists had their red flag presentation as arranged, but the presence of the police made it a very tame affair. The flag was presented to the socialist by the daughter of Oscar Neube, on behalf of the wives and daughters of the radicals in this city. It is blood red in color and one side bears the inscription, "Socialistic labor party of Chicago." The police were informed that it was the intention of the socialists to parade after the presentation ceremonies and that the flag was to be carried at the head of the procession, but the officers informed the committee that no such parade would be permitted and the idea was accordingly given up. The speeches were very tame, having none of the old time radical ring in them. There was considerable disappointment because Kelt Hardie failed to put in an appearance, as it had been announced that he would address the assembly.

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—Labor Day was celebrated here as usual with a big parade and picnic in which 3,000 people took part.

TORONTO, Sept. 2.—The demonstration held by the labor unions here to-day was the best ever known in the history of the labor movement in this city. The procession occupied an hour and a half in passing a given point. In the afternoon there were speeches and sports on the island.

TRAGEDY AT KAMLOOPS. Suspected Murder of an Indian Near Kamloops—Body Found on the Track.

(Special to the Colonist.) KAMLOOPS, Sept. 3.—Yesterday morning the body of Felix, an Indian, was run over by a freight train seven miles east of here. The body had evidently been placed there in the hope of covering up a murder, as the bullet had penetrated the body at the left breast and come out near the shoulder. There had been a row among the Indians Saturday night, and five of them have been arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of Felix.

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

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

The new Portuguese Minister to the United States, Ade Siquere Chedim, is a particularly handsome man of about forty, with very elegant and attractive manners. He speaks English with only a slight trace of accent.

KOOTENAY MINES.

Mines on the Route of the Contem- plated Excursion From Victoria.

The Wealth That Is Being Rapidly Developed—The Pilot Bay Smelter.

PILOT BAY, Aug. 27.—(Special)—Among the many points at which the Board of Trade delegation will call during their visit to Kootenay is the Pilot Bay smelter, operated by the Kootenay Mining and Smelting Company. Though there were many who questioned the success of this concern when it was first started, it has steadily increased its measure of success, and Mr. Hendry, the principal man, is at present in the East, negotiating for the erection of another "stack" which will double its present capacity, and it can only be a matter of time before a refining establishment will be added to the separation of the various ores contained in the company's bulions. At present this bullion is shipped all the way to Osoana, Neb., for treatment. As far as lead ores are concerned the smelter is complete in all its arrangements, and employs steadily, say, in the week, something like 100 men, at a total of wages ranging from \$2.50 per day to \$3.50, the average output being one car load.

OF FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS PER DAY. But this is but a small measure of the good results which have accrued to the country through the opening up of this smelter. It is altogether responsible for the activity which has characterized the Alnsworth camp. Since the opening of the smelter commenced the owners of the Skyline mine have been shipping daily over eleven tons of ore, and employ some fourteen miners. This mine is under contract to supply the whole of its product to the Pilot Bay smelter for the remainder of the present year. Fully two-thirds of the ore shipped from the Skyline under this contract is cull ore, mined some two and three years ago. It was not of sufficient value to stand shipment to distant points, but leaves a nice margin when treated at Pilot Bay. At the Highland mine development work has also been resumed, and with very gratifying results. This, like many large silver-lead mines, is a concentrating "proprietorship" mine, and the work is done by contract. The work in hand. They have eight men at work and have pushed the lower tunnel in some 450 feet. The lode was encountered in this tunnel at some 250 feet from the mouth, the tunnel following the hanging wall to distant points, but the ore remained strong along the footwall for a considerable distance, when it became "patchy." It is estimated that a much larger body of ore will be encountered when the tunnel has been driven some fifty feet further, as there are some very rich surface showings. At a distance of 280 feet from the mouth of the tunnel an upraise is being driven on the vein. It has already reached a height of over 100 feet and will be continuing to the surface, some 75 feet more. There is AN EXCELLENT SHOWING in this upraise, its vein averaging 4 1/2 feet in width with a streak of clean galena varying in width from 8 inches to 1 foot, the rest being high grade with the property and if it continues to improve as during the next few weeks as in the past, a concentrator will be put in and considerable shipments made.

At the "No. 1" mine over forty men are at work. This property is being operated by several hands it is now being operated by a company under a three years' lease with an option of purchase. Notwithstanding the fact that a heavy royalty is paid by the mine to the operator, the property had considerable difficulty in obtaining a loan on this property, which is of a rolling character, but the skillful work of the McVickers brothers, manager and foreman, has altogether altered the former aspect of affairs, and they have now in a dozen different places. The best being as yet in what they have christened THE SILVER DRIFT, which, though somewhat irregular, is very good looking. The company's contract is nearly all the ore six to one, the concentrates averaging 200 ounces to the ton. The concentrator is kept running night and day at a capacity of three tons of concentrates in the 24 hours.

Across the lake from Alnsworth is the Blue Hill mine, possibly the oldest in point of discovery in the district. It is said to have been operated to a very small extent by the Hudson's Bay Company's officers as early as 1825, when they are said to have taken in a tunnel and taken out a quantity of lead for the moulding of rifle bullets. At any rate, there was an old tunnel on the property and some "slag," which are said to mark the visit of these officials in 1825. The property in later years became the subject of dispute in which one disputant was killed and his assailant was executed in Victoria for murder. The property is now owned and operated by the Pilot Bay Smelter Company. The ore is of a very low grade, but there is a considerable large body of it. The starting of the smelter rendered it possible to work this property and over forty men are now employed. It is admirably situated and so skillfully managed by Mr. Roberts that it is THE RECORD BEARER in the matter of cheap mining, the estimated cost per ton being 70 cents. The character of the ore is undergoing considerable change as the property is opened up, and the improvement is all for the better. The shipments from this property average daily 200 tons. There is a very large quantity of carbonate in the property, the mining of which makes considerable allowance into wheel-barrows and dropping down the incline to the ore cars. The company has purchased an air compressor drill which is daily expected. When it arrives extensive developments will be undertaken. A steam pump work will be put in operation to overcome a difficulty occasioned by the presence of water.

