

The Economist.

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THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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A VERITABLE CRISIS.

Formation of a New Turkish Ministry—The Powers Likely to Take Action.

Serious Trouble Feared in Every Part of the Empire—Bloodshed and Rapine.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—A new Turkish ministry has been formed as follows: Half Rifat Pasha, grand vizier; Said Pasha, president of the council of state; Tewfik Pasha, minister of foreign affairs; Paahan Pasha, minister of marine; Riza Pasha, minister of justice; Sabri Pasha, minister of finance; Adil Pasha, without portfolio.

Said Pasha has promised to give the powers a definitely within two days as to what steps the Porte intends to take to restore order and provide for the protection of Christians.

The ambassadors on Tuesday when they called separately, yet identically represented that if ad quiet measures were not shortly taken to bring about the restoration of order the powers would be compelled, acting in concert, to take their own steps in the matter. The Porte was reminded of the intervention of the powers in Syria at the time of the massacre in 1869. This is considered a direct warning to the Sultan that Europe will restore order unless the Turkish government does so promptly.

Revolutionary placards are being scattered in the streets and the Sultan has been threatened with a choice between abdication and assassination. The dissatisfaction against the Sultan has extended to the Turkish army and navy, and the palace officials, who are aware of this fact, are in a state of the greatest alarm. No body here would be astonished to hear at any moment of an outbreak in the palace itself, and only a prompt show of force on the part of the European fleets assembled here can avert it.

To such an extent is the system of police surveillance carried that two servants in the employ of English merchants have been arrested while returning from the post office with letters and newspapers. The English merchants promptly complained to the British charge d'affaires, who made a strong representation to the Porte on the subject.

There is hourly expectation of serious trouble in almost every part of the Turkish empire. The Turkish troops cannot be relied upon in such emergency, and the wretched condition of the Sultan has been anything like energetic action upon the part of the Turkish government, unless a holy war should be proclaimed, and that could only be done by inflaming the religious fanaticism of the Turks against the Christians, which the Porte would not do.

Private accounts are given of the condition of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey as deplorable in the extreme. A veritable reign of terror is said to exist, and bloodshed, robbery and rapine are of daily occurrence. The Armenians are reported to be living in a state of the greatest alarm. No body here would be astonished to hear at any moment of an outbreak in the palace itself, and only a prompt show of force on the part of the European fleets assembled here can avert it.

Independent reports do not confirm the official statement that the Armenians provoked the different disturbances which have taken place there. At Herazrum 320 bodies have been found, and the corpses of only six Turks. Reports are coming in from all directions of wholesale massacres, and the victims now include Greeks and Maronites. The report is gaining ground, even in diplomatic circles, that the Sultan has ordered the extermination of the Armenian race. The excitement is spreading to Syria, Mesopotamia and Mosul. From Syria the most alarming rumors are coming, supported by the fact that by mobilization only twenty battalions of Redifs out of sixty are available, and steps are being taken to dispatch them as promptly as possible to that portion of Asiatic Turkey. This lends color to the reports that the Armenians are receiving support from unexpected sources. It is stated that the Armenians have been successful in a fight with the Turks, and that some hundreds of Turkish irregular troops have been captured.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Daily News says that the foreign embassies do not make any secret of the fact that everywhere the lives of Christians are in danger. It is asserted that several military students at the Pancaid academy have been arrested as revolutionists.

A Berlin dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, says that news has been received of an important success by the Armenian rebels, they having in one place defeated the Turkish troops and captured hundreds of prisoners.

The Armenian committee in London have received a telegram confirming the stoppage of relief which was forwarded by them to be distributed in Armenia.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says: "It was to-day rumored that European action is imminent. A great Moslem demonstration was announced for last Friday but the Sultan, fearing the consequences, notified the Turkish newspapers of his intention to proclaim a constitution, whereupon the demonstration was countermanded. The Sultan then ordered the papers not to publish the announcements, and arrests began to be made."

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

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

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

CHANGING SIDES.
QUEBEC, Nov. 7.—The member for Drummond has crossed over to the opposition.

NOT DISCOURAGED.

Parkhurst Says New York Has Encouraged an Organized Band of Cut Throats.

Tammany's Secretary Is Dangerously Wounded in an Election Fight—He May Die.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Gov. Dr. Parkhurst in giving his views of the result of the election said in part: "While deploring the local results of the election, I am calm and collected, and grateful for the lessons taught by defeat. This defeat is distinctively due to three causes, the only one I care to mention being the failure of the executive question. Without discussing the merits of our excise laws, it suffices to say that Mr. Roosevelt and his colleagues would have deserved impeachment if they had not been every energy of their offices to its enforcement. And what do those who have gone over to Tammany, as the result of that enforcement, expect to gain by it? There will be no relaxation at 800 Mulberry street, even if the mayor will not pull the commissioners from their sworn duty, although it is presumed he will try to do so. The honest, law-abiding public expect them to go on as they have been doing and will stand by them to the death. If the question should be referred to local opinion, it is safe to say that the liquor element of this town would be punished into an indistinguishable mass of helplessness and unconsciousness. What, then, do those who have gone over to Tammany as a result of the commissioners' action expect to gain? They have encouraged the most thoroughly organized banding of political cutthroats the civilized world has ever known, and have the supreme satisfaction of having persuaded the public that they were playing the hypocrite last year when they were shouting against Tammany, and that a pot of beer counts more with them than the decalogue, or their own self respect. They have harmed the public good, and have done it in a way that makes it less, rather than more, likely that they will be in a situation to do better in the future. Nothing has occurred to discourage my hopes, and I am in no way in any way obscure the end to which I am laboring."

John B. McGoldrick, clerk of the supreme court and secretary of Tammany Hall, is lying in a dangerous condition at his home, the result of a stab wound, received in an election wrangle. Although the affair is said to have occurred at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of election day, no report was made of it, and the first indication of it was had when William Dowling, a bartender, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market police court, charged with having stabbed McGoldrick. The patrolman who had brought McGoldrick to the police station, who had been called to the scene, said that McGoldrick came up to him on the street and asked him to arrest Dowling, who, he said, had hit him on the head with a glass. "That is all there is to it," concluded the officer. Dr. Schenck, police surgeon, who examined McGoldrick, made the following statement: "This is to certify that John B. McGoldrick is suffering from a punctured wound, which has penetrated the right lung, the knife, which may have wounded the lung. His condition is very critical, and fatal complications may arise."

THE HYAMS TRIAL.
TORONTO, Nov. 7.—(Special)—The trial of the Hyams brothers for the murder of Wells drags slowly. When the third day finished only three witnesses had been examined. Undertaker Humphrey swore that he heard the remark made by either Harry Hyams or expressman Fox that he had heard the weight fall. The defense claim that Harry Hyams was not present at the warehouse when Wells was killed. Expressman Fox, the first witness this afternoon, described his visit to the warehouse on the morning of January 18. He met Harry Hyams, whose hands were streaked with blood. He asked the cause and Harry told him that a terrible accident had happened and Wells was dead. They had been doing something to the elevator and it broke loose and killed Wells.

RAILWAY TROUBLE THREATENED.
TORONTO, Nov. 7.—(Special)—The agreement between the Canadian Pacific railway and its engineers and firemen settling the schedule of wages between the company and its drivers will expire in December. The agreement was made with the International Union, which covers all the railroads in America. The drivers' delegates are now drawing up an agreement which will split their hands on the matter. They have not much hope of this being done, for a rumor current along the road has it that wages are to be reduced. To this they are not disposed to agree.

SHALEES CAPTURED.
ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.—A dispatch to the Novos Voinys from Vladivostok says that the Russian warship Yakut has captured seven hundred foreign sealers, all in this case, and having seals on board.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Canada's Consumption of Beer, Whiskey and Tobacco Decreasing—Augmented Export of Spirits.

Arrival of Lieut-Governor Dewdney—Light Fine on an American Smuggler.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Nov. 7.—According to the annual report of the Inland Revenue department the consumption of beer, spirits and tobacco per head of the population of Canada is falling off steadily. Spirits dropped from 742 to 666 gallons; beer 33 gallons to 21; tobacco 2.25 to 2.163 pounds per head. The exports of Canadian spirits are steadily increasing.

Capt. Panet, of the Royal Engineers, son of the Deputy Minister of Militia, is to marry Miss Taschereau, daughter of Judge Taschereau, next Monday.

Governor Dewdney arrived from British Columbia to day and is the guest of Sir C. E. Dupper.

Mr. Simard, M.P. for Charlevoix, whose death is announced, was elected a Liberal but lived to see his mistake and joined the Conservatives.

The seized Yankee schooner Nicholson has been let off lightly—on payment of a fine of \$500.

A St. John's deputation is here waiting for an answer to the request for a subsidy to the proposed steamship service.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Paris correspondent of the World cables: "I am able to send you the following authentic translation of copies of official cable dispatches now on file at Madrid:

"To Minister Ultramar, Madrid.—Referring to our cablegram of October 30, expressing dissatisfaction at the newspaper interview in which I expressed an opinion that the United States would recognize the Cuban belligerency, I reiterate the statement, and say further if this war is not brought to a speedy termination by granting home rule to Cuba, the United States will surely give aid to the insurgents and espouse their cause sooner or later. I urge that autonomy be granted to the island, believing this to be the only means of ending the struggle without losing many lives and wasting the immense wealth of the island. Martinez Campos."

"To Martinez Campos, Captain-General, Cuba.—The question of autonomy is being considered, but there is no fear that the Cuban will not accept it. Ultramar."

A local paper this morning says that an official communication from Martinez Campos was received at the Cuban head-quarters in this city. It is simply a copy of an official order sent to all generals of districts and brigades, and is apparently sent as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the Spanish commander. It is evidently meant as a polite intimation that it would be possible to open up relations on a regular basis for the future.

The opening up of such negotiations would indicate that an exchange of prisoners would follow, certain agreements to be effected, and prisoners on both sides to be treated as soldiers.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 7.—(Special)—At the Winnipeg assizes to-day, the grand jury returned "no bill" in the case for criminal libel of R. L. Richardson, editor of the Tribune, against Dr. J. Beaton. The alleged libel was contained in an editorial in which Richardson was charged with manufacturing news.

A boy aged 14, son of C. Midwinter, jeweler, Birtle, was instantly killed on the lawn of A. Roseburg, by a building falling on him. The returns of the Winnipeg clearing house for the past week are the heaviest since its establishment. The totals for the week were \$2,351,555 in balance, \$435,850 in Port Arthur dispatch says the steamer City of Owen Sound and schooner J. G. Worts are missing and supposed to have been lost on Lake Superior. Both were under command Governor Patterson is paying an official visit to the Brandon district.

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GOLDEN CARIBOO.

Some Facts About the Work Being Done on Many of the Old Creeks.

Bedrock on Willow River Reached—Accident on the Goldfields Flume.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
BARKERVILLE, Oct. 31.—Leaving Cunningham creek and taking a northerly direction, we travel through the Cunningham-Antler pass, where it is generally conceded that Antler creek had its course at one time, and if so, I believe that it is a very rich piece of ground; but for some reason it has never been prospected to bedrock. Arriving at Antler creek, we first pass over McBean's flat, where there were some very rich spots. One place, containing not more than half an acre of gravel, yielded ninety-five thousand dollars, and nowhere was the deposit of gravel more than ten feet deep, and the bedrock was twenty feet above the level of the creek. Adjoining it is the Yellow Lion, which was also a good paying claim. The whole of this ground is now taken up and is under bond to English capitalists. Their engineer is on the ground at the present time making his estimate.

From McBean's flat up creek to the head, six miles, there have been and are now some very rich deposits of gravel. Some of it is priced as high as \$1,000 to the yard. Some again were contained a color. I saw four men working this summer and they only took out two dollars and fifty cents in three months. Next day they went to a new place and they took out \$64 to the man for a couple of days. There are a couple of men now working about 100 feet up above the level of the creek, and they are averaging \$6 per day to the man. But this creek is like Cunningham, nearly all taken up in a couple of days. There are a couple of men working on one end to the other by prospectors, and a good deal of it is held as real estate.

There is an abundant supply of water in another creek for hydraulic. On the other hand there is too much water for deep digging as there is some water in the creek bed to hold the water and keep it from coming into the tunnels that have been tried time and again, and some of them at great expense. The Nelson claim cost \$60,000, and they never got the channel on a dry ground, and it is not faster than their large pumps could lift it.

