Appointed

B.C. for

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BELTING

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bility.

., LIMITED LTY
VER, KAMLOOPS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to have a road 33 feet wide established, commencing at the point where the present road to McCallum's leaves the Cowichan Lake trunk road; thence southerly to the lake, a distance of about 300 yards.

WILLIAM GIDLEY.
GEORGE LEWIS.
FRANK H. PRICE.
ABE. MAYEA.
HENRY MARCH.

October 6, 1900.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. se10-dy&w

New Westminster team, who journeyed several thousand miles and incontinently walloped all the big Eastern teams except Toronto on their own grounds, are in a class by themselves. They must necessarily be the first class of lacrosse; consequently the other teams must at least be in the second class. Thus we find that the much-vaunted Eastern League is nothing more than a bunch of second-class teams—if, indeed, they can all quality for that class.

This is discouraging in the extreme, and must be a serious disappointment to those folks who from childhood up to the present writing have been convinced that unless they were looking at the Capitals, the Shamrocks or some of that crowd playing, they were wasting their time, and felt in duty bound to criticize what to them was "fair intermediate lacrosse."

But it has its compensations. For if idols have been smashed, the result has been a broader view of the game by lacrosse followers, and in Toronto at least a patronage of junior lacrosse that will undoubtedly bring the game back to the level that a few years ago made it the sport of the city. This is evinced by the attendance at the junior games. We hear of a thousand people attending a match for the Junior Cup League championship. And only last Saturday at the Junction an intermediate C. L. A. championship game attracted a larger paid attendance than did the last Toronto-National Eastern League championship game at Rosedale. And this despite the fact that the Easterns Leaguers had fair, cool weather for their game, while the Junction match was played between showers on a field that offered no protection from the elements.

Another thing worthy of note is that in all Eastern League cities outside of Toronto the gate receipts show that interest in the game has declined. A wail from Ottawa partially explains this. The wail is to the effect that, though the Capitals continue to flourish, the junior teams, that were wont to play on every vacant lot, in Bytown, are now noticeable only because of their absence. The wailer thinks that this is because interest has been monopolized by the senior team, who absorb players from the junior teams till the latter got discouraged and quit. This may be partially the cause in Ottawa, but there are other reasons in other spots. Is it not a fact that semi-professional methods in vogue in nearly every senior lacrosse team tend to keep in the game players who have outlived their ambition, but who by their experience are able to outdo hustling juniors, who depend on their energy and hard work to make a showing? How often can you hear an old player say, "If I get the ball, all right; but if I don't, let the youngster do the running and I'll get it later." Now, this may make effective playing, but it takes the ginger out of the game, and, when the ginger dies away, so does the public interest.

Good lacrosse is a good thing, but how many old admirers of the sport would not rather go out a few miles in the country and witness a real earnest struggle for supremacy, than sit and watch the most scientific exposition of passing, discreet tripping, jabbing with the end of the stick, etc., that the Eastern or any other league can produce? The whole matter in a nutshell appears to be that when a player gets so old that he requires inducements to stay in the game, just so soon is the game improved by letting him go.

Westminster has also shown that a town does not need a big population to have a first-class lacrosse team. The British Columbia town does not contain more than 10,000 or 12,000 souls, including penitentiary convicts and Chinese; and yet it has the best team in Canada. This team has been got together and held together, and in that "held together" lies the secret of their success. In the last four years only one or two changes has been made in the team. And in their hard series of matches in the East they played the same twelve men on every occasion except one, and that one change had to be made at Rosedale, when Bob Cheney got struck in the eye with the ball and could not see well enough to go ahead.

How different it is with the teams in the East. The managements are continually reaching out for new men to "strengthen" their teams. As a matter of fact, they are doing that which is bound to keep them weak. Can anyone recall any two games this summer in which either the Torontos or the Tecumsehs played the same teams? In Montreal and Cornwall the same system has been practised. Ottawa towards the end of the season kept her team practically intact, and though the Capitals are really not a greater aggregation of talent than the Torontos, they defeated the latter both in Ottawa and at Rosedale. And then did you ever see a new man put on to strengthen a team that his play was not more or less of a disappointment?

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY SECOND YEAR — THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST FRIDAY OCTOBER 19, 1900 — VOLUME LXII—NO. 52

The Strike Has Ended

Big Coal Companies Have Agreed to Accept the Miners' Terms.

No Order Has Yet Been Issued However to The Men.