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—Gustavus Brann and wife, with their nine year old son, went for a row to the island with William Robinson yesterday. The squall swamped their boat and Robinson and the woman were saved. The waves wrecked the boy from Brann and he was drowned. The others were saved.

"Miss Kedlok is taking the first course in the Female College of Journalism. It will last three months." "What is the scope of the first course?" "Learning to sharpen a pencil."—Folk.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver's Statistics—Mining in the Okanagan—Island Bush Fires Dying Out.

Row at Steveston Between Chinese and Japanese—One Man May Die.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER, Sept. 2.—There were 29 births, 22 deaths, 11 marriages, and 88 police court cases during the month.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 4.—G. F. Monokton has asked the council to submit a by-law to the people to authorize a bonus of \$5 per ton on the first 5,000 tons to a smelter to be established here. An additional inducement for the adoption of the proposal is that the English capitalists promoting the scheme intend establishing a mining school here, and will attempt to make Vancouver the centre of the mining industry on the coast. There were sixty-five applicants for the position of patrolman on the Vancouver police force; besides seventeen applications for chief of police, and thirty for license inspector. The salary of license inspector is fixed at \$80, and he will be obliged to perform the duties of police court clerk and jailor.

An alderman was reported at the council for his personal squabble that followed was so long drawn out that it seriously interfered with business. It was decided to present an address to Lieut.-Governor Chapleau, of Quebec, on his arrival here. The city let the contract to Aid. McNeill to pave a portion of the street owned by the C.P.R. and claimed as a right of way on the corner of Carroll and Hastings streets in front of Horne's new block. It was to be subject to the permission of the C.P.R. Work was gone on with, however, before permission was granted by the C.P.R., and now considerable consternation is caused by the fact that the railroad company has refused permission, giving as a reason that they were going to erect a building on the land. There were ten fires in August, but no serious damage. The duty collected by the customs department in August was \$26,641.26; imports, \$69,083; exports, \$134,347. The duty collected is \$3,000 in excess of that collected in August 1894.

The inland revenue collected for August is \$2,000 more than for the corresponding month last year, the amount being \$10,625. The Vancouver opera house closed permanently after the performances already booked. Numbers of Indians from the canneries are in the city. A colored barber named Jones, of Vancouver, is wanted for the abduction of a white girl as well as embezzlement, was seen in Seattle by Vancouver excursionists on Sunday.

The body of Kakuohi, a fisherman who was drowned by his boat being run into by the steamer C. P. Romano, was found in the Fraser river on Sunday.

WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 2.—In a row between Japs and Chinamen at Steveston three of the latter were severely wounded in the head. The Japs say they were fished in a gambling scheme by the Chinese and were getting even. One man was cut so badly in the head that he may die.

J. E. Marshall, a deck hand on the steamer Japs, was drowned in the North Arm of the Fraser yesterday by falling overboard. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

The body of a man who was murdered by a Chinaman yesterday, whom he attacked by a Chinaman yesterday, whom he was arresting. An axe was the weapon used. The prisoner is charged with a breach of the game protection act. He was overpowered and jailed.

SEVENTEEN BIRTHS, 17 DEATHS and 3 marriages were reported for August. There were exported last month goods amounting in value to \$152,273. The imports amounted to \$116,774. Duty collected was \$27,565.46.

An open verdict was returned by the coroner in the case of J. E. Marshall, a deck hand, who is supposed to have met his death by falling off the tug Gipsy. Company 4, B.C.B.G.A. put in their first drill at the drill hall to-night.

The loss from fires in August was \$1,250. There were four alarms. The council has decided to adopt the proposal of the Victoria Board of Trade, re- cognizing its annual report.

G. Turner's scheme to lease a site for recreation grounds on Lenin island was not entertained by the council.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

The Kaiser Calls Upon His Army to Matters Have Been Almost Brought to a Head by Socialist Demonstrations.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—In the course of the speech in the white hall of the royal castle on Monday, in which the Kaiser toasted the Guards, after referring to the glorious achievements of united Germany in its conflict with France and to the debt which was due to Emperor Wilhelm I and the King of Saxony, he said: "Yet in the noble joy of the celebration a note has been struck which assuredly has no place there. A rabble unworthy to bear the name of Germans has dared to revile the German people and has dared to drag in the dust the person of the universally honored Emperor, who to us is sacred. May the people find in themselves the strength to repel these monstrous attacks. If they do not, I call upon you to repel the reasonable band and to wage a war which will free us from such elements."

The Tscheblat says: "The imperial appeal will not be made in vain, but no liberal can join in the agitation for a second edition of an anti-socialist bill. The best way to thwart the socialist is to grant real reforms and give the working classes less occasion for complaint."

The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung also dwells upon the necessity of steps to stem the socialist tide. "It remains to be seen," this paper goes on, "what fruit the speech will produce. Even the most careless might well be aroused from indifference by the Emperor's threat to appeal to the army. It is a thankless task to prophesy evil, but considering the condition of political life in Germany, one is driven unwillingly to the conclusion that the imperial words, though sounding for a time, will finally be stifled by the ever-increasing din of party strife."

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Times' Berlin correspondent says: "The Emperor's sharp words against socialism in his speech to the guards on Monday has aroused Germany with startling suddenness out of her patriotic enthusiasm and has recalled her to the political struggles of everyday life. Many comments have already appeared in the conservative organs applauding his majesty's words."

The Daily News' Berlin dispatch says: "The Emperor's speech shows that the socialists have almost brought matters to a head. Never before has he so energetically and plainly appealed to the army as the final arbiter in the struggle against social democracy. It is, of course, difficult to discern how far it is all, but a real revolution of the socialist press have influenced the emperor in keeping aloof from the fetes. It is stated that the minister of the interior at the nineteenth hour prohibited the socialist mass meetings."