At the Nelson claim the wagon road comes close to Barkerville. A distance of eight miles along this road there are several gulches that were famous for a couple of days. One of them, Stevens gulch, is now being worked by a company of men, Chinamen, who are making about four dollars per day to the man. From where the road crosses Antler creek to its junction with the creek bed, there is a good deal of water, and a good deal of it is held as real estate.

Coming along the road to Barkerville we cross Grouse creek, where some very rich spots are located, and some very poor ones. The Waverly on this creek has been working now for about eighteen years and it looks more like the Suez canal than anything I know of. It is over 100 feet deep in places at the bottom, and they say bed rock for the first time. No doubt more work would be done on this creek were it not for the scarcity of water. A tenderfoot from Abaroff was on this creek in July and one of the old miners dropped a big nugget of about 84 and let the tenderfoot pick it up, then he took it away from him. This was the mode he took of advertising his claim.

There is a man living on Grouse creek who used to keep a general store. Now nearly all he keeps is a set of books with \$2,000 worth of bad debts on them. Half a mile further on we cross Canadian creek, which is only about two miles in length; there are some very promising locations and leases on this creek. The bedrock at the lower end is only ninety feet from the surface. Conway and his partner have been working here for the past thirty years with varying luck. They have one drift in over 400 feet from the foot of their shaft, and in one place they cut through a large vein of quartz 63 feet in width carrying \$2.50 per ton in gold and ten ounces in silver. This creek empties into Pleasant Valley creek, which is about four miles long, and is supposed to be very rich. It was leased to an English company this summer. They are now taking steps to have it prospected, it also being deep ground.

Last Sunday was the first dry Sunday in Barkerville since the first saloon was opened here in the palmy days, and it would have been a great deal better had the law been enforced long ago, as the hoodlums made this their special day for drinking and fighting.

Mr. Laird, of Willow river, has struck bed rock in his tunnel, at a distance of 622 feet from the creek on the south side. He had a survey made last week and now he has two shafts working striking a bed rock shaft which will be about 125 feet deep.

Last week an accident happened at the Cariboo Gold Fields Company's big flume, which very nearly cost two of the workmen their lives. The foreman sent a couple of men to take off the lateral leading and stay laths before the stringers were spiked. Then he sent another gang on top to spot and spike the stringers, giving one of them, George Atkinson, strict orders not to let a horse-flesh gang who were raising ties with a hoisting machine, get on the flume. However, he disobeyed orders and after the gang had about twenty 24 foot ties on top of the stringers, which were 16 ft. high, came down with a crash, burying the two men who were on top underneath the timbers. Willing hands soon released them and carried them to the hospital, where Dr. Tunival was in attendance. Luckily no bones were broken and one of them was able to be taken to his home, while the other was twenty-four hours in a hospital, becoming unconscious, having sustained concussion of the brain. However, he is now doing nicely and will soon be out again.

A. Anderson, a Sacramento mining engineer, is here on business for some English capitalists. From here he goes to South Africa.

The weather has been beautiful for the past six weeks, almost continual sunshine all day long, while the nights have been splendid with the northern lights.

THEODORE DURRANT.

Little Probability of Sentence Being Pronounced to-day—General Dickinson's Exceptions.

The Defence Will Fight Out the Case—A Change of Venue to Be Asked for.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Theodore Durrant will be taken to court to-morrow ostensibly to be sentenced for the murder of Blanche Lamont. There is little prospect, however, that sentence will be pronounced. The attorneys for the defence will move for a new trial and this motion will entail a continuance. They will be entitled to two weeks in which to prepare their brief, and it is understood that they will avail themselves of the full period.

General Dickinson is busily engaged on the bill of exceptions which is to be the basis of his motion. He intends paying a visit to his father at Portland, and in doing so that the hearing be had at once, or that the date for argument be set for such a time as will enable him to make the trip in the meantime. Judge Murphy may decide to hear the argument at once, or he may decide to wait until after his vacation, as he intends to take a rest before trying the Williams case. There is a possibility, therefore, that the final end in the Lamont case, so far as the Superior court is concerned, will not be reached for some weeks, but it is believed that the judge will probably be disposed to get rid of the Lamont case for good and all as soon as possible. The motion is likely to be denied.

General Dickinson said: "I'll fight this thing to the end, you may believe me. Do you suppose we can get witnesses to testify for the defence now when they know that as soon as their identity is known something will be trumped up against them? Take that man Clark. He went voluntarily to Durrant and told his story. He believed he was right, but it was no concern of his that he was to testify for the defence than he was made out an embezzler and every thing else that was black, and it was even said that a warrant was out for his arrest. It was just a lie, there was not a word of truth in it, but it kept him from telling what he knew. Lenihan was another instance, and so he went. I tell you the public mind was so prejudiced against the young man, that those jurymen would not have been able to do justice to his case. He had not convicted him. Talk about a fair trial. There was never a more inhuman travesty on the term, and it will be the same in this case. But I told you we were good to fight and we will show we mean it. We are going to go through with this case."

General Dickinson said that the defence is ready to proceed to trial in the Minnie Williams case at any time, and intimated that he had a much stronger defence than in the trial of the first case. He said he was not sure that a change of venue would be asked for, but from his recent expressions relative to the state of public opinion, it is practically certain that such a procedure will be adopted. That a change of venue will be granted if asked is very probable, as it would be next to impossible to secure another jury here, and the district attorney has announced that he will offer no opposition to such a motion. For these reasons there is very little likelihood that the Williams case will be tried in San Francisco.

WESTMINSTER ASSIZES.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 7.—(Special)—The fall assizes were opened yesterday, Chief Justice Davis and Justices McClellan and Bole being on the bench. The Chief Justice in addressing the grand jury reviewed the numerous cases on the docket at considerable length and gave into their hands the case of A. H. Lynn-Browne, charged with forging an accountable receipt for the delivery of money. A true bill was returned against him by the grand jury, and proceeded with. The prisoner obtained from Mr. Des Brisay, of the Mission City Agricultural Association, \$14 for printing, telling him he had to guarantee it to the firm that did the printing. Mr. Des Brisay forwarded a receipt for the bill for the same work from the printing house referred to. After a brief trial the jury returned a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor.

In the case of A. W. Presley, charged with attempted arson, the grand jury returned "no bill." True bills were returned against Lippy and Turner, burglary and housebreaking; against Ging for theft, and Jimmy Page for murder. The murder trial was proceeded with, and lasted all day. The accused ran amok on August 17, when crazy with liquor, and killed Annie Mellish at Ludner's. The jury were out until nine o'clock this evening, when they returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

DETROIT'S EXPLOSION.
DETROIT, Nov. 7.—The work of removing the bodies of the victims of Wednesday's explosion in the Journal building went steadily on all day and to-night. The list of missing decreases correspondingly with the number of dead bodies taken out. Over thirty dead bodies have been recovered and identified, but the number changes frequently as more are being discovered. The number of bodies brought to light in the ruins. The number of killed will approach forty. To-day's developments demonstrate conclusively that the negligent care of the boilers was the cause of the disaster. The low water caused a rupture between the boiler and the flue, followed by the dangerous injection of cold water. Engineer Thompson's carelessness is strongly condemned.

St. Peter (improvisely, having heard of the New Woman)—"Did you wish to enter matrimony? New Woman—Pray, don't detain me, my good man. I want to see the lady of the house."

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

THE OTHER SIDE.

Said Pasha Does Not Claim That the Turkish Administration Is Snowy White.

Charges of Rioting and Outrage Are Officially Preferred Against the Armenians.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard sends that paper an interesting interview with Said Pasha, in which he says that he could not claim that the Turkish administration was snow white, but it was certainly not as black as it was painted. The ministers, he said, were working hard to carry out the scheme of reforms and counted upon England's generosity not to increase the difficulties by encouraging the revolutionary Armenians who, instead of being grateful for the concessions that have been made, were in open revolt throughout Asia.

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

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Turkish legation announces the following telegram from the Sublime Porte of yesterday's date: "All the news concerning public, threatening letters and supposed dissatisfaction in the ranks of the army and navy is intentionally propagated by well known newspaper correspondent affiliated with the Armenian committee to alarm public opinion. As for the often repeated assertion of the intended extermination of Armenians it is too absurd to be contradicted. The efforts of the Imperial government tend, on the contrary, to quell the revolt of the Armenians and to resist their criminal and bloody agitation. The American agitation at Barkerville is the point of subsidizing when the Armenians again began their attacks upon the Musulmans by throwing bombs at them, and by firing at the Mezzins at the very time when they were calling the faithful to prayers. During the forty five Musulmans and ninety Armenian rioters attacked the patrols at Sivrik, killing a few Musulmans and setting fire to the bazaar."

Two hundred Armenian revolutionists having at their head the chief of the party of Fergana, attacked the village of Tolouk-Hison, and killed twelve Musulmans. Some of the agitators were arrested including part of the Armenian brigade, who captured Haski, Hasana, Ogian, Huzuni. All the news published as to the occurrence of trouble at Adana, Tarsus and Fergana, is absolutely without foundation."

NEWFOUNDLAND AROUSED.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Nov. 7.—(Special)—The residents of Burin and neighborhood, and in fact the whole colony apart from this city, are being aroused to intense indignation by the different procedure adopted with smuggling offenders in the city and outside.

Nine men arrested at Burin have been sentenced to imprisonment without a chance of having counsel, but here lawyers, adjournments, appeals and every formality are permitted and now it is probable that defective indictments, whether deliberately drawn or otherwise, will enable all of these to escape jail. Meetings of protest are being arranged and the government will likely have to assent to the release of the Burin smugglers, unless the others are convicted.

ALMOST A HOPELESS CASE.

A Terrible Cough. No Rest Night nor Day. Given up by Doctors.

A LIFE SAVED.

BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY SPECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors were called, but they pronounced my case hopeless, and said they could do no more for me. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I began to take, and very soon I was greatly relieved. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured. There has never been much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life.—W. H. Ward, Quincy Ave., Lowell, Mass."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral HIGHEST AWARDS AT WORLD'S FAIR. Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1895.

CANADA'S LOYALTY.

Mr. Hall Caine, like many other Englishmen who visit Canada, was surprised to find Canadians wherever he went fervently loyal.

"The thing that has struck me most since I came to this continent is the loyalty of Canada. Your loyalty may not be deeper, but it is more vocal than ours in England.

"But though you are independent of the Old Country, you have your ties and obligations to her. You are in the position of the son of a father who has many sons.

Hall Caine was not long in discovering the secret of the loyalty of the Canadian people. Their fathers brought with them a good stock of loyalty to begin with.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The New York reformers have found that virtue is not its own reward. They have been doing their best for the last two years to make New York a sober and in other respects a moral city.

It is said that the laws against Sunday liquor selling were enacted by a legislature the majority of whose members were elected by rural constituencies, who have no notion as to what are the requirements of cities.

the liquor traffic to their own liking and the inhabitants of cities can have the law made to suit their circumstances and habits.

A DARK PLACE OF THE EARTH.

The Ashantes besides being troublesome neighbors are horribly superstitious. The practice of offering human sacrifices is common among them.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

It is generally believed that men and women in countries claiming to be civilized are no longer persecuted for conscience sake.

The account to which we allude is published on the authority of no less a personage than Count Tolstoy. It is well known that the great Russian author's opinions on religious subjects are peculiar but no one calls in question his integrity or his distinguishedness.

Yet, notwithstanding their kindness, their gentleness, their industry and their harmless lives, they have been driven by the Russian authorities from post to pillar.

Q. Why do you not wish to serve the Emperor? A. I should like to obey his will, but he trains us to kill men, and my conscience refuses that.

those who had refused to remain in the service and those who had refused to go into the service. In order to make it impossible for the Dakhobors to perform military duty they burned the arms that were in their possession.

THE WORLD-MENDERS.

There are many world-menders in these days. According to these gentlemen the world is out of joint, the whole fabric of society, badly put together from the first, is in danger of falling to pieces.

Well, who are these world-menders and what proof have they given that they can do in a few years what the wise men and the good men of the world have for thousands of years been trying in vain to effect?

It is also to be observed that comparatively few of the world-menders have been able to convince their fellow men that they possess great reforming powers.

It must be remembered that the world menders are a very ancient order. They have, in fact, always been with us. There has never been an age of the world within the historic period in which there have not been men who considered themselves wiser and better than their contemporaries.

"Turn the rascals out!"—the familiar party cry—may be applied to microbes as well as men. The germs of disease that lurk in the blood are "turned out" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla as effectually as the old postmasters are displaced by a new administration.

THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

The obligation of the British colonies to bear a share of the burden of the defence of the Empire has been discussed with considerable warmth of late both in the mother country and the colonies.