It Is Belief That This Will Be Done Almost at Once.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17.—The great strike of the anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania, which was begun on September 17, ended to-day, when the Pennsylvania & Reading Coal & Iron Co. and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company agreed to abolish the sliding scale in their regions and to grant an advance in wages of 10 per cent. net, the advance to remain in operation until April, 1901, or thereafter. This action meets the demands of the Scranton miners' convention. The decision was arrived at after a conference between representatives of the individual coal operators and the large coal carrying companies. The conference began yesterday, and to-day's action was the culmination of the recent meeting of the individual operators at Scranton, following the mine workers' convention in the same city.

Nearly all of the collieries in the coal regions had previously to the mine workers' convention, posted notices granting an advance of 10 per cent. The mine workers, in considering this, demanded that the sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuylkill districts be abolished, the increase to be guaranteed until April, 1901, and other difference be submitted to arbitration. The individual operators agreed to everything and the appointment of a committee to induce the Reading and Lehigh companies to abolish the sliding scale and make the wage increase permanent followed. Just how soon the official order notifying the men that the strike is ended and to return to work will be issued by President Mitchell can only be conjectured. It is the belief here that no order to return will be issued until a notice similar to or in line with that of the Reading and Lehigh companies is posted at all the mines.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Denial That It Has Shown Itself In London.

London, Oct. 16.—The medical authorities of Stepney, a parish of London, deny that the suspicious cases of sickness reported at that place yesterday is bubonic plague.

Moves About Like a Bird

Count Zeppelin's Airship Steers Aloft in All Directions With Success.

Goes Easily Against the Wind And Can Be Kept Stationary.

Fridrichshaven, Oct. 17.—Count Zeppelin's air-ship ascended this afternoon, was steered against the wind and put through various tactics and manoeuvres. It was then sailed in the direction of Immenstadt. The King and Queen of Wurtemburg witnessed the trial.

The air-ship, after a short flight towards Immenstadt, remained poised in the air for 45 minutes at a height of 600 metres and then safely descended to the lake.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Moosejaw Man Killed While Out Hunting.

Moosejaw, N.W.T., Oct. 17.—J. M. Semington, of this town, accidentally killed himself while hunting.

BERI BERI.

Bark Brilliant From New Brunswick Picks Up Sick Men From the Homewood.

Falmouth, Eng., Oct. 17.—The Norwegian bark Brilliant, from Newcastle, N.B., to-day landed at this port eight seamen suffering from beri beri, and the body of one man who died from the disease, all of whom had been taken from the Norwegian bark Homewood, which was spoken by the Brilliant, October 8, in a waterlogged condition, in latitude 48 N., and longitude 25 W. Capt. Potter and six of the crew of the Homewood refused to leave that vessel. The Homewood will proceed to Havre. The Norwegian bark Homewood is of 1,620 tons net. She was built at St. John, N.B., in 1874, and is owned by Johan Johannsen, of Christiana.

THE GREEN SICKNESS.

Girls who lack sufficient nerve force to develop into healthy womanhood become pale, weak, nervous and irritable. They have chlorosis or "green sickness," and can only be cured when the nerves are restored and revitalized and the blood made rich by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great restorative in pill form. It makes pale, weak women and girls healthy, rosy and plump. Note increase in weight while taking it.

ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

He Has Travelled Nearly Two Thousand Miles Within a Week.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 17.—This has been a day of triumph for Gov. Roosevelt in Ohio. To-night the city of Cleveland gave him a reception rivalling any similar demonstration ever made here. There was an immense parade. Since leaving Chicago, last Wednesday morning, Gov. Roosevelt's train has travelled 1,777 miles, and has been handled over twenty separate lines of road.

SPANISH ARMY REFORMS.

New Minister of War Will Make Some Sweeping Changes.

Madrid, Oct. 17.—Gen. Linare, to whom the premier, Senor Silvela, has offered the portfolio of war, stipulates as a condition of acceptance, that he shall have perfect freedom to introduce sweeping military reforms and to re-organize the entire army. He also stipulates that his method of reaching those ends must rest solely with himself. Senor Silvela, it is understood, has accepted these conditions and the nomination of Gen. Linares is, therefore, practically assured.

PASSED WINNIPEG.

Men From Esquimalt Reached There Last Night on Way East.

Winnipeg, Oct. 17.—A detachment of 106 marines from H. M. warships Phaeton and Virago passed through Winnipeg to-night for Halifax, where they take ship for England.