HOLMES & FAHKE. NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A special to the World from Philadelphia says: H. H. Holmes, charged with wholesale insurance swindles and several murders and now awaiting trial for the killing of B. F. Fitzgerald, although a closely guarded prisoner in Philadelphia county prison has engineered what is obviously a cunning scheme. Although deprived of writing materials, and in spite of every precaution taken to prevent his communicating with anyone outside, he has written what purports to be a sketch of his career. The law officers of the commonwealth have been astounded by the publication of "advance sheets" and the announcement that the book written by Holmes on the margins of other books, with the assistance of his cell will follow shortly. They will be astounded further when they learn for the first time in this dispatch that the volume is the outcome of an idea originating in the brain of the prisoner which is all ready for publication. The major portion of these friendships were undoubtedly free from any suspicion of wrongdoing, but they are to be made the vehicle for securing sufficient funds for his defence. The opening chapters of his book, published in one of the local papers, are devoid of anything which would offend the most fastidious. They rehearse the wrongdoings of a New Hampshire lad whose subsequent career is not fore-shadowed in any way. It is ancient enough as the reminiscences may be, they are the ground work of Holmes' bold scheme. The papers containing the opening chapters of the "book" will be mailed to those unfortunate enough to have been classed among Holmes' friends.

Those who knew Holmes will be informed that they are to be sent the parcel of the book. Intimations will be given that it would be unpleasant to be known in connection with its author, all mention of certain names will be omitted—for a money consideration. There are chapters in the narrative that place the names of persons referred to in a most peculiar position. An instance of the kind is here given. One of the chapters is devoted to the Boston experience of Holmes and Minnie Williams. The woman, under the guidance of Holmes, entraped a wealthy man of family. For a time, being led to believe he had deeply wronged the girl, he made such occasional financial reparations as he deemed proper and the "conscience" fund found its way into Holmes' pocket. When Minnie Williams "dropped out of sight" the Boston man breathed freely, but when the awful revelations came his state of mind may be imagined.

Proof sheets now being printed in a printing office near Sixth and Market streets will be forwarded to the Boston man and this proposition made to him. If he will purchase 1,000 copies of the book, accompanying the immediate order therefor at the retail price thereof, \$1 apiece, his name will be omitted, as well as matter that would in any way point to him. No doubt the Boston man, who can well afford it, will very quickly order the "book," and enclose remittance for the same.

FROM ASHCROFT. ASHCROFT, Sept. 4.—(Special)—News has been received that provincial constable Parker arrived at Quenelle from Fort George on the 24th ult., bringing with him the remains of the Hudson's Bay agent some weeks ago. The prisoner was tried by the magistrates at Quenelle and was acquitted. They were discharged on payment of \$300, the expenses connected with their capture. The Chinaman who supplied the liquor that caused all the trouble was, it is learned, let off with a fine of \$50 and costs.

THE PREMIER IN THE TERRITORIES. WINNIPEG, Sept. 4.—(Special)—A Battleford, N.W.T. dispatch says Premier Bower's party arrived there at 6 o'clock yesterday from Edmonton, having driven a distance of 350 miles in seven days. They en- joyed nice weather till the evening previous to their arrival when a severe hail and thunder storm, with a high wind, overtook them, but they were already camped and suffered no discomfort. The press through and visited the Indian reserves at Saddle Lake, Onion Lake, Thunder Child, and Moomin. They are quartered at the barracks. Last evening a play was given in their honor, followed by a reception and ball. This morning the Premier, Mr. Daly, and Mr. Reed visited the industrial schools, where 125 Indian children are being taught all branches of industry. The party leave for Prince Albert by way of Henrietta and Carleton.

Prince Louis Ludoen Bonaparte's library, a valuable philological collection of 25,000 volumes, for which the executor has more than once tried to find a purchaser at \$200,000, is again offered for sale on bloc.

DUNCAN, Sept. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Strickland Bonn, Mrs. Dickson, Hon. Chief Justice Davis and Mrs. Davis, went to Victoria on Saturday morning's train. The Chief Justice and Mrs. Davis and family have gone into camp on the bank of the Cowichan river within easy distance of Duncan.

DUNCAN, Sept. 3.—A fire of considerable proportions was raging yesterday to the north of the railway bridge over the Chemainus river. At Cowichan lake a bush fire has destroyed the residence of Mr. J. C. Tait and its contents. Mr. Tait is away on a visit to England. A fire was visible on Mount Prevost a few nights ago, but it has luckily made but little progress.

Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, Mr. C. A. Vernon and Mr. E. W. Pease are having a fair sport with rod and trout in Cowichan river and amongst the myriads of salmon in Maple and Cowichan bays. The multitudes of white butterflies flying and dying everywhere have in many instances spoiled the fly fishing. Last night at a place called the Falls, about ten miles from here, Alexander Gabriel, an Indian, who in company with T. Whidden and John Campbell went up yesterday morning on a hunting excursion, was drowned. While crossing the Cowichan river he slipped, and his head striking the bluff he fell into a deep pool, out of which, though an expert swimmer, he was unable to get. He was manifestly stunned, and was pulled from the water before the eyes of his friends, who were unable to help him. He leaves a wife and three children, the former of whom only left for the hop fields of Washington on the morning of the fatality.

VERNON. (From the News.) A company has been formed under the name of "The Swan Lake Mining and Development Company." The officers are: W. J. Armstrong, manager, and R. J. Davies, secretary. Work was started on a shaft which will be sunk to the depth of about 50 feet, and the contract has been awarded to George Rankin, a practical miner of long experience. As far back as 1890 an assay of this rock obtained from the late W. Bredemeyer, of Vancouver, gave gold \$12.06 per ton. In 1892 another sample was submitted to W. Pellet Harvey, and the return showed an estimate of \$13.08 per ton. A third shipment of 80 pounds made to Mr. Harvey with instructions to treat it by the cyanide process gave \$5.60 per ton. In his reply Mr. Harvey stated that as the rock was free milling the cyanide process would not be required to extract the gold.





WOMAN'S WORLD.

MISS GRAY'S UNIQUE PLACE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The Patti of Today—Clara Shortridge Foltz. To Lighten Sunday's Work—Mother Love. Courage and Presence of Mind—Who Miss Alice Brown Is.

The accompanying cut is a good likeness of Miss Celina Gray, who has just been honored with the appointment of United States' commissioner for the Third judicial district of Oklahoma. This is the first appointment of the kind of a woman in the Union. The duties of



MISS CELINA GRAY.

the place call for close application to work and unrelenting activity. Miss Gray is a petite young woman of 24 years who came to Oklahoma in "the early days." Up to this time she has been "just like other girls." In her new position Commissioner Gray will be compelled to come in contact with all manner of men, from the common Indian whiskey seller to the frontier killer, but since she is a bright, accomplished young woman of nerve and determination her host of friends feel confident she will discharge the duties of her new office in an able and faithful manner.—Guthrie Cor. Chicago Tribune.