So far as the efforts of the League are directed to the stirring up of a more active sense in the colonies of the Imperial interest represented and protected by the Imperial Navy, and to the diffusion of sound views as to the nature and condition of naval supremacy and its relation to Imperial defence, they are, in our judgment, entitled to every active sympathy and support of every patriotic Englishman.

This is reasonable and we do not think that fault will be found with the position taken by the Times by colonists in any part of the Empire.

Advertisement for Norway Pine Syrup, Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest and all Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases.

Advertisement for Victoria College, Beacon Hill Park, (Late Corrig College) Winter Term Begins Monday, Nov. 11.

When Your Cake Is All Dough. Advertisement for COTTOLENE, a shortening product.

Never Mind the Weather. Advertisement for Raisins, Off Stalk Valencia, California Clusters, Layer Valencia, California Loose Muscatis.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE. Advertisement for Worcestershire Sauce, featuring the signature of Lea & Perrins.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO., Ltd. ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS. Manufacturers of Marine and Land Engines, Boilers, etc.

WELL DRESSED LADIES. Advertisement for Corticelli Skirt Protector, featuring a product image.

WELL DRESSED LADIES. Advertisement for Corticelli Skirt Protector, featuring a product image and text: "Women are usually anxious to make their money go as far as they can, hence the great popularity of the CORTICELLI-SKIRT PROTECTOR."

“READY! AYE, READY!”

Lord Mayor's Day in London—Important Speech by the Earl of Salisbury.

The Powers United to Maintain the Peace of Europe and the World.

Turkey Not Inclined to Accord Armenian Reforms—A Significant Reference.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Lord Mayor's procession, otherwise the Lord Mayor's show, took place to-day and attracted the usual crowd of sight-seers. The weather was fine and the turnout was the best in many years past.

Conspicuous among the guests were the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Salisbury, Lord James of Hertford, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade and the President of the Board of Agriculture.

When, after the cloth had been drawn, the Marquis of Salisbury rose to speak, the utmost stillness prevailed throughout the hall, as his remarks upon the occasion were most anxiously awaited in view of the critical state of politics in Europe and in the Far East.

Contrary to general expectations, the utterances of Lord Salisbury were of a decided pacific tone. He began his speech by saying that when he last spoke in London it was just after the general elections at which the electors had expressed their opinion on the subject of home rule, and he spoke tonight after a still more decisive expression of opinion concerning that measure.

“If,” he continued, “the Sultan has not himself determined to give them justice, no constitution which can be devised will give them this. I must confess that the news from Constantinople indicates that the Sultan is not inclined to carry out these reforms. More than this I cannot say at present, but in case the Sultan refuses we may point out to him the fact that the Powers fifty years ago determined, as a safeguard of the peace of Europe, that the integrity of the Ottoman empire should be preserved, and as far as I know the Powers are of the same opinion still. All throughout these negotiations, I have been impressed with the profound desire of the Powers, and even of those generally regarded as among the most restless Powers, to act together with a common aim, looking towards the peace of Europe and the world, and I am hopeful that this unanimity of action may in time lessen the heavy burdens of an armed peace which now presses upon our industries.”

The only passage in the Premier's dispassionate remarks which can be construed into aggressiveness was his allusion to the far East, evidently referring to the recent reports in regard to Russia. In this connection the Premier said: “We can equal any proposal that may be made in regard to war or commerce in that direction and we may look with equanimity upon any person who thinks he can exclude us from that fertile region.”

John S. Johnson, the champion cyclist, yesterday did a mile unopposed at Louisville, Ky., in 1.50 1-5, from a standing start.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—(Special)—In response to numerous invitations a party of Dominion ministers will visit Ontario during December and deliver a series of addresses.

Kier-Hardie, ex-M.P. of England, spent last night in town and left this morning for Montreal.

The grand jury at the criminal assizes found a “no bill” in the case of Stephen Wright and A. Clarke, charged with the murder of Catherine Goeling a few months ago.

Lieut. G. H. McLean, of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, who passed an examination for a commission in the British army, is the first officer of the Canadian militia to secure a commission in the British service under the new rules.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Farmers' Co-Operative Society Assured—Elopement—Vancouver Sued for an Officer's Salary.

Westminster Assizes—Governor General's Medal—A New Mining Company Established.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 9.—The Farmers' Co-operative Society is almost an assured fact. From indications over 1,000 farmers will take part in the movement.

The Governor-General's medal, for the pupil passing the best entrance examination, was won by Stanley McKay of the West End school.

Ex Police Sergeant Haywood, one of the victims of the so-called police investigation in suing the city for \$540 arrears of salary. The Argonaut Gold Mining Company, of Kootenay, just incorporated by Messrs. A. G. Ferguson, S. O. Richards and J. G. Woods, have acquired possession of the Eleanor and Londonderry claims, and are proceeding to develop them.

A Mrs. Gorman eloped with a rancher on the Comox, which has just sailed for the North. Mrs. Gorman's husband got to the wharf in time to see his spouse born away by the gentleman who had alienated his wife's affections.

WESTMINSTER, Nov. 9.—Cowanich Jimmy, who murderously assaulted another Indian, was sentenced to-day to seven years' imprisonment.

Sam Leppy, for housebreaking, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, and C. Turner for same offence to five years.

The grand jury recorded its disapproval of the reported charges in the registrar's departments. They regretted that the proposed survey of the Fraser river had not been carried into effect, and that so many Indian cases, due to writes supplying the Indians with liquor, were on the docket.

THREE FORKS. (From the Kaelo Claim.) Three men are working on the Sapphire and the ore on the dump, probably five tons, will be shipped at once. A tunnel will be driven on the McQuigan lake side to tap the showing on the south slope.

T. M. Gibson and Lane Keith, who have obtained a lease on the Slocan Boy, have three men besides themselves at work putting in trails and erecting cabins in preparation for the winter's work. The lease calls for a further hundred feet of work in the shaft, which is already down 115 feet, and it is possible that a small hoist will shortly be placed in position.

NEW DENVER. (From the Ledger.) The deals in progress for the purchase of the Noble Five and Arlington groups are awaiting the arrival of an expert from the East, who will probably be in this week.

There are 200 tons of ore sacked at the Payne awaiting the railwarder. This mine will probably ship 500 tons this winter.

T. M. Gibson, who is working the Slocan Boy under lease has built his cabins near the shaft. He is trying to arrange with the Washington to work through their upper tunnel. By the terms of his lease he has sunk 100 more feet on the shaft of the Slocan Boy.

DIABOLICAL PRACTICES.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Nov. 9.—(Special)—The police have been engaged during the week in perfecting a case against a large number of vessel owners along the coast, whose craft have been suspiciously lost during recent years.

Catarrah in the Head. Is due to impure blood and cannot be cured with local applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured hundreds of cases of catarrh because it purifies the blood and in this way removes the cause of the disease. It also builds up the system and prevents attacks of pneumonia, diphtheria and typhoid fever.

CABLE LETTER.

Barney Barnato “King of the Kafirs” Dined by the Lord Mayor.

Concerning Royal Personages—The War Cloud Which Hangs Over Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Court will move from Balmoral to Windsor Castle on November 15, when Prince Karl of Denmark, whose betrothal to Princess Maud, the youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, has recently announced, will visit the Queen. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Maud and other members of the family will be present. The Queen will then give her formal assent to the marriage of Prince Karl and the Princess Maud.

The betrothal of another physician-ordinary to Her Majesty being attached to the court while it is at Windsor is now being urged. The duties of Dr. Reid, the physician-in-ordinary at present in attendance on the Queen, are irksome. He is unable to move to any other residence during the day or night, and it is therefore desired that Dr. E. H. Allen, of Windsor, be appointed his assistant.

The diplomats of Europe as a rule are all coasting upon the sea of uncertainty and through the fog of unprejudiced political outlook. The news of the approaching outbreak has been murky and threatened to a degree not experienced for such a length of time in years past. Then again the atmospheric conditions which prevail here—continuous fog and rain—have added a feeling of depression and gloom to the political outlook.

THEODORE DURRANT. We Has Written a Detailed Sketch of His Life and Ambitions. His Sentence for the Lamont Murder Postponed for Two Weeks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Theodore Durrant has written a sketch of his life and ambitions, and has told how he feels to be on trial for murder. He takes the churches to task for what he thinks is their lack of Christianity, and says that his coolness during the trial was due to the love and comfort given him by his mother. He stoutly proclaims his innocence, and says: “This world is only a temporary trial, to prepare us for another and better world. This existence consists of only a few troubles and painful years at best, but there we will enjoy eternal happiness in the company of angels of God. We have the assurance of the holy scriptures that riches and prosperity here are impediments to happiness hereafter.”

It is now admitted even in official circles that the news which has been made public in the different provinces in which they are operating and that they have received such quantities of arms, ammunition and dynamite that affairs may be said to be resolving a crisis.

It is considered that the appointment of Kiamil Pasha as Vail at Aleppo was only a means of sending him into exile as a scapegoat for the sins and lack of credit of others. It is remarked as significant that just at this time he should have been reported as taken suddenly with high fever and bronchitis, while it is reported that a number of high personages have been exiled to Anatolia, which is thought may mean that they have, as has been the case with others, found their way to the bottom of the Bosphorus.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A despatch to the Times from Rome, referring to the gravity of Turkish affairs, says that Italy is in perfect accord with England, and that the Italian fleet is ready to co-operate with the English fleet whenever the interests of Europe and peace may need it.

The Daily News' Constantinople correspondent, whose sympathies lean toward the Armenian side, admits that the Moslem attacks have aroused such a spirit of opposition and despair among the Armenians that, instead of allowing themselves to be killed quietly, as at Trebizond and Akhisar, they commenced the attacks at Zeltour, Erzurum, Van and other places. He says that the Armenians are now in a state of panic, and that they are fleeing to the mountains.

The Liverpool fall turf meeting came to a close yesterday, the great handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards being taken by Mr. Dobbie's The Duke for a further confirmation, and Rock Dove and Red Wing II running a dead heat for third.

The Pacific cable scheme made a decided advance to-day at a meeting of representatives of the British colonies and a date will be fixed for a further conference at the Colonial office and great satisfaction was expressed that it was assuming definite shape.

The St. James' Gazette, referring to the address which U. S. Ambassador Bayard made at Edinburgh before the Philoprosop Society on “Individual Liberty, the Germ of National Progress and Peace,” in which he denounced socialism and protection, asks if Mr. Bayard is planning for his recall, adding: “His severe condemnation of the protection policy now proscribed in the United States, if an indifference, is clearly a deliberate one.”

Although Sir Edgar Vincent, governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople, has succeeded in bettering the financial position of Turkey by suspending for a while the payment of gold for bank notes, it is believed that without any momentary relief, and, together with the change of min-

THE HYAMS CASE.

Some Testimony of a Very Daring Character to the Prisoners.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—Startling new evidence was produced at the trial of the Hyams brothers to-day, when five people swore to seeing a wound on Wells' forehead that had never been seen before, and that an undertaker, his assistants, the coroner and others testified did not exist. This wound is said to have been just over the left eye, and the Crown will attempt to show that it could not have been done by the elevator, but was inflicted in the cellar by some instrument. This fills in what was rather a weak point in the last trial. Mrs. Caroline Wells testified that she saw the body of Wells in the coffin after the undertaker had prepared it. There was a wound over the left eye, which had been filled with plaster of Paris, and she had covered this over with powder. The wound was an inch or an inch and a half in length and was ragged at the edges. Several witnesses gave testimony to the same effect, and severe cross-examination could not shake their story.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Appointment to the Customs at Kaelo—Winter Ocean Mail Service.

Dominion Revenue and Expenditure—The Premier on Pacific Cable Construction.

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—John McIntosh, of Kaelo, has been appointed permanently as sub-collector at that point; he has been acting in that capacity for some time.

The Allan and Dominion lines are strongly opposed to the contemplated subsidy to the Beaver line for a winter line of steamers between St. John and Liverpool. The general impression here is that the government will grant the subsidy, but on representations to-day from the Allan and Mr. Torrance the decision was postponed until Tuesday to enable the old companies to submit a tender for the St. John service.

The revenue during the last four months increased \$450,000 and the expenditure decreased \$437,000, a net increase of \$13,000,000.

The Premier says the announcement that South and West Australia and Tasmania will not co-operate in the construction of a Pacific cable is not a matter of surprise, but the interests of those colonies being bound up with a rival system. At the Colonial Conference the Hon. James Baker, Minister of Education, and the board of trustees will be present to receive the distinguished visitors. The winners of the medals are fortunate to receive them from the hands of the Countess of Aberdeen, and on this account will doubtless appreciate them all the more.