HIS CHALLENGE IS ACCEPTED

Sir Thomas Lipton Will Race Next Year For American Cup.

New York, Oct. 17.—Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America cup was accepted by the New York Yacht Club to-day, and a committee was empowered to arrange the terms of the proposed match and make any arrangements as to dates, courses, number of trials and sailing regulations and all other conditions.

The Lipton challenge names Tuesday, August 20, Thursday, August 22, and Saturday, August 24, 1901, as the days for the races, further races, if any, to be sailed upon the same days the following week.

The name of the challenging yacht is Shamrock II., cutter rigged, length on load water line, 89.5 feet.

The committee later met and the following cablegram was sent: "Hugh G. Kelley, Secretary Royal Ulster Yacht Club, Belfast:

"Meeting committee held. Your challenge accepted. Conditions same as they stood at the close of last year's race, including private agreement as to accidents, and except as modified as to days of race by your challenge and extending limit of time of start to 2 p.m., suitable to change of month. This is satisfactory. (Signed) Oddie, Secy."

LIGHTERMEN'S STRIKE.

It Is Causing Serious Trouble to Traffic in Egnland.

London, Oct. 17.—An additional three hundred lightermen to-day joined the fifteen hundred men now on strike. There does not seem to be any prospect of the trouble being arbitrated. The congestion of boats is now more serious. Hundreds of barges of provisions and merchandise remain unloaded, affecting traffic seriously and affecting the merchants, who are waiting for the goods. The strikers will be assisted by the action of a leading merchant, who disapproves of the stand taken by the Employees' Association. He has made a deal direct with the men's union and hereafter will do his own literage.

REV. MR. WINCHESTER.

He Is Called to the Pastorate of a Toronto Church.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—Knox church to-night called to the pastorate Rev. A. B. Winchester, formerly superintendent of Chinese missions at Victoria and graduate of Manitoba college. Rev. Dr. Parsons, who for many years has been pastor of the church, was lately given a handsome retiring allowance on account of advancing years.

FIGHTING FILIPINOS.

United States Infantry Surprises a Party and Captures Gen. Alvarez.

Manila, Oct. 17.—Under cover of a stormy night, Capt. Elliott, of the Fortieth Infantry, surprised the enemy's headquarters at Oroquieta, Island of Mindana, and captured, without fighting, Gen. Alvarez, with his staff and 25 soldiers.

The capture is important and will tend to pacify the district. Alvarez had for a long time been provoking hostilities in Mindana. It was he who effected the disastrous attack on Oroquieta some time ago, and he was preparing for another when he was captured.

Detachments of the 26th and 18th regiments engaged the rebels near the Ubungan, in Southern Panaya, routing them, killing twenty and wounding many.

PEARSON FOUND GUILTY.

Sentenced To Be Hanged for Killing Annie Griffin.

Hamilton, Oct. 17.—George Arthur Pearson, the young man who on Sept. 3rd shot and killed Annie Griffin while driving with her near Dundas, was today found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 7th.

The prisoner confessed the crime, stating he had been despondent and had told the girl he had thought of killing himself, whereupon she had replied she would die also. He had shot her twice and meant to shoot himself, but his nerve failed. When the judge pronounced sentence the prisoner said, "Thank you."

Envoys To Meet

Saturday Fixed For Gathering to Discuss Terms of Peace in China.

Minister In London States That Negotiations Have Already Begun.

And That Yamen Buildings Will Be Used For the Purpose.

Pekin, Oct. 15, via Tien Tsin, Oct. 17, via Shanghai, Oct. 17.—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have addressed a joint meeting of the foreign envoys, fixing Saturday next for the first meeting to discuss the conditions of peace.

London, Oct. 17.—The Chinese minister here asserts that peace negotiations have actually begun at Pekin, between the Chinese plenipotentiaries and the representatives of the powers, in the Tsung li Yamen buildings, which have been given over to the Chinese for that purpose.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—M. de Giers and the Russian legation, according to a despatch from Tien Tsin to the Kolnische Zeitung, have been ordered to return to Pekin within a few days.

Hongkong, Oct. 17.—Advices from Canton say it is reported there that Sun Yat Sen, the reformer, captured Hui Chow last Monday. The Cantonese assert that if Hui Chow, which resisted the insurgents in the Tai Ping rebellion, falls thus, the rebels will be able to take Canton within a week.

Admiral Ho, with the bulk of his forces, left Sam Chun this morning in pursuit