The Patti of Today.

It was the same Adelina Patti that I had met nine years ago in America—I was almost going to say 20 years ago in London. In fact, I do say it, for years touch the form and features of this wonderful woman only as yesterdays. Her face is that of a healthy, happy, lovely woman of 30, and her figure almost girlish in its grace.

"Yes," she began, "my reception was most gratifying the other night. I thought the people never would stop cheering. I assure you, it brought tears to my eyes, and my heart had to be pushed well down my throat before I could find my voice.

"My voice? Yes; I know. It has always astonished me myself, but then, God gave it to me, and I pray and believe that it will be many a long year before he takes it from me. Like Violetta, I would sing my highest, sweetest note even with my last breath.

"Do I feel more fatigued now than I used to? No, but, remember, I take the very best care of myself, and of every detail of my health. My diet, my wines, my hours of sleep, of practice, of recreation are all most thoughtfully arranged and under absolute regulation, and I never transgress. And, again, cher monsieur, I think that the school of operatic training to which I belong no longer exists—in fact, I am sure it does not. As I told Christine Nilsson the other day, when we met in Paris, "Only you and I are left, my dear," and she agreed with me. Singers were not turned out in half dozens like—like—well, to use an Americanism, like oysters on the half shell! I cannot help thinking that the reason that so few voices last among the present day singers is because so much of their tuition was forced. There was too much anxiety for a quickly made voice, and so, like a burst of fireworks, there is glory for a little while, and then—puff—out!"—London Lady.

Courage and Presence of Mind.

Miss Roberta West is receiving the congratulations of her friends for her heroism and presence of mind. She outwitted a mad dog in the keenest way recently. Miss West is the superintendent of the Emergency hospital in Washington. She was assistant to Miss Smith, the superintendent at Blockley hospital for several years, and only went to Washington some months ago. But back to the canine and the young woman's bravery.

The dog, a full grown fox terrier, had run into the hospital yard and was rushing hither and thither to find his way out again. The black janitor ran for him with a broom, but on seeing his foam flecked mouth fled into the hospital. Miss West was at a window watching the Sunday school children pass on the walk just beyond the fence through which the dog was trying to break.

Sprying the dog, she turned and grabbed a sheet from a bed and ran into the yard. The dog saw her and rushed for her. She took hold of the upper ends of the sheet and let the lower end fall on the ground just before the dog reached her. Then, stepping quickly back as the dog's feet touched the sheet, she lowered her end, bent it over the dog, grabbed the lower ends and then straightening up had the struggling, snarling terrier caught like a rat in a trap. Amid the applause of those who saw her act she carried her prisoner to the operating room, sprinkled some chloroform on the sheet, and ere long the dog was dead.—Washington Letter.

average man. A woman to be a successful lawyer must have a thorough education, a clear head, quiet nerves and a natural love of the work.

To Lighten Sunday's Work.

Mrs. Rorer has lately furnished to housewives some menus for cold dinners that are ideal, say for a Sunday when the thermometer is above 90. Many of the dishes can be prepared one day and leave very little cooking for the next. These models will, I hope, suggest other combinations as good to the housewife who wishes to lighten the sun's burden of life for herself or for those who prepare her dinners. Could anything be more appetizing than a cold soup made from sour cherries, cold roast mutton with chile sauce, sliced tomatoes, salad of string beans, wrapped with cheese and an old fashioned rice pudding? A second menu as attractive consists of rice and tomato soup, cold boiled chicken in a pie, jelly, tomatoes and cucumbers on lettuce, cream cheese with wafers and fruit.

But these menus, you will perhaps say, are luncheons, and no food for a hungry man, yet they are nutritious, light, cooling and easily digested. Cold deviled fish, left from the boiled or roast fish of the previous day, easily prepared for a fish course; potato salad, creamy, cold and well seated in a bed of crisp lettuce leaves; calf's liver made into a mock pate of foie gras, cold roasts garnished with parsley or nasturtium blossoms and leaves, cold vegetable salads, veal loaf and tongue are all good dishes for cold dinners in summer.

If cold meat will not be tolerated for dinner, have a chafing dish, in which it can be warmed in many attractive ways. Cold vegetables, such as asparagus, peas or string beans, can be used for the next day's salad. Fruits, cold puddings and ices may be used for the dessert, and a dozen ways of simplifying life without making it less attractive, but rather adding to its delight, will soon occur to the diligent student of cooler and less laborious living.

Mother Love.

It has become fashionable to poke fun at Chicago. The great, busy, rushing, hustling city is made the subject of no end of friendly ridicule, if such term be allowed. Yet out of Chicago come many lessons that deserve more than passing notice—in fact are worthy of study and emulation. It is a Chicago mother who has just given the world an illustration of the depth and intensity of a mother's love that may well lead timid manhood to fear for the power of the coming woman.

It was a divorce case in which an attorney asked the mother as to the whereabouts of her daughter, whom the father had not seen for years, and it is claimed that the discovery of the daughter is the sole aim of the father in the case. The mother declined to give the desired information, when she was informed by the court that she must give it or go to prison. This mother did not go into hysterics nor create a scene in court, but calmly informed the court that she did not regard the father as a safe guardian for the child and could not think of placing her in his power.

When again assured that she must tell or go to jail, the mother asserted her readiness to take her secret to prison with her. The court will respect the opinions and rulings of courts and clamor for the upholding of the majesty of the law. But there must be a thrilling response to the spirit of the mother and a longing to weave a laurel wreath for the love that looks through courts and cross examinations and criticisms and prison bars and sees only the object of its yearning and solicitude. It is a grand thought that there are such mothers in Chicago—if they do put them in jail.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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Who Miss Alice Brown Is.