The Times, a new Conservative weekly, makes its debut to-morrow.

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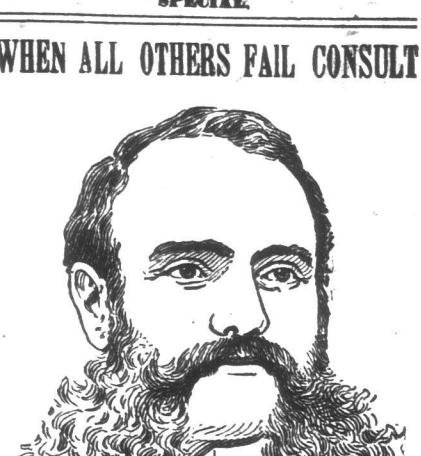
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WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT



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 quackery 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 idocy, insanity and the grave, if gloom and melancholy, morbid fear and unnatural lust pervade 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.



Just spend his Four Quarters for a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters

as all sensible people do; because it cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Bad Blood, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Blood from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Gums.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

“By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.”

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. cold-w.

FALL ASSIZES.

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
a123-3c-w-td

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE.

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

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE.

“I gave my testimony on the stand willingly. I gave the whole truth, whether it was for or against me. On the stand I substantiated many points the prosecution endeavored to prove, which were used against me in the argument, which was twisted and turned into all shapes, and which helped to condemn me on circumstantial evidence.”

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



THE CITY.

The sixteenth annual report of the British Columbia Board of Trade is now available for general distribution; members of the board and the public can obtain copies free on application to the secretary, Mr. F. Elworthy.

A. G. FERGUSON, S. O. Richards and J. G. Woods have secured the incorporation of the Argonaut Gold Mining Co. of Kootenay, B.C., who will at once acquire possession of the Eleanor and Londerdery claims, and proceed to develop them. The company is capitalized at \$500,000, and has its headquarters in the Terminal City.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the Hon. Minister of Mines from Mr. W. A. Carlyle, M.E., lecturer on mineralogy at McGill University, Montreal, accepting the office of Provincial mineralogist of British Columbia. It is not yet known when Prof. Carlyle will arrive to enter upon his new and important duties.

The regular meeting of the Victoria Teachers' Association, which should be held to-day, has been postponed for the purpose of enabling the lady teachers to attend the annual convention of the Council of Women and participate in the interesting discussion on educational and social subjects set down in the agenda for consideration this afternoon.

Mr. J. H. MELDRUM was the victim of a serious runaway accident yesterday, while driving on the West Saanich road, and will be some little time before Dr. Frank W. Hall, who is in attendance, will have him sound again. The horse was a young and spirited animal and, Mr. Meldrum having been thrown from the buggy, ran all the way into town.

The equipment of the recently completed suburban fire hall at Oaklands will be taken in hand to-day by Chief Deasy, and on Tuesday evening next the organization of the Oaklands volunteer fire department will be proceeded with. An adequate water supply has been obtained by the installation of five extra hydrants on the Cook street main.

The chief and first-class petty officers of H. M. S. Royal Arthur gave a smoking concert to the petty officers of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, at the Coach and Horses hotel, on Wednesday evening. Supper was served to about sixty, the spread being followed with a fine programme of songs and recitations. A return concert will be given by the petty officers of the Philadelphia to-night.

The provincial library has recently received a valuable and historic souvenir in the form of an 1822 print, portrait of Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart. K. C. M. G., for whom Burrard Inlet was named by Captain George Vancouver. The print is from an original painting by Sir W. Beechey, R.A., in the possession of Earl Vincent and was presented to the library by Captain Hamilton.

VICTORIA West lodge No. 29, I.O.G.T., has elected the following officers, whom L. D. Brooker R. Semple duly installed on Wednesday evening: O.T., W. Furman; V.T., (Sister) J. Semple; secretary, A. Semple; treasurer, E. Patton; chaplain, (Sister) R. Semple; marshal, J. Hatcher; D. M., (Sister) J. Cherry; guard, C. Walter; secretary, J. Blackburn; P.C.T., D. McDonald. Next Wednesday the newly installed officers will entertain the lodge.

At the Bishop's palace, Yates street, yesterday morning a Vancouver couple went to make man and wife by Rev. Father Nicolay. The bride was Mrs. Lydia Robertson, daughter of Mr. William Whitley, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, and the groom Mr. John Kent, of Vancouver, formerly of St. Johns. The couple left on the morning steamer for the Sound and after a two weeks' honeymoon will take up their residence in the Terminal City.

JAMES CHARLES PREVOST, the late registrars of the Supreme court, has changed his mind in reference to the mode of trial, and will this morning at 10 apply to have the charges against him disposed of summarily and without a jury, under the Speedy Trials act. On a former appearance for the 10th inst., now he promises to enter a plea of guilty and throw himself upon the mercy of the court.

RUMORS were hit yesterday morning of a strike among the employes of contractor Walkley, King & Casey at the Elk lake works. The "strikers" were on investigation found to be five men who had complained of the character of the meals served at the contractor's boarding house, and who—according to their own story—had been told that if they were dissatisfied with the board they could call at the office and get their pay. There was no general complaint among the 130 odd men at the works—and no strike.

THE funeral of the late pioneer James Johnston took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence on Simcoe street, where Rev. W. Leslie Clay conducted services; at the cemetery the impressive ritual of the I.O.O.F. being read by the Noble Grand and Chaplain of Victoria lodge, No. 1, in the presence of the members of the order and a large number of sympathizing friends. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: B. S. Kendall, I. C. Lesak, D. McKay, R. Scherzer, E. McLaughlin and E. Hoon. The funeral of Mrs. William Steinberger, jr., also took place yesterday, Rev. J. F. Betts officiating at the desolated home in Lake district and at Ross Bay cemetery, where the interment was made. The pallbearers were Messrs. H. Roper, Frank Bishop, Harry Heal and W. Smith.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General, with the Countess of Aberdeen and family party, honored with their presence the second production of "The Tyrolean Queen," given in A.O.U.V. hall last evening under the direction of Mrs. Bridges and Mrs. Wilkes, who on the conclusion of the performance were highly congratulated by the distinguished visitors. The pretty little operetta was very carefully presented, all members of the company entering with spirit into their respective parts and the result being an agreeable surprise even to those who had been prepared for something far above the common run. The Governor-General and his party were welcomed

on arrival by Mr. C. A. Lombard, and, before entering, Her Ladyship and Lady Marjorie were presented with fragrant bouquets by little Master Percy Griselle. In consequence of last evening's success and of special requests a third performance of the operetta is announced for tomorrow (Saturday) evening.

THE Good Templars of Cedar Hill gave another of their monthly concerts on Saturday last, at which quite a large crowd was present from the city. The following was the programme given: Quartette, Messrs. Cogwell and King and Messrs. Cogwell and King; song, Mr. Moody; reading, Mr. Cogwell; song, Mr. Ingham; instrumental duet, Messrs. Furman brothers; song, Miss Irvine; song, Mr. Taylor; violin solo, Mr. Ormiston; recitation, Mrs. Cogwell; song, Mr. Ford; song, Mr. Ingham; recitation, Miss White; song, Mr. Terry; and song, Miss King.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Just before dark last evening the little 31-ton schooner Henrietta, in command of Capt. Anderson, and with a crew of six, sailed for La Paz, Mexico. What the schooner's mission is, no one seems to know, other than those directly concerned in the expedition. Inquiries were yesterday made of those who are supposed to be the schooner's owners, but they failed to elicit any information as to the present movements of the vessel. A contract for the conveyance of a number of Chinamen to Mexico was offered one well known captain a few days ago, but it was not accepted for fear of possible difficulties. Whether or not the owners of the Henrietta have accepted the same contract is a matter of speculation.

Sometime between the 15th and 20th of the present month the little American steamer Island Belle will be placed on a run connecting Sidney and New Whatcom. The B. B. Steamboat and Transportation Co., of the West Wharves, will operate the steamer, and propose making a connection with all San Juan Island ports three times a week. The Victoria & Sidney railway will connect this city with the proposed line, while Seattle and other Sound cities will be made places of call, the intention being to make connections with Eastern bound trains from each of the last named points. The Island Belle is a vessel 101 feet long, 20 feet beam and 7 feet deep.

Tug Lorne returned to port yesterday after towing the bark Prince Louis to sea from Vancouver. As soon as the vessels parted the bark put on all sail and sped away on her voyage to London. Until her destination is reached there will not be a breath of air wasted which can be taken advantage of. Her rival in the long ocean race, the Prince Frederick, leaves the Terminal City probably to-morrow, as the Lorne expects to tow her to sea as soon as she returns with the Prince Victor. The latter is now in the Royal Roads, but will reach Vancouver early this morning. The steam schooner Mischief is loading general settlement supplies for the West Coast at Spratt's wharf.

TUESDAY MORNING'S TRAGEDY.

Undertaker Hansen, it is quite possible that the funeral of the colored woman, Madeline Crow, who was strangled to death on Tuesday morning, may be postponed. In view of the importance of the case has assumed, Dr. John Lang, the post mortem surgeon, yesterday received instructions from the Attorney-General to make further examination of the body, the provincial authorities in Seattle as to the city being determined to leave no stone unturned by which a solution of the mystery of Tuesday morning may be reached. As yet not even a clue has presented itself to reward the persistent inquiries of the police, and if, as they firmly believe, the case has been committed, the assassin took all due precaution to close behind him every avenue of detection. Not the least remarkable feature of the remarkable case is found in the fact that the tragedy was enacted so recently that not a single day has elapsed since the occupant of the adjoining room, in which it is separated by only the thinnest of partitions. Rphrig, it must be remembered, says that he was not drunk—and hence it would be natural to suppose that had a struggle of any kind taken place, he would have heard it.

A theory which finds very general acceptance is that some time after 12 o'clock M. the Crow received a visitor who, possibly in response to solicitation, accompanied her to her room. He there demanded money and being refused attempted violence. Knowing Rohrig to be in the adjoining room the woman would reasonably be expected to call to him for assistance, and it is not unlikely that it was to prevent such an outcry that the visitor fastened his hands and afterwards the fatal tie upon the neck of his victim, choking her to death. There came the hurried search of the room for anything of value—and light. Though the house in which the tragedy was enacted is in the heart of Chinatown, residents of the quarter are not suspected. A Chinaman even if homeloidly inclined would scarcely adopt such a method of murder as strangulation.

So far as Rohrig is concerned the police do not believe there is much to find out. His story of where and how he spent Monday night has been verified, and a search of his private belongings gives—as expected—no information. The few contradictions in his evidence are generally regarded as immaterial, and it is conceded that he has acted fairly all the while in the matter. The pair of men's cuffs found in the death chamber are proved not to belong to him, but they do not after all give the hoped for clue, for they had been left in the house upwards of a week ago. In tracing an analogy between the death of Madeline Crow and Cape Mudge Sully, reference is not intended to the medical features of the respective cases. These are very dissimilar in total, although partial strangulation may have been a factor in the first tragedy. The chief similarity appears to be in the fact that both are shrouded in mystery; that motive in either is not easily discernible; and that no clearing up of attendant circumstances seems likely to be secured in the very immediate future.

Jack—Half a dozen of my girl cousins are growing up, and I am considering the question as to when I should stop kissing them. What do you think? "There's only one rule my dear fellow. When they are old enough for you to enjoy it, then it's time to stop."

JUBILEE HOSPITAL BALL.

Over Five Hundred People Attend the Brilliant Event at Assembly Rooms.

Governor General and the Countess of Aberdeen Present—A Delightful Time.

The Jubilee hospital ball last night made one of the prettiest scenes that has ever taken place in the Assembly rooms. The attendance comprised over five hundred people, and the scores of naval and military uniforms added very effectively to the brightness of the spectacle. In honor of the American officers from the U.S.S. Philadelphia, the stars and stripes were hung side by side over the main entrance with the union jack. Inside the ball-room the walls were fairly hidden with flags while colored streamers were strung effectively across the ceiling. At the right of the entrance the B.C.E.G.A. orchestra were stationed, and under Mr. Finn's leadership played delightful dance music during the evening. At the other corners of the large room were prettily arranged reading places, on each of which sat and watched the dancers without being in the way. Along the walls also there were plenty of seats, but these were many of them vacant during the evening as the majority of people could not resist the captivating music, and besides the floor was in perfect order. The ball was in the upper end of the hall there was a large and well lighted in front of the upper room entrance and covered with the royal ensign. As the vice-regal party were attending the children's operetta it was somewhat after 9 o'clock before the strains of the National Anthem announced the arrival of the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen, accompanied by Mr. Erskine and Mr. Wilberforce, A.D.C.; Lieut.-Col. Prior, A.D.C., met them at the door with President Joshua Davies of the Jubilee hospital board, Mrs. A. J. Smith, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and other ladies and gentlemen.