"Who is Miss Alice Brown?" is still a question put by some reading people, says an appreciative writer in the Boston Transcript. Her journey to England with Miss Louise Imogen Guiney has brought her name into current paragraphs, but it is her work that speaks for her. A few years ago people used to ask in the same way, "Who is Miss Wilkins?" Now everybody knows that she is a quiet New England woman, all alone in the world, who lives in the house of friends in serene, idyllic Randolph, and there produces some of the most artistic work in prose of our generation. Five years ago it was necessary to foretell her present fame for those who had not read her first book; five years her fame will not be necessary more than a new law for Mary Wilkins to define the personality of Alice Brown to insure a consideration for her poetic work. Much thus far is in poetry. No poet on Edwin Booth reached the sustained height of hers. The lyric levelness of the Christmas poem beginning, "Sweet is the time for joyous folk," sang itself into many memories.

There has been no volume of the poetry of Alice Brown, but when it comes all who care for the genuine poet's gift and the scholar's attainments will welcome it. Her stories in the magazines show another facet of her many sided power. A volume of them entitled "Meadow Grass" has been published.

Gentle Quakeresses Ask For Rights.

A gentle ripple from the storm of new womanism which is uprooting old traditions and overturning ancient landmarks has reached the borders of the sedate and tranquil Quakeresses who inhabit Crofton. Its influence has brought to them the awakening that they ought to do something more for the society to which they belong than has hitherto shewn another facet of her many sided power. A volume of them entitled "Meadow Grass" has been published.

She Is Needed Everywhere.

We are not among those who claim that women are angels or that woman's ballot will right all the wrongs of earth. We do feel assured that no man or woman of known immoral character will ever be elected to any office by the votes of women. Woman is doubtless needed in the home, and no power on earth can turn her out of it, but she is needed quite as much in the world of politics, where the influences are set in motion which work for the upbuilding or the destruction of the home. Her long absence from that sphere has allowed the destructive influences to get sadly in the ascendancy.—Union Signal.

Mrs. Cleveland's Fidelity.

Mrs. Cleveland sets a shining example in always being on time. She does not think it quite nice to enter the theater or church or any place late and disturb every one just for the sake of attracting attention. Mrs. Cleveland also makes a toilet in less time than almost any other woman prominent in Washington. She frequently returns from a long drive 15 minutes before an appointment, and when the guests arrive she is there to greet them in a pretty house gown and as fresh as a rose.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A QUEER FOSTER FATHER.

Fat Old Bob, the Water Spaniel Who Protects a Brood of Chickens.

Enough good dog stories are told every week to fill a volume as big as your family Bible. Just the same all the world loves a really clever dog. This story is about a dog that is neither clever nor brave nor handsome, and his name is Bob—plain Bob, and nothing else. Bob lives out near Warwick, Mo. He is a water spaniel, and one of the fattest dogs in the west. He is not a heavy eater, but he is so very good natured that he gets fat on nothing but a clear conscience and an even temper.

At Bob's home are many chickens and they all look up to Bob as their foster father. A queer friend for a chicken is a big, fat water spaniel, but the chickens don't care what or who he is, he is just Bob to them. There is a brood of motherless chicks who are seldom away from him if they can help it. When he lies down, they climb upon his back, which is so broad as to resemble the big, flat pad on the back of a circus horse. They crawl upon his head and peck at his ears. He does not shake them off, however, as most dogs would.

When Bob walks around the yard, the little chicks hang on for all they are worth, and when he lies down they all nestle in near his paws. In this position dog and chicks remain motionless for hours at a time. The motherless little brood of chicks are getting to be big fellows now, but they have not yet any idea, it seems, of deserting their queer foster father.

A new brood of younger chicks have come into the yard within a few days, and they, too, are learning to climb up on Bob's woolly back, and to peck at his tongue and nose, all of which seems to tickle the old fellow very much. It is astonishing to see how careful Bob is when his little adopted children are taking an afternoon ride on his back. The fine old dog is as gentle as a lamb at such time, and keeps a watchful eye open for possible accidents.—Kansas City Star.

The Northwest Magazine gives the following unique composition written by a 12-year-old schoolgirl. Let our young readers see if they cannot make it still more puzzling.

"A right snite little buny, the son of a kernel, with a rough round his neck, flue up the road as quick as a deer. After a thyme he stopped at the house and wrung the bells. His tow hurt hymn and he kneaded wrest. He was two tired to raise his fare, pail face, and a feint mown of pane rose from his lips. The made who herd the belle-was about a pair pare, but she through it down and ran with all her mite, for fare her gussed would not weight, but when she saw the little wan tiers stood in her eyes at the site. 'Ewra poor dear. Why do you lye hear? Are yew dyeing?' 'Know,' he said, 'I am feint.' She boar him inn her arms, as she ought, to a room where he might be quiet, gave him bred and meet, had a cent bottle under his knows, untide his choler, rapped him up warmly, gave him a suite drachm from a viol, till at last he went forth as hail as a young hoarse."

Miss Anthony on Bloomers.

When asked her ideas with regard to "bloomers" Miss Anthony said: "When the new woman undertakes her new work, she will certainly adapt her dress to the occasion. If she is to work around machinery, she will not wear long flowing robes, but will dress suitably to her calling. I am decidedly in favor of bicycle riding for young ladies, and I think that they will soon rid themselves of the troublesome skirt and adopt a costume better fitted to the wheel."—Rochester Herald.

Miss Willard's Return.

Miss Frances E. Willard and her private secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, will return to this country in the early autumn to attend the annual convention of the W. C. T. U. in Baltimore in October. Mme. Antoinette Sterling, the American singer, who charmed the audiences at the convention of the W. C. T. U. in London, will accompany her and will sing at the Baltimore convention, after which she will make a tour of the country as a professional.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is a monument to the beneficial influence of early rising and late retiring. At 83 she is a charming, alert, straight little woman, interested in current events, active and energetic. She has just moved back into the house in which she and Mr. Beecher used to live in Brooklyn, and she superintended the packing and unpacking of the furniture herself. Since her early youth 11 or 12 has been her bedtime and 5.30 her hour for rising.

Belgium In Line.

In Belgium for the first time parliament has been asked to consider a bill for woman's municipal enfranchisement. The member who supported the motion pointed to women's rights in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when unmarried girls in Bouillon and Luxembourg had their vote and representation in the municipal life of the day.