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THE AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS made hosts of friends and seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves as they entered heartily into the dancing and social part of the evening. The floor was hardly large enough to accommodate all the dancers, there were so many, and everyone seemed to have a delightful time. The ladies' dresses were all of them exceedingly pretty and many of them were really handsome and rich. Visitors could not fail to notice that Victoria's fame for lovely women was no idle boast, for it would be hard to eclipse the gathering of last night. The American naval officers made hosts of friends and seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves as they entered heartily into the dancing and social part of the evening. The floor was hardly large enough to accommodate all the dancers, there were so many, and everyone seemed to have a delightful time. The ladies' dresses were all of them exceedingly pretty and many of them were really handsome and rich. Visitors could not fail to notice that Victoria's fame for lovely women was no idle boast, for it would be hard to eclipse the gathering of last night.

DEATH OF WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

William Williams, one of the early pioneers of Victoria, died yesterday afternoon at 3:30 of the result of a long illness. Mr. Williams, in the 58th year of his age, was a native of Pennsylvania, Cornwall, Eng., and had resided in Victoria since August, 1859, having arrived with his family from New York in that year. Previous to this he was some years in Virginia, and had distinguished himself in the military service of the State, some of his military honors being destroyed during the American civil war. Up to within a few years of his death his life was a most active and industrious one. Many of the buildings erected in the province from 1859 to 1882 bear witness to the excellence of his handiwork, the beautiful convent St. Ann's at New Westminster being among them. The deceased was a man of exceptional energy, integrity and intelligence; possessing a retentive memory and being a studious reader, his mind was a history of the important events of the past century. Although he had reached far beyond the limits allotted to man he was in the full enjoyment of mental and bodily health up to September last, when he was attacked by the illness which ended fatally yesterday. He suffered most acutely during that period and until relieved of his pain by the messenger that comes for all.

The deceased during his long residence in Victoria was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was a good citizen and an honest man. Three sons, Ald. R. T. J. W. and Thos. Williams, survive him. The funeral will take place from 122 View street on Monday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7.—(Special)—A special cable to the Star says the British government will introduce a bill to permanently exclude all live stock except for slaughter at the abattoirs. This will finally close the market to live Canadian cattle. Shortly, convicted of the Beaulieu murder, is to be removed to Montreal for safe keeping. Sir William Hingston has, it is said, announced that he is resolved not to enter politics. A half million bushels of grain is detained in the Cornwall canal owing to the low water. It is stated that if it does not reach here in a few days it will be delayed all winter. Sir Donald A. Smith is ill and confined to his home.

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

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Hon. Col. Baker Lays the Last Stone in the Great Dome of the Main Block.

Only the Copper Roofing Remains to Complete the Exterior of the Edifice.

The last stone of the great dome that is to surmount the new parliament buildings of British Columbia was laid yesterday afternoon. At 3 o'clock the Union Jack was hoisted over the massive and imposing pile and half an hour later the last stone was laid by Colonel the Hon. James Baker, provincial secretary, in the presence of Hon. G. B. Martin, chief commissioner of lands and works; Hon. D. M. Eberts, attorney-general; Capt. John Irving, M.P.P.; Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, the architect of the building; Mr. E. C. Howell, superintendent of works; Mr. W. S. Gore, deputy commissioner of lands and works; Col. R. Wolfenden and the contractors Messrs. McGregor & Jeeves. Mr. Jeeves had been anxious to have the work completed on the day previous—his birthday—but just missed it by twenty-four hours.

Having declared the stone "well and truly laid," Col. Baker made few congratulatory and appropriate remarks on the auspicious event, and the party then adjourned to the contractors' office, where Messrs. McGregor & Jeeves had hospitably provided refreshments with which to celebrate the event. Col. Baker, in a happy little speech, complimented the architect, the superintendent of works, and the contractors for the excellent manner in which their work had been performed. Captain Irving added his congratulations to the contractors, Mr. Rattenbury and Mr. Howell, and Hon. D. M. Eberts, in an eloquent address, followed by a number of gentlemen. Hon. G. B. Martin likewise added his words of praise for the magnificent work accomplished.

Reference was also made to the great service rendered to the province by Chief Justice David White, premier of British Columbia, and under whose regime the parliament buildings had been inaugurated. Messrs. McGregor & Jeeves, Mr. Rattenbury and Mr. Howell responded. Mr. Rattenbury was felicitated upon the magnificent design of the buildings and the brilliant work which had been brought to a successful issue. The singing of the national anthem brought the proceedings to a fitting close.

The copper roofing—upwards of 50 feet in height and to be surmounted by a statue of Capt. George Vancouver—is all that remains to complete the exterior of the dome.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE OAR.

ENGLISHMEN AND THE CANADIAN WIN. AUSTIN, TEXAS, Nov. 7.—Bubear and Barry, the Englishmen, and Gaudaur, the Canadian, won the honors in to-day's great aquatic events, chief of which was the double scull race for the championship of the world and \$1,000. This was witnessed by a crowd of four thousand people, and resulted in a defeat for Rogers and Teemer, the Americans, by the brawny lads from over the Atlantic—Bubear and Barry. At the three-quarter flag the Americans had a boat length of a lead. The Englishmen began to crowd them. About ten lengths and three hundred yards from the line by himself. The Englishmen immediately took the lead, winning in 17, 40, and thus lowering the world's record for double sculls. The next most important event was a triangular three mile race for the championship of the world, which was won by the English crew, the Americans making starters were Hanlan, Teemer, Gaudaur, Peterson and Rogers. Gaudaur led from the very start, pulling a steady stroke of 38. Teemer quit when a mile and a half of the course had been rowed, leaving Gaudaur and Rogers to contend for the prize. This gives Gaudaur and Barry the lead over the great race against Bubear and Haines. Jake Gaudaur, of Canada, won the championship of the world and a purse of \$1,000. The starters were Bubear and Haines of England, Jake Gaudaur of Canada, and Rogers of the United States. The distance was a mile and a half and return, the time 20:59. The four-oared race for the championship of the world and a purse of \$1,500 was won by the English crew, the Americans making a poor second. Time—17:20. The winning of this race by the English crew gives them all the important laurels at the regatta.

THE TIE.

"SNOWBOMB BOY" STAYS HERE. "Snowbomb Boy," the fast Puget Sound seven-year old, that has just closed a most successful season on the British Columbia tracks, has passed from the hands of Mr. J. C. Johnston into the ownership of Mr. Frank Adams of this city, the amount of consideration being, it is understood, in the neighborhood of \$400. The boy is a pretty bay gelding of fine action and good disposition; he has a recorded mark in competition of 2:27, though he recently went six seconds better than this on being sent against time on the Vernon track.

TUG-OF-WAR.

VICTORIA WILL BE REPRESENTED. The Victoria fire department will be represented in the four-man tug-of-war competition at Seattle next Thursday for the Post-Intelligencer cup and the championship of the Pacific Northwest. Chief A. J. Allen, of the Seattle brigade, who paid Victoria a visit yesterday, said that the list of competing teams will be a large and thoroughly representative one. ENTRIES CLOSE TO-MORROW. Entries for the international tug-of-war at the Colonist hotel close to-morrow evening, when Mr. Harry Harris will commence active preparations for bringing off the important event. The tournament promises to fill well and prove very interesting.

BRITAIN AND TRINIDAD.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Daily News says: "A perusal of the report of the ministry of telegraphs, just received, shows that the British government has special reasons for attaching importance to Trinidad, the possession of which is regarded as the key to the telegraphic situation. If the work in British territory is not to be utilized for cable purposes in opposition to the existing systems, the government having given a guarantee against such competition.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, November 9.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The "Hankow" Completes Her First Voyage Under the Northern Pacific Flag.

Twelve Hundred Miles With a Broken Propeller—The "Mathilda's" Trying Experience.

An old fashioned British steamship modelled after many of those now running to Australia, and very similar in appearance to the Arawa, is the new Northern Pacific liner Hankow, which last evening tied up at the outer wharf for the first time. She made the run from Yokohama in fourteen days despite rough seas and stormy weather, and after calling at the quarantine station berthed at the outer wharf at exactly six o'clock. Although a freighter the steamer in appearance is the ideal of comfort as indicated by her compact housework, her several decks, additional gratings on her upper deck, and very similar in appearance to the Arawa, is the new Northern Pacific liner Hankow, which last evening tied up at the outer wharf for the first time. She made the run from Yokohama in fourteen days despite rough seas and stormy weather, and after calling at the quarantine station berthed at the outer wharf at exactly six o'clock. 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TY POINT.

ged His Mind and to Have a Speedy Trial.

by the Crown That es Not Permitt Election.

pected that when J. C. Supreme court registrar, tion yesterday he would al, plead guilty, and be ed. The Crown raised hich quite upset this was only a few people Justice Crease took his Hon. A. N. Richards, for the crown, and Mr. for the defence. The lead. Mr. Combe, the apy announcing: "S. PREVOST."

ts. PREVOST." contended that the ence to re-elect for trial rials act, after having e, was not warranted by de, which restricted re- ome came before magis- ed an offence and es named in parts LV

ed that this was ce- rained before. He had ee told prisoners who ms that they might re- "Don't commit your-

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had looked all through could find no authority hese had alluded to, rictories of some of the unless the court en- would ask for an ad- hem up. He then pro- sion and gave it as the section that it was so that prisoners d with offences that ediction of ordinary refuse to be tried that quently elect to be a jury. But having ed by a jury a prisoner mind and elect for a dge. Otherwise a pris- onizes were, say two hose to be tried at wait until some judge not wish to appear as nd come up before an se a speedy trial. This a man to choose his

also pointed out that allowed to change his hied the Crown would e expensive necessity of es within call. The es any so that if a- ed it should state the or any other proced- ight take against it, that the point raised had surprise, and he would rictories before answer-

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REPUBLICAN.

7.—A special from : "At Charlottetown, resoll 15 years ago de- hich it is asserted that iv in hell when Ken- e. The Colonel lectur- after the lecture some n view of the result of Kentucky. The peo- ry were eager to learn h views regarding a for the noted lecturer n at a late supper in inquiry was sent im- on the back of a ever made the remark; idiotic. The fact that bilson proves indisput- ell."

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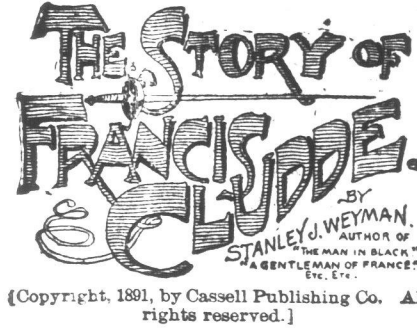
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CHAPTER XVII.

"Hoity, toity!" the duchess cried again, looking from one to another of us when Anne had disappeared. "What has come to the little fool? Has she gone crazy?" I shook my head, too completely to see even to hazard a conjecture. Master Bertie shook his head also, keeping his eyes glued to the door, as if he could not believe Anne had really gone.

"I said nothing to frighten her," my lady protested. "Nothing at all," I answered. For how should the announcement that my real name was Cluude terrify Mistress Anne Brandon nearly out of her senses?

"Well no," Master Bertie agreed, his thoughtful face more thoughtful than usual. "So far as I heard, you said nothing. But I think, my dear, that you had better follow her and learn what it is. She must be ill."

The duchess sat down. "I will go by and by," she said coolly at which I was not much surprised, for I have always remarked that women have less sympathy with other women's ailments, especially of the nerves, than have men.

"For the moment I want to soid this brave, silly boy," she continued, looking so kindly at me that I blushed again and forgot all about Mistress Anne. "To think of him leaving his home to become a wandering squire of dames merely because his father was a well, not quite what he would have liked him to be! I remember something about him," she continued, pursing up her lips and nodding her head at us. "I fancied him dead, however, years ago. But there if every one whose father were not quite to his liking left home and went astray, Master Francis, all sensible folk would turn inn-keepers and make their fortunes."