Mrs. S. L. Prindle, better known as "Mother Prindle," who has for some years been the matron of the Florence mission in New York city, has gone to England by invitation of Lady Henry Somerset to start a rescue home in London.

The People's Party of Massachusetts held its first delegate state convention in Boston July 17. Among the resolutions adopted was one in favor of woman suffrage.

For a brunette nothing more becoming could be imagined than a rustic straw hat trimmed with pale ecrus silk, gauze lace and rich jack roses.

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt has contributed \$5,000, in addition to \$3,000 given by her some time since, for an operating room at the Newport hospital.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presides over the fortnightly meetings of the Town and Country club of Newport.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A SERVICEABLE PORTFOLIO.

A Strong and Inexpensive Article That May Be Made at Home.

Portfolios which are both satisfactory in appearance and strong are not easily to be found in shops and are rather expensive when they are found. A serviceable portfolio may be made at home with the aid of plenty of good paste, a large brush to apply it and a sharp pen-knife. The beauty of the article of course depends upon the covering chosen for it, which may be heavy linen, denim, canvas or chamamois, embroidered or otherwise decorated. The other materials for the portfolio consist of two pieces of heavy strawboard the required size and paper for lining. The covering should be in one piece sufficiently large for the boards to be laid side by side upon it, with a space of two inches intervening for the hinge and an inch to spare all around the edge for lapping over. One side of each board is thoroughly covered with paste, and the boards are laid upon the covering as described, the paste next to the goods. A strip of the material 3 inches wide and the exact length of the boards is then pasted along the hinge space, lapping on the boards one-half inch on each side. The projecting edge of the covering is then folded over all the way around and pasted down, and the entire article placed under a heavy pressure to dry.

A line of machine stitching is then run along each side of the double thickness of cloth which forms the hinge from the board to prevent it from separating from the cover when it is handled. Slits one-half inch in length are cut through the boards near the edge, through which the tapes or ribbons used to fasten the portfolio are drawn from the outside, the inside end being pasted down flat. The slit must be cut with the point of a very sharp knife, beginning on the outside. A lining of heavy paper is pasted on the inside of each board, concealing the turned edges of cover and the ends of tape, and the portfolio is again placed under pressure until it is completely dry.

ISABELLA PROCTOR.

USES OF STOCK.

A Highly Nutritious and Economical Food.

The housekeeper who neglects to have "stock" on hand all or nearly all the time is impoverishing her table more than she will realize until she has tried the experiment and has, moreover, tried the many various uses to which it may be put. The name is a little difficult to understand in this connection, excepting by remembering that it seems to be applied to all sorts of things for which it is difficult to find a better name, and that the thing itself is simple and yet scientific, highly nutritious, delicious and valuable.

Beef is the staple. With the beef you may combine veal or the bones of roast fowls, if any are on hand. Pork or mutton must not be used. The best cut of beef to use is the "sticking piece," which is also about the cheapest. This holds more of the juices of the meat than any other, as it is a part of the neck, and the carcass is hung head downward to drain. A few raw beef bones make a good addition, because of the fibrin they yield.

Place the meat and bones in a stone pot or one of agate ware. An iron pot will not do. Cover well with plain water, or if you have it, water that a fowl has been boiled in. Put nothing else in. Salting it at first will toughen the meat and weaken the stock. Do not under any circumstances boil the water. Let the meat simmer for 10, 12 or 14 hours, the pot being tightly covered, to prevent loss by evaporation. Skim carefully and frequently.

About two hours before taking it off tie together the vegetables you want to use for flavoring and put them into the pot. If they cook more than two hours, they will injure the stock. When it is nearly done, salt it to taste. Remove the bones, meat and vegetables, now useless, and strain carefully. Put the liquid in a stone pot. If the same one is used, wash it and cool it first. Let the stock cool thoroughly, and then place it on the ice. It will become a thick jelly, readily soluble in hot water.

So dissolved it is perfect consommé soup. With additions it becomes almost any soup desired. But, as was said, it is extremely valuable in many dishes besides soup, both on account of its flavor and of its richness.

It is particularly good to give strength and flavor to all or nearly all gravies and such sauces as are not of the mayonnaise order. It enriches minced meats in all the various forms in which they are used to tempt the palate. It adds a flavor to lobsters or crabs when they are served in salads or deviled. It is indispensable in making a first class potato salad. The potatoes are to be soaked in it while yet warm, before they are sliced, and it is a distinct and valuable addition to all chowders and to sauces for boiled fish, excepting, as said, those having oil for a basis.

Perhaps its daintiest use, and the one least appreciated because least practiced, is in the making of stuffing for roast fowls and meat.

Spiced Currants.

Spiced currants are very nice to eat with meat, especially lamb and beef. To 7 pounds of fruit put 3 pounds of sugar, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, 1 of cloves, 1 of allspice, and pepper if desired. Cook for half an hour, stirring often enough to prevent burning, and put up in self sealing cans.

Why may I not go and play with them, nurse? "Because—because you are a little king," said the nurse.

"Then if you please, nurse, I would rather be a little boy," was the king's reply.—St. Paul's.

I've got a whole menagerie And a lot of toys. I've got a little rubber dog That squeaks and makes a noise. I've got a little wooden horse And a little wooden cart. But my dear old busted dolly Is the idol of my heart.

A Boyish Boy King.

Not long ago, when out with his nurse, the little king of Spain saw some boys of his own size and struggled to get away and go to them.

"Oh, but you must not," said his English nurse.

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I've got a whole menagerie And a lot of toys. I've got a little rubber dog That squeaks and makes a noise. I've got a little wooden horse And a little wooden cart. But my dear old busted dolly Is the idol of my heart.

A Boyish Boy King.

Not long ago, when out with his nurse, the little king of Spain saw some boys of his own size and struggled to get away and go to them.

"Oh, but you must not," said his English nurse.

"Why may I not go and play with them, nurse?" "Because—because you are a little king," said the nurse.

"Then if you please, nurse, I would rather be a little boy," was the king's reply.—St. Paul's.

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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON

& SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN BRAND" Very Old

BLACK BOTTLE

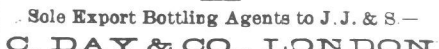
WHISKY.

Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules (BLUE ..... One Star. PINK ..... Two Stars. GOLD ..... Three Stars. OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. & S. C. DAY & CO., LONDON

1815



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

23rd August, 1895.

To be Justices of the Peace:—

HENRY McDERMOTT, of Barkerville, Esquire, within and for the County of Cariboo.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, of Salt Spring Island, Esquire, within and for the North Victoria Electoral District.

THE REVEREND SMITH STANLEY CROSBY, of Lake Kalzap, Naas River, Cassiar, within and for the Cassiar Electoral District.

WILLIAM GEORGE ARMSTRONG, of the City of New Westminster, Esquire, to be Warden of the Provincial Gaol at the said City, vice WILLIAM MORSEY ARMSTRONG, resigned.

JAMES FERGUSON ARMSTRONG, of the Town of Donald, Esquire, to be—

Registrar of the County Court of Kootenay holden at Donald; Collector of Votes; District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; Registrar under the "Marriage Act"; to receive applications for registration and record under the provisions of the "Land Registry Act"; and to perform the duties allotted to Stipendiary Magistrates under the "Bills of Sale Act," all for the East Kootenay Electoral District.

FRANK C. LANG, of the Town of Golden, Esquire, to be an Assessor and Collector under the "Assessment Act," and a Collector under the "Revenue Tax Act," for the Donald Division of the East Kootenay Electoral District.

JOSIAS STURRETT, of the Town of Donald, Esquire, to be a Collector under the "Revenue Tax Act," and a Mining Recorder for the Donald Mining Division of the East Kooten

THE CITY.

ALBERNI MINES.

Mr. Henry Saunders Back from a Week's Visit to That District.

Quartz and Placer Claims Show the Yellow Metal is Abundant.

Yesterday Mr. Henry Saunders returned from Alberni, where for the last week he has been visiting that promising gold mining district.

Next summer the whole creek will be flumed and the present work will be finished. Mr. Saunders brought some of the richest gold, proving conclusively that the quartz will run high and cannot fail to make splendid returns when hydraulic.

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The next move was back again to the head of China creek, to visit the olden Eagle claim, with its splendid old ledge going right over the top of the mountain and down the other side.

New finds have just been made on the Yellowstone creek, across the summit at the head of Mineral creek.

NORTH AND SOUTH SAANICH.

Farmers of the Saanich peninsula are congratulating themselves on the excellent harvest weather with which they have been favored during the past month.

THAT ASSAULT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR:—Will you be kind enough to insert in your valuable paper for the information of the Times (re excessive severe punishment of John Clausen, when the nature of the offence is considered) that the Times is not in a position to know anything else in the case but the charges laid by the offender and the sentence of the court.

Ald. McLellan leaves for Los Angeles by the direct steamer to day. He will be away from the city several weeks.

THE CITY.

THE case of John Hemmings, charged with vagrancy, was dismissed in the city police court yesterday.

UNIFORM Rank, K. of P., celebrated their anniversary with a largely attended social dance last night, which was as usual thoroughly enjoyed.

AFTER several days' detention H.M.S. Flycatcher, Capt. May, sails for England on Sunday morning, in all probability to go permanently out of commission.

COURT Vancouver, A.O.F., will pay a fraternal visit to Court Robin Hood, Victoria, this evening. It is probable that the former court will march over to Victoria West in a body.

MR. H. M. GRAMME, acting consul for France, received intimation yesterday that M. A. de Kleczkowski, consul-general of France for Canada, would be in Victoria about the 10th or 12th inst.

FIRE on Tuesday evening menaced the straggling carrying the water main a short distance this side of Beaver lake, but was discovered by caretaker Lohman before it had got beyond control.

H. W. MOUTON and bride were passengers from Seattle by the Sehome on Tuesday and are spending a few days in this city, visiting the bride's parents.

AT the Refuge Home it was stated that on Tuesday afternoon the girl came to the door crying and asked for shelter, saying she was a slave in China and had been brought by Mong Kow's friend from his mistress, and that since she had been in the hands of her mother had ill-used her, and she did not want to go back there.

OFFICER CLAYARDS, the new member of the city police force, was thoroughly initiated in his new work last night when he and officer Carter were somewhat rough handled in a battle with two husky sailors from H.M.S. Wild Swan on Government St.

ACTING upon telegraphic instructions to Chief Sheppard from Inspector S. T. Wood of the N.W.M.P. at Calgary, officer R. H. Walker, of the city police, yesterday morning arrested Christopher Moody at his home here, charging him with theft.

BOARD OF TRADE TOUR.

Letters have been received by Mr. Elliott, secretary of the Board of Trade, from Kaslo, Nelson, Rosedale and other points, showing that great interest is being taken in the approaching visit of the members of the B.C. Board of Trade to the Kootenay country.

One interesting feature of the woman's exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition will be a collection of musical compositions, photographs and autographs of all women composers, singers and pianists of present or past distinction at home or abroad.

LITTLE CHOY WAN.

A Chinese Merchant and the Refugee Home Dispute as to Her Possession.

Mong Kow Denies He Bought the Girl and Claims He Is Her Guardian.

Yesterday Lee Mong Kow, the well known Chinese interpreter for the customs, applied in chambers to be made guardian of little Choy Wan, a Chinese girl twelve years old. The order was made, but is not yet signed.

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THE Refuge Home people have taken legal advice to express themselves as intending to fight the matter in the courts, if it is not to return her to her parents, when she was sixteen, unless in the meantime she preferred to marry and live in this country.

THE CITY MARKETS.

Since the beginning of the present month there has been some improvement in local business, the change being common in most parts of the province.

THE WHEEL. PROMISE OF A RACE. There is a prospect of E. W. Bradley and Thomas A. Johnson coming together in a ten-mile road race at an early date.

LACROSSE.

IF Victoria does not defeat Vancouver on Saturday it will be because Vancouver has the best team in the province of British Columbia, for Victoria will be represented by a strong team as has this year entered the lacrosse field with the Western championship.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Promise of Good Sport on Saturday at the James Bays' Regatta.

Vancouver's Lacrosseists Must Open Their Tour at the Dominion Capital.