"It was not only that which drove me from home," I explained. "The bishop of Winchester gave me clearly to understand—" "That Coton was not the place for you!" exclaimed my lady scornfully. "He is a sort of connection of yours, is he not? Oh, I know. And he thinks he has a kind of reversionary interest in the property! With you and your father out of the way, and only your girl cousin left, his interest is much more likely to come to hand. Do you see?"

I recalled what Martin Luther had said about the cuckoo. But I have since thought that probably they both wronged Stephen Gardiner in this. He was not a man of petty mind, and his taste was equal to his high place. I think it more likely that his motive in removing me from Coton was chiefly the desire to use my services abroad, in conjunction perhaps with some remoter and darker plan for eventually devoting the Cluude property to the church. Such an act of piety would have been possible had Sir Anthony died leaving his daughter unmarried and would certainly have earned for the chancellor Queen Mary's lasting favor. I think it the duchess's wish to have been in his mind because his inability to persuade the gentry to such acts of restitution—King Harry had much enriched us—was always a sore point with the queen and more than once exposed him to her resentment.

"The strangest thing of all," the duchess continued, with a severity which me to be this—that if he had not meddled with you he would not have had his plans in regard to us thwarted. If he had not driven you from home, you would never have helped me to escape from London nor been with us to foil his agents."

"A higher power than the chancellor arranged that!" said Master Bertie emphatically. "Well, at any rate, I am glad that you are home," the duchess answered, rising again. "By, one day, one day, at least, you again, and yet," she continued, with lips trembling suddenly and her eyes filling with tears as she looked at me, "there was never house raised yet on nobler deed than yours."

"Go, go, go!" cried her husband, seeing my embarrassment. "Go and look to that foolish girl!" "I will! Yet stop!" cried my lady, pausing when she was half way across the floor and returning. "I was forgetting that I have another letter to open. It is very odd that this letter was never opened before," she continued, producing that which had lain in my haversack. "It has had several narrow escapes. But this time I vow I will see inside it. You give me leave?"

"Oh, yes," I said, smiling. "I wash my hands of it. Whoever the Mistress Clarence to whom it is addressed may be, it is enough that her name is Clarence! We have suffered too much at his hands."

"I open it, then," my lady cried dramatically. I nodded. She took her husband's dagger and cut the green silk which bound the packet and opened and read. "Only a few words. Then she stopped, and looking off the paper shivered. "I do not understand this," she murmured. "What does it mean?"

"No good, I'll be sworn!" Master Bertie replied, gazing at her eagerly. "Read it aloud, Katherine."

"To Mistress A—B—. I am advertised by my trusty agent, Master Clarence, that he hath benefited much by your aid in the matter in which I have employed him. Such service goeth always for much, and never for naught, with me. In which belief confirm yourself. For the present, working with him as heretofore, be secret, and on no account let your true secret be known to light. So you will be the more valuable to me, even as it is more easy to unfasten a barred door from within than from without."

Here the duchess broke off abruptly and turned on us a face full of wonder. "What does it mean?" she asked. "That all?" her husband said. "Not quite," she answered, returning to it and reading: "Those whom you have hitherto served have too long made a mockery of sacred things, but their cup is full, and the business of seeing that they drink it lieth with me, who am not wont to be slothful in these matters. Be faithful and secret. Good speed and fare you well."

"One thing is quite clear," said Master Bertie slowly. "That you and I are the persons whose cup is full. You remember how you once dressed up a dog in a frock and dandled it before Gertrude? And it

is our matter in which Clarence is employed. Then who's it who has been cooperating with him, and whose aid is of so much value to him?" "Even as it is easier," I muttered thoughtfully, "to unfasten a barred door from within than from without." What was it of which that strange sentence reminded me? Ha! I had it. Of the night on which we had fled from Master Lindstrom's house, when Mistress Anne had been seized with that odd fit of perverseness and had almost opened the door looking upon the river in spite of all I could say or do. It was of that the sentence reminded me. "To whom is it addressed?" I asked abruptly.

"To Mistress Clarence," my lady answered. "No—inside, I mean." "Oh! to Mistress A—B—. But that gives us no clue," she added. "It is a disguise. You see, they are the two first letters of the alphabet." So they were, and the initials letters of that the Anne Brandon! I wondered whether the duchess did not see it; that she did not at once turn her suspicions toward the right quarter. But she was, for a woman, singularly truthful and confiding, and she saw nothing.

I looked at Master Bertie. He seemed puzzled, discerning, I fancy, how strange the allusions pointed to Mistress Anne, but not daring at once to draw the inference. She was his wife's kinswoman by marriage, albeit a distant one, and much indebted to her. She had been almost as his own sister. She was young and fair, and to associate treachery and ingratitude such as this with her seemed almost too horrible.

Then why was I so clear sighted as to read the riddle? Because I was the first to see the truth? Because I had felt for days a vague and ill defined distrust of the girl. I had seen more of her odd fits and caprices than had the others. Looking back now, I could find a confirmation of my idea in a dozen things which had befallen us. I remembered how ill and stricken she had looked on the day when I had first brought out the letter, and how strangely she had talked to me about it.

I remembered Clarence's interview with her. Not Dympha, as I had then thought, but, as I now guessed, Anne, wearing her cloak. I recalled the manner in which she had used me to persuade Master Bertie to take the Weel instead of the Santon road. No doubt she had told Clarence to follow in that direction, if by any chance we escaped him on the island. And her despair when she heard in the church porch that I had killed Clarence at the ford! And her utter abandonment to fear—poor girl!

"I must have been written to some one about the time," said the duchess at length. "To some one in our confidence, on our side of the door," he calls it. "Yes; that is certain," I said. "And on the wrapper she styles her Mistress Clarence. Now, who?"

"Who could it have been? That is the question we have to answer," Master Bertie replied dryly. Hearing his voice, I knew he had come at last to the same conclusion to which I had jumped. "I think you may dismiss the servants from the inquiry," he continued. "The bishop of Winchester would scarcely write to them in that style."

"Dismiss the servants? Then who is left?" "I think"—He lost courage, hesitated and broke off. She looked at him wondering. He turned to me, and gaining confirmation from my nod began again. "I think I should ask A—B—," he said. "A—B—?" she cried, still not seeing one white.

"Yes, Anne Brandon," he answered sternly. She repeated his words softly and stood a moment gazing at him. In that moment she saw it all. She sat down suddenly on the chair beside her and shuddered violently, as if she had laid her hand unwittingly upon a snake. "Oh, Richard," she whispered, "it is too horrible!"

"I fear it is too true," he answered gloomily. I shrank from looking at them, from meeting her eyes or his. I felt as if this shame had come upon us all. The thought that the culprit might walk into the room at any moment filled me with terror. I turned away and looked through the window, leaving the husband and wife to gether.

"Is it only the name you are thinking of?" she muttered. "No," he answered. "Before I left England to go to Calais I saw something pass between them—between her and Clarence—which surprised me. Only in the confusion of those last days it slipped from my memory for the time."

"I see," she said quietly. "The villain!" Looking back on the events of the last week, I found many things made plain by the lurid light now cast upon them. I understood that the duke of Cleves must sooner or later comply. We thought it better, therefore, to remove ourselves and presently did so, going to the town of Winchester, to the fine palace there. We found our return, but we found, on the contrary, that fresh clouds were rising. The persecution of the reformers, which Queen Mary had begun in England, was carried on with increasing rigor, and her husband, who was now king of Spain and master of the Netherlands, freed from the prudent checks of his father, was inclined to pleasure her in this by giving what aid he could abroad. His minister in the Netherlands, the bishop of Arras, brought so much pressure to bear upon our protectors, that we were obliged to leave the island, and to return to France, but we found, on the contrary, that fresh clouds were rising. 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COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Large and Representative Meeting at the Victoria Theatre Last Night.

The Countess of Aberdeen Outlines the Work of the Organization—Her Address.

Though the audience at the public meeting in the Victoria theatre last evening was not a large one, it was very representative, and the people took great interest in the proceedings. The chief address, which was by the Countess of Aberdeen, was highly appreciated, and the other speakers also received liberal applause, which showed the sympathy of the hearers. The Countess occupied the chair, with Mrs. Baker, the president of the local Council of Women, on her left, and Mrs. Scaife, the secretary, at her right. On the platform were quite a number of the leading ladies of the local council, and there were also Hon. Col. Baker, Chief Justice Davis, Bishop Perrin, Rev. Dr. Campbell and Mayor Teague. The Governor-General and his aides occupied a box to the left of the stage.

Her Ladyship said: It has been our custom, ladies and gentlemen, in connection with our National Council always to open our meetings with silent prayer, thus showing our respect to our Creator and dependence on our Almighty Father. I have only a few words to say in connection with this prayer, and I would ask that the doors may be closed for a few moments while we together seek the Divine blessing.

After a few moments spent in silent prayer, the Countess addressed the meeting as follows: Your Excellency, Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen, and members of the Victoria Local Council of Women: I scarcely know where to begin my congratulations, for I have so much reason to congratulate this council, which under the guidance of your able president, supported by a very able executive and officers, must be regarded, I think, almost as our model council. And indeed I do not think that any of our other councils, although they have done excellent work, will seek in any way to dispute the facts that the record of work done by this council as laid before you this morning is altogether exceptional, and therefore you understand how it is that I am somewhat puzzled how to begin, because there are really too many subjects for me to touch upon. But as I said in the first place as regards the choice of your officers and the subjects which you took up last winter, and again in regard to the arrangements which you have made for the annual meeting, I can only say that it has been very pleasant and delightful to me to be a spectator, as it were, behind the scenes to-day and to watch the great interest taken in many of the subjects brought before you, the able way in which they were discussed and the evident interest of the whole council. I dare say that when some of the gentlemen looked at the programme which appeared in the papers yesterday it was with difficulty that they suppressed a smile. And as to the Women's Council think they are going to get through all that! Well evidently, ladies, those gentlemen only knew about men's meetings. (Laughter.) They did not know that the special virtues of women's meetings are that they are really things which they generally get through a great deal of work. My experience is that these meetings are short and to the point, and though you have some business deferred until Monday I think it does not mean that you have not done a special interest, and that is the Ladies of the Maccoabees. I do not know whether that would convey at first any meaning to people. It is, in fact, a sort of a benefit society for women, which was started in Scotland. Until recent years men's life insurance societies would not accept women until a certain age, when the premiums were too high for them to pay.

You know the number of sad cases of women who, having worked all their lives, come to old age and have nothing to depend upon. They may have lost their savings; accident or illness may have overtaken them, and they—self-respecting and independent people—are thrown upon charity. This is a very sad thing, and it is one which we should do our best to prevent. I think that the Ladies of the Maccoabees, which is a society of the Ladies of the Maccoabees of the same principle, and we should press upon our young women the desirability of putting aside some of their savings to insure themselves against old age and sickness, or to be able to leave something to their children or their dear ones dependent upon their work and who may at any time be plunged in destitution. If such a society as this had existed and been largely supported here there would not have been that need for the Home for Aged Women, which is a very to-day. There are many other subjects in which you have taken an interest during the present year, but we have heard sufficient of them already in those admirable reports given by Mrs. Gordon Grant and Mrs. Scaife.

But, over and above this work which you have done, is that of bringing all the different sections of the community into touch with one another. Several of the ladies connected with the council have made a very great deal of interest and could boast at the end that they had been self-sustaining. I have no doubt that the request which you have sent in that there should be a representative of women on the board of the executive will be favorably considered because of the work already accomplished by you, and the increased interest which you will excite in the exhibition. There is another department of work which you have inaugurated without saying much about it, that emphasizes that you have done, but which I have known to take many months, not to say years, in other places to accomplish. That is the inaugurating the Society of Friendly Help, which we heard such a delightful account at your business meeting, and which you have inaugurated a full system of associated charities, you have mapped out the city into 27 districts, I think, with lady visitors for each district, who undertake to visit every case which applies for relief and which is referred to them. You have also made arrangements whereby as far as possible you can refer these cases to a quarter where they can be definitely and permanently helped and relieved.

By the kindness of His Worship the Mayor, you have a room in the market place, and there you carry on the work of giving out clothes and other necessities to your applicants, the results of which can be shown to-day in the real help which has been afforded to many poor families in the best possible manner to put them on their feet without hurting their feelings. (Applause.) There was mention made of several families who had been helped with food, and

of one woman who had been set up with the means of carrying on a little laundry where by she supported herself and family without being a burden on the city. When your president was asked she said, "Oh we are getting on delightfully, only we have no money." That can only be because the ladies of Victoria do not realize that this friendly help society has been inaugurated and is being carried on in this businesslike and satisfactory way. I think there is hope amongst the ladies that His Worship the Mayor will do a little more for the help that has been done already. I think, indeed, there is a sort of promise to that effect—a provisional one at all events. And not only money wanted, but the friendly help society will very gladly accept all sorts of gifts which may be of use to these poor people, in the way, for instance, of clothes, furniture, blankets, crockery, etc. The friendly society have a wonderful knack of transforming these things so as to make them of use to the applicants. Now, ladies, there are two new societies which have been formed lately. One of these I think may be said to be the direct outcome of the council. It is the society called the "Society of Friendly Help," which is a society which connects in one way or another with different societies, philanthropic and religious, needing help. We are all members of some church, I suppose, and we know how constantly the difficulty recurs of the matter of funds, how work which is shown to be needed—shown to be a want in the community—passes on uncared for without some desperate effort from time to time on the part of those interested in it.

There are some who have calculated the different amounts which are given in charity in districts, in cities and in countries, corresponding to the members of the different churches, and when you come to calculate this amount with what you may reckon as the income of the members of the churches, it seems that the members of the church in small amount can be given for charity and for carrying on the work of God and the church, and so those who started this society called the Treasury of God in England sought to recall to the mind of God's people that he calls upon every one to give a certain amount of each one's income to Him and to His service—to dedicate it in a special way while using all their substance for Him, and that according to Scriptural example that tithe must be considered as a part of that can be so given. I know that a few years ago Mr. Gladstone wrote an article upon this subject in one of the Reviews in England which attracted a good deal of attention at the time, and that he was instrumental in obtaining a pledge from the members of his friends that they would undertake to give a certain portion of their income for purposes of charity. Whether or not this brought about the starting of the Treasury of God, I do not know, but at all events a branch of this society has been formed in Victoria, but you can scarcely say it is organized yet. It does not seek to meddle with the private affairs of anyone but it asks those who feel this principle to be a truth to give a certain portion of their income, to set it aside for the service of God and man, and this system has been tried in connection with some congregations with excellent results.

I was found that the different societies and schemes of the church, which are far more satisfactorily than by spasmodic efforts to provide funds. I would respectfully commend this society to your consideration. Some people think when they hear of this society that it means that the members being elected, that it means that they are to give this amount of their income to that officer. That is not the case. We only ask you to put it apart and to give as you think right and best yourself. There are many who do this already. I know of some who keep from the outset two purses and put a tithe in one and use the rest for their own purposes. I cannot help thinking that this is an idea which could be carried out in a training school in Scotland. (Applause.) I am sure that you will be glad to see a special interest, and that is the Ladies of the Maccoabees. I do not know whether that would convey at first any meaning to people. It is, in fact, a sort of a benefit society for women, which was started in Scotland. Until recent years men's life insurance societies would not accept women until a certain age, when the premiums were too high for them to pay.

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Consumption.

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

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. *Painkiller Free.* Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

Her Ladyship called upon the Governor-General to respond, which he did in his usual felicitous manner.

SLOUGH CREEK MINES.

Systematic Operations for Working the Ancient Bed of the Stream Have Commenced.

Magnificent Prospects for Taking Out the Yellow Metal in Large Quantities.

After spending the summer months in Cariboo, Mr. W. F. Sargent, secretary of the Slough Creek Mining Co., has returned to the Coast and last night left for Tacoma. Speaking of the operations at the Slough mines, Mr. Sargent said that a great deal had been accomplished this season towards getting into shape for working the property. The mines extended three miles along Slough creek, on one side being Mount Nelson and the other Island mountain. By means of drills something on the principle of those used for artesian boring, the ground between the mountains has been thoroughly prospected down to bed rock, the objective point being to find out what was the old bed of the stream. These drills were so arranged that water is forced down the tubing with power enough to force the borings to the surface, so that it has been possible to get accurate information as to each stratum penetrated. As a result a correct drawing has been made of how the bed rock lies and what are the strata overlying it. The deepest part lies towards Nelson mountain, the bed rock sloping gradually down from Island mountain and then rising abruptly towards Nelson creek. The deepest boring is 287 feet to bedrock. The first 100 feet of this boring is six inches in diameter, the next 100 feet is four and a half inches in diameter, the rest of the hole being three inches. A wonderful thing to notice about this boring and a great surprise to mining men is that gold was brought to the surface from right from bedrock, with the dirt, evidencing the splendid force obtained.

The shaft house is erected over this spot and a shaft is down some 40 feet, and from a drainage tunnel it runs so as to drain a large quantity of water from the rock on the Nelson creek bank. On this bench the shaft will be sunk 340 feet to the bed rock so as to get well below the deepest part of the old creek bed, and a tunnel from there will be driven 500 feet to a point below the 287 foot boring. By this means the work of stripping the bed rock can be proceeded with far more easily than by sinking directly through the gravel, and the work will not be hindered by water as at some distance above bed rock a thick bed of blue clay, impervious to the surface water, will act as a roof while the stripping of the rich pay dirt on the bed-rock is proceeded with. The tunnels and shafts will be completed in nine months and then the company will reap the returns for their enterprise. In the meantime, however, the bed-rock which is only 40 feet from the surface on the other side of the shaft will be worked. Nelson creek, from which some \$10,000,000 in gold has been taken, empties into the Slough Creek proper. By this means the work of the mine is carried on, and Mr. Sargent has brought down with him a nugget which was found outside the sideline of the Slough Creek lease. The borings from the bed rock are highly satisfactory and show that gold in considerable quantities exists there. Mr. Sargent stated that John Butts this summer found a 9 ounce and a 7 ounce gold nugget on Stout creek near Barkerville.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 9.—(Special)—The Farr case was before the court all to-day and will probably not conclude till Tuesday or Wednesday. There were many dramatic and sensational scenes during the cross-examination of Miss Robertson, the victim of Farr's duplicity, who fainted several times during the day. She admitted having stopped at hotels with Farr over night, but told after much questioning of her acquaintance with him. The letters written by Farr from Vancouver were read over to her and many little admissions were made. Experts testified that the handwriting in letters written by Farr over night was identical with the letter written to the Free Press confessing the crime. This closed the case for the Crown, and the defence will begin on Monday. Mr. Hays is making a strong fight for the acquittal, and the opinion is that he will be acquitted or that a disagreement will occur. Ex-Ald. Hole is in the field for the Winnipeg mayoralty. I first broke out last night in Thomas Cullen's stable, on the outskirts of Calgary. The brigade responded to the call, but the fire had made too much headway. Three houses and 23 cattle were burned. Many people, when a little constipated, make the mistake of using saline or other drastic purgatives. As this is needed is a mild dose of Ayer's Pills to restore the regular movement of the bowels, and nature will do the rest. They keep the system in perfect order.

in the personality of or her work was through the system, a manifest absurdity as presented—it is state should take from the hour of their old men's or

CITY.

of the Y. W. C. A. to sew for the poor. After the ball may be recovered at office, Bastion street.

of the new fire hall in complete and equipment, consisting of a reel, was placed in place next a meeting of the volunteer department for the purpose of

yesterday committed fraud, he having at \$20 Confederate note, "sublime efficiency" to say he considered per-

John Thompson, for months at hard labor, Association held its first meeting for the first time, No. 40 market hall.

held during the week, one with fuel clothing. The association, knowledge donations from Giffin, Gallely, Miss C. W. Wilson, Mrs.

to give her Centaria, she cried for Centaria, she clung to Centaria, she gave them Centaria.

BIA EXPRESS COY., LTD.

Stage for all points in and Lillooet, morning at 4:30, daylight only and 4:30, each way, bring over to Clinton, days and Fridays. Returns and Saturdays, and Wednesdays. All Stages notice and at reasonable of five or more persons, will be charged. These stages time, changing of general express stages.

ED-HELP

The Colonist.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1895. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY BY THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED. W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGENTON, Secretary.

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ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular mercantile and manufacturing business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Sold Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement.

A WORD IN SEASON. It was a matter of surprise to British Columbians how anyone in London who had the least knowledge of fish could pronounce Fraser River salmon to be trout of any species.

They are wholly different. No fishery expert who knows the salmon of the Pacific Coast could for one moment confound these British Columbia salmon with any of the trout or salmon trout specified. Thus in many anatomical points they are very dissimilar. In such a feature as the anal fin-rays, while the lake trout has 11 rays and the bull trout has 10 rays, the steelhead has 12 rays and the sockeye has 14 rays.

Mr. Laurier, I repeat, who is a pupil of Eric Dorion, who received his political education at the Canadian Institute and who is the personification of good sense and rectitude, allowed himself to be surrounded by the clique that had politically assassinated Mercer, and who are now beginning to smell the fumes of the great Liberal soap pot at Ottawa, and who will devour each other as soon as possible after the victory.

SOUND AND SENSIBLE. The Anglophobist jingoes of the United States, although there are a great many of them, are not having everything their own way. Our readers must have perused with pleasure the very able and moderate article which we reproduced from the St. Louis Globe Democrat yesterday.

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM. NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Duke of Marlborough and his bride are still at Idlehours, the country residence of William K. Vanderbilt, the bride's father, at Oakdale, L.I. This morning the country folk from the surrounding villages, in large numbers, came to look in on the bride and groom as they along the road in front of the Vanderbilt villa, with the hope of getting a glimpse of the bride and groom.

they are wholly different. No fishery expert who knows the salmon of the Pacific Coast could for one moment confound these British Columbia salmon with any of the trout or salmon trout specified. Thus in many anatomical points they are very dissimilar. In such a feature as the anal fin-rays, while the lake trout has 11 rays and the bull trout has 10 rays, the steelhead has 12 rays and the sockeye has 14 rays.

Such considerations as these must occur to every sensible man who sits down seriously to think what would be the consequences of a war between Great Britain and the United States. He cannot but see that it would under any circumstances be a very great misfortune to the countries themselves, and he must also see that it would be fraught with evil to the cause of freedom and progress in every part of the world.

It is indeed pleasant to find that the whole newspaper press of the United States is not given over entirely to jingoism, but that some of its ablest and most influential journals discuss questions in dispute between England and the United States in a cool common sense and truly patriotic manner. They are taking the wise course and the one which in the end, we are fully convinced, will be generally followed.

VOICE OF THE STARS. November a Month of Earthquakes—The Predictions of Raphael and Zadkiel. Raphael, the London astrologer, in forecasting the month of November, says: The new moon occurs on the 18th in the morning. He adds that from the position of Mars in the ascendant there is danger of a severe labor struggle deranging and injuring the trade of the country.

Mr. Beaugrand, proprietor of La Patrie, in a letter to the Montreal Witness states the position which he has taken with regard to Mr. Laurier. Among other things he says: There were neither questions of annexation of religion, or socialism between the Hon. Mr. Laurier and myself; it was only a question of party strategy, and in my humble opinion of very bad strategy.

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might overtake New York, but Chicago would bear this with becoming resignation. Chicago has already made up its mind that British war vessels cannot get to Chicago, as the Welland canal will doubtless be destroyed early in the action. Besides, it is calculated that we should get a chance to seize Canada, which would be some compensation. Meantime, however, we should not have much market for our provisions, bread, stuffs and cotton, and we would run up a considerable debt and get ourselves a big new pension list. Then we could have plenty of high taxes, flat money and all the other blessings that war brings on the country.

Such considerations as these must occur to every sensible man who sits down seriously to think what would be the consequences of a war between Great Britain and the United States. He cannot but see that it would under any circumstances be a very great misfortune to the countries themselves, and he must also see that it would be fraught with evil to the cause of freedom and progress in every part of the world.

The Troy Press hits the nail on the head when it says: "Eliminate those who profit by the plunder, and war talk would soon end. It is the horde of omerchants who like to fatten on their country's troubles that comprise the noisiest of the jingo boomers." There is, no doubt, a great deal of truth in this, and if the process of elimination were continued and every trading politician who is bidding for the votes of anti-British electors were taken from the "hollering" crowd there would be few, if any, left. The Chicago Inter-Ocean gives utterance to a very weighty truth when it says: "The English and the American people have too much in common to quarrel over trifles. After free and fair discussion of questions at issue the two governments will probably adjust differences without even hinting at war."

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PHENOMENA OF FATIGUE. How People Get Tired and How They May Recoverate in a Natural Way.

An Instructive and Valuable Paper by Drill Instructor John St. Clair.

The following paper was read at the last meeting of the Teachers' Association by Mr. John St. Clair: The subject matter of this essay is concerned with the phenomena of fatigue and powerlessness of which we hear so much now-a-days. Baron Leibig and other prominent physiologists have described fatigue as a "diminished reconstructiveness," that is to say, when work is performed by a muscle it loses a part of its own tissue faster than the blood elements of the blood can make up for it.