A fine programme has been prepared by the James Bay Athletic Club for the regatta to be held next Saturday. With the exception of the war canoe race, it has been decided to restrict competition to club participants.

THE regatta will start at 2 o'clock, and arrangements have been perfected to have the various crews at racing point precisely at the times fixed for the various races, so that there will be no delay.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

them by their enthusiastic supporters. No one who is a lover of the Canadian national game will stay away, and it will be a long time before those who do not understand it thoroughly will again have the chance of seeing it played at its best.

MUST PLAY AT OTTAWA FIRST. OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—(Special)—The Capitals have notified the Vancouver Lacrosse Association that they must play their first game of the season here, otherwise the Capitals do not care to meet them.

HERE AND THERE.

GENERAL GOSSIP OF CURRENT EVENTS. A general meeting of the Wanderers Association football club is to be held this evening at the B. T. Dye Works, the business being in connection with reorganization for the season.

BRICK PAVEMENT FOR STREETS.

TO THE EDITOR:—Some time ago I sent a short communication to the COLONIST in favor of brick pavement for the streets of Victoria, in which I pointed out some of its advantages, and stating that if made of good material and properly laid, it is almost everything that a pavement should be.

THE testimony given in favor of brick as a paving material by Judge E. H. Thayer of Clinton, Iowa, president of the Iowa Road Association, in a letter to the Bureau, dated 22nd March, 1894, is: "Vitrified brick for street paving is in general use in the West. For heavy traffic there can be no superior, and it answers the purpose fully as well as granite."

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR:—The action of our Board of Aldermen in awarding a contract for sewer pipe to a Seattle firm is not in keeping with the sentiments expressed by the voters who put these men at the head of the city for the time being.

ALBERNI AGLOW.

Free Gold Developed in Abundance in the Alberni Claim—Glorious News From Elsewhere. General Stamped to the Hills—Offers for the Starlight Claim—The Rich Yellowstone.

ALBERNI AGLOW.

(Special)—A prospector just in from Mineral Creek brings a glowing account of recent discoveries there. Two new creeks have been found upon which large ledges of gold bearing rock exist.

WEDDING.

MOUTON-YAN VOLKMEYER.—At the residence of Mr. E. D. Mathews, 615 Jefferson street, Seattle, Washington, Sept. 3, Miss Adelaide Yan Volkmeier, daughter of Mr. E. W. Moulton, of the firm of Newman & Moulton, of Seattle, and formerly of Ontario.

CLOSING IN.

The Officers of the Law Hot on the Trail of J. C. Prevost.

His Boat Seized by a Revenue Cutter—Ashore on San Juan Island.

Superintendent Hussey stated last night that up to the present he had not intended to disclose what had been done to capture Prevost, but so much was now known from outside sources that there was nothing now to be gained by withholding certain information.

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DRINK THAN MESON... UBLIN... Very Old... SKY... One Star... Two Stars... Three Stars... LONDON... STATIONERY OFFICE... PRINTING... COLONIST... ART OPPORTUNITY... ACRES... SALE... THE VERY BEST IN... AND IS SITUATED FOUR... OWNERS, ON THE PRO... OF THE C.P.R.,... AND DELTA & EAST... GOOD MARKETS AND... ARE ALWAYS TO BE... FOUND. THE LAND IS... PREPARED FOR DAIRY FARM... IN GRASS, 375 ACRES... INCE, WHILE ALL OTHER... CULTIVATION IS A NEVER-CEASING... FROM A SPRING—THE... DISTRICT. THE... AND, THAT UNDER... DRAINED, AND THE... OVERFLOWED ANY... THERE IS A SIX-... AND THREE BARNS... WILL BE SOLD AT A LOW... THE MOST REASONABLE... CHANCE SELDOM OF... WITH THE NECESSARY... FIRE A PROPERTY WHICH... SOME PROFIT. THE... NECESSARILY RAPIDLY... AND ANY FURTHER PART... TO "DELTA" CARE OF... OFFICE.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1895.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED LIABILITY.

A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST. Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$ 3 00

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING. No advertisement inserted for less than 10 cents.

STRAIGHTFORWARD. In a speech which the Premier made at Calgary a few days ago he is reported by the Herald of this town to have said that—

His sole idea as the Head of the Government was to do his best for the interests of the country—whose extent and immense variety of resources he was in part seeing for the first time.

We have taken what we believe to be the true course with regard to this school question, and we are prepared to argue the merits with any one at any time and will stand or fall by the position we have taken.

THE LAW ENFORCED. The inhabitants of New York City have been lately exercised over the enforcement of the Sunday Closing Law.

THE HEAVENS IN SEPTEMBER. Venus will be at inferior conjunction with the sun on the 10th. After that time she will be a morning star.

THE COTTON TRADE. TO THE EDITOR:—Your article in Sunday's paper under the heading of "Unlooked for Competition," struck me as being at variance with other reports as supplied by correspondents representing English journals of trade and commerce.

was good or bad, to carry out the Sunday-closing law to the letter. This determination of the President of the Police Commissioners was not good news to quite a number on the police force.

Mr. Laurier has been making speeches in Gaspé, where reporters are scarce and journalism not very highly developed.

THE JURY TROUBLE. We observe that some of the American newspapers are disgusted with the way in which juries are chosen in the United States.

AN EXPERT OPINION. The fact has long been known among sanitary engineers that street washings are no improvement in character over ordinary sewage.

THAT MORAL VICTORY. The Grits are trying, as we were sure they would, to create the impression that although they were beaten in Westmoreland by several hundred votes they gained a moral victory in that county.

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forms with courteous words and plausible promises, yet he allows the abuse to continue without taking a single step to lessen them. It is said that the Turks have determined to extirpate the Armenians, and the late outrages were the commencement of the diabolical work.

At Grand River, in the County of Gaspé, Mr. Laurier found it necessary to be more explicit in his statements relative to the Manitoba school question than he had been in other parts of the country.

THE WALLER CASE. The United States has what promises to be a somewhat serious dispute with France. A French court martial in Madagascar tried, convicted, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment an American citizen, who was also an American consul.

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E. G. PRIOR & CO. LIMITED LIABILITY. Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Farm Implements, IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

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