In the first place muscle has an inherent power of its own, that for want of a better word is called "nervous energy." If you separate a muscle from the blood supply and cut off all connection with the motor centres of the spinal cord and the brain, it is possible by the aid of heat or electricity to make that muscle contract and exhibit the phenomena of fatigue. When a muscle contracts it naturally draws an increased flow of blood to itself. The oxygen in the blood combines with the carbon hydrates present in the muscular cells, and this combination generates force and therefore the muscle contracts powerfully.

Muscle is traversed by nervous filaments, and the first sensation of fatigue is the pain experienced by this sensitive matter caused by its being rubbed, crushed and possibly by its being heated. When a vigorous action goes on, then breathlessness comes, caused by the excessive combustion of the carbon hydrates. This forms principally carbonic acid gas, a volatile compound easily got rid of by the lungs and the skin, if the work is stopped. If it is continued, however, it will be very stale before working, his respiration may be so affected that it will be long before he can get his breath again.

Watch a hard man working. After a time he loses his breath, as the saying goes; all he has to do then is to rest two or three minutes and he will regain his breath and be able to go on with his work vigorously as ever. Now watch an enfeebled man at the same sort of a job. His agonies are so fearful that he has to knock off pretty soon; but his rest is not for two or three minutes only, nor hours nor days, but weeks perhaps, and if he was very stale before working, his respiration may be so affected that it will be long before he can get his breath again.

It would appear at first sight that fatigue was rather a hardship to living creatures, but it is not; in fact it is very much the reverse. Here a similar case is made that point clear. Let us compare a steam engine to muscle; the fuel of the engine furnace corresponds to the carbon hydrates in the muscular cells; oxygen causes combustion in both cases. The smoke of the furnace is carried off by the funnel and the volatile products of combustion in the muscular tissue are carried off as we breathe. Besides that the engine's fuel leaves an ash.

I have already told you that combustion in the muscular tissue does the same, leaving that matter that causes stiffness and is so hard to eliminate. It would even now appear that the steam engine had the advantage as it can work right along and muscles need rest imperatively at times. It is there we have the best of it—the engine sooner wears down to a wreck the harder it is worked. But during the muscular repose necessitated by fatigue, nutrition repairs the muscle and the phenomena of restants of the blood, which are phenomenally abundant after healthful work. Thus the harder you work muscles—with attention—the stronger they become.

Muscular power in man can be easily developed to an astonishing degree of perfection. So long as a young man can obtain a few minutes rest and then to recover his breath, he can work right along six days every week without fatigue. I have heard that the aboriginal slaves who run before the chariots and horses of Eastern princes—think it in 12 consecutive hours; and I know that the Rekas of Tunis run very long distances without fatigue. Then boxers when they meet to fight to a finish are wonderful examples, at any rate, of man's muscular power. At one time they lasted ten minutes, now they are limited to three. One would think that this would lessen the brutality of such encounters; but it is not so. The rest allows the boxers to recover their breath, and so enables them to make their blows more murderous and decisive. Even under such conditions battles have lasted for hours.

These rest periods are not so much to the point, however, as the following one, which I am certain will appeal to your sympathy and belief in an instant. I refer to the humble Canadian pioneers. I have lived and worked with them on the prairie and in the more arduous and better comrades and heartier life. The speed with which they work and the magnificent muscular strength they possess are only equalled by their immunity from fatigue and their manly self reliance—work as they portray it appears beautiful as well as noble and holy. It would be utterly impossible for these men to work as they do if they were subject to fatigue. How do they escape it? By having been trained to it from childhood to maturity, and their manhood is consequently a glorious one, and reverts to the world over as the same of muscular hardihood and fertility of resources.

All our young people will, I hope, be prepared to work for their living. Intellectual ability alone will soon be greatly at a discount and the natural means of support—manual labor—will perform claim their attention. Accustom them to work before they work in earnest, and the battle of life will be easier for them. Teach them the laws of the conservation of energy; make them exercise their muscles till they "firm up" and can resist fatigue, and supposing that manual labor should not prove to be their lot, the province will be healthy.

One day when a pause occurred during drill I said to my pupils in regard to this subject, "It is all this way. Why do your hands get sore when you use the rings? Because your hands are soft. And why do your muscles get stiff and sore when you work? For the very same reason, they are soft and feeble. Now you all know that hands can grow so firm that they will support your weight without hurting you. Well, your muscles can grow till they resist fatigue, if you work them enough. Now that's it—you must resist fatigue. Like a nail, it is no pleasure the longer you have it. Well, toned nerves resist fatigue, and firm well trained muscles resist fatigue."

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I have been asked why do involuntary muscles such as the heart not feel fatigue like voluntary ones? The reason is they accommodate themselves to the law of the conservation of energy. When they exceed that law they do feel fatigue and very acutely so. It would make this paper too long to explain this law, briefly it is something like habit. There is a lot of imaginary fatigue; but that subject is too trivial for attention. Children sometimes complain of fatigue, but it is only growing pains. They have neither the will nor the nervous energy to really fatigue themselves.

In conclusion: Never stop working suddenly, as a copious flow of blood is necessary to remove the products of dissimulation. If you let the circulation drop the muscle after work will not be properly washed out. If you are in good condition bathe in cold water as best as blood effects the nerve centres, but if you are delicate don't use cold water as it drives the blood inward. The circulation of the blood in healthy folks rebounds with benefit from the cold douche. Feeble folks cannot find simple remedies for fatigue. Here is a positive relief for fatigue of the feet that I will vouch for. Take off your shoes and change right sock to left foot and vice versa. After a while turn them inside out and change alternately ad infinitum. Tommy Atkins does this.

U. S. AUXILIARY NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—In view of the President's decision in the case of the bids of the Detroit dry dock company that, under existing treaties, naval vessels cannot be built on the great lakes, the navy department will now press upon congress the importance of allowing its estimate of \$500,000 for the accumulation of a supply of rapid fire rifles for the auxiliary navy. One of the most forcible arguments that will be presented is the fact that Great Britain already has a number of small war vessels which can be quickly taken into the great lakes through the Canadian canals and in time of war ravage the American great lake cities which are now defenceless. With a proper supply of guns on hand, however, it is argued that a large number of the magnificent American lake steamers could be rapidly turned in an emergency and could easily overtake the British gunboats which are not armored vessels. As it would take several years to make these guns, the department will ask that the appropriation desired be made immediately in order that the work of construction may begin.

DEFAUDING THE C. P. R.

THREE RIVERS, Nov. 7.—(Special)—The hearing of charges of conspiracy laid by the Canadian Pacific R. R. against Conductor B. E. Campbell and ticket clerk and operator Ouellette took place this afternoon. The specific charges were that certain tickets sold to passengers on the Grand Piles train by the prisoner Ouellette had not been stamped, were collected on the train by Conductor Campbell and not cancelled by punching as required by the rules of the company, but returned to Ouellette for resale. The evidence on behalf of the prosecution showed that a private arrangement existed between the conductor and clerk to divide the proceeds of such tickets when resold. The company claimed that the tickets were only once accounted for. Both prisoners pleaded guilty and elected to be dealt with summarily. They were remanded for sentence until the 8th inst. The maximum penalty for the offence is seven years at hard labor.

RAILWAYS WILL CO-OPERATE

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—All the railroads have, it is said, assured President Hill, of the Great Northern, that they will co-operate with him in defeating the threatened A.R.U. strike. Mr. Hill has engaged the detective agencies to furnish him with armed guards, and has advised the Chicago railroad managers that his road would employ any railroad man out of work who had not committed any act of violence in Chicago or elsewhere against any railroad during the strike of 1894. Some two thousand of these men are in Chicago at present, and were on the pay rolls of the railroads up to July 1, 1894. They include engineers, firemen, brakemen and flagmen, and while they have been "blacklisted" for nearly eighteen months, no charge rested against them but that of simply quitting work when the strike began. These men are being engaged and furnished with transportation to St. Paul.

THE FARR CASE.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 7.—The Farr arson case occupied all day at the assizes to-day and will probably last till Saturday. The chief incident of the afternoon's proceedings was the refusal of the judge to admit evidence regarding letters written from Farr in Vancouver to W. D. Russell, his brother-in-law. The letters were written over an assumed name and the witness would not swear they were in Farr's handwriting. The trial is attracting great attention.

QUEBEC, Nov. 7.—The steamer Canada of the Hamburg-American packet company, for Montreal and Quebec, is about seventeen miles below Quebec, with her bottom cracked. The crew and passengers are safe.

Stiffins (a neighbor)—Hello, Jones, what you doin'? Laying down a carpet? Jones (who has just whacked his thumb)—No, you blasted idiot—the carpet was here when we moved in. I am just putting the floor under it.

News—According to you, I never told you a single truth before we were married. Mrs. News—Oh, George, you wasn't quite so bad as all that. Don't you remember you always used to say you were unworthy of me?

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver's Waterworks System Being Perfected—Attempted suicide in Burrard Inlet. Splendid Ore From Alberni—Nanaimo Court House Contract Extended—Silver King Tramway.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 7.—Mike Burk was arrested in the waters of Burrard Inlet to-day. He was crazy and throwing his money away on the B.C. Iron Works wharf. He defied Police Officer McLean and jumped in the inlet. McLean followed him, seized him by the collar and swam ashore with him. P. D. Crandall, manager of the Western Electric Co., is in the city. His company will light Vancouver.

Vancouver's waterworks system is being made efficient. The reservoir is now connected with Capilano by three separate pipes, and a new pipe is being laid across Coal Harbor. The Capilano was recently traced to its source—eternal snow banks—by the civil engineer and a report made that the creek was capable of supplying a city ten times the size of Vancouver. With the improved system it is almost safe to say that Vancouver will never be without water for any length of time.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 8.—Stipendiary Magistrate R. A. Anderson is holding Small Debts court three days each week and Police Magistrate Russell, two. According to the report of the new milk inspector, Brown, the percentage of butter fat sold by milk vendors in the city averaged 3.6—a good showing. The Philharmonic Society of Vancouver gave a particularly creditable performance in the Market hall last evening. It was one of the best musical representations ever presented in this city. Adolph Gregory, the conductor, deserves great credit for his efforts to elevate the musical tastes of the public.

Meers, Eaton and Addison, of Vancouver, have struck it rich on the Yukon river. In one day Eaton panned up two nuggets valued at \$112. A report was widely circulated to-day that a law-student had struck rich gold quartz on Seymour creek.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Nov. 8.—The grand jury have found "No Bill" in the case of Regina vs. Ross, charged with theft of money from a letter. A true bill was found in the case of Regina vs. F. C. Potts. Samuel Limmy and Charles Turner were tried to-day for breaking into the residence of John Wiggins and stealing a quantity of jewelry and money. The jury returned a verdict of guilty after five minutes' deliberation. Sentence was reserved.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Nov. 7.—Some splendid specimens of gold-bearing rock have recently been brought down by late arrivals from Alberni. Hurst & Bradley, contractors, have been granted a three months' extension for the completion of the court house. NANAIMO, Nov. 8.—Captain Slater, of the Bark Wilms states that the upsetting of a coal oil lamp in the cabin, when a few days out from San Francisco, came near destroying his ship, the flames being extinguished after considerable difficulty.

C. Ulrich, a miner employed in Protection shaft, was badly hurt on Wednesday afternoon through being crushed between two boxes.

Coal has it is said been struck in the Protection diagonal slope, of the same excellent quality as that now produced from No. 1 shaft. The seam was first broken into on Tuesday, and was found to be four feet thick, with every indication of increasing in size. Protection main slope has been in a good seven foot seam for the past two weeks, with every prospect of its being continued. The old slope from No. 1 shaft will shortly be in good coal.

ROSSLAND.

A new strike on the Georgia is reported. The Silver King aerial tramway is in operation. Copper glance has been discovered in the Iron Mask. There is an immense body of low grade ore in the Deer Park. A large Buffalo blower has arrived at the R. E. Lee. Other machinery is expected this week. Visitors to the Southern Cross, which is in a good neighborhood on the south belt, say there is plenty of ore. The Florence, located at the forks of Trial Creek, owned by Dunn, Sullivan and Stueli, is receiving attention. It is crossed by a well defined ledge, along which an open outcrop has been made for some distance. The ledge carries gold and a large percentage of copper. The surface of the claim is valuable as a prospective source of fuel. The Hill Top is owned by the same parties as the Florence. It is fifteen hundred feet above the R. E. Lee. Assays from surface croppings give seven dollars in gold.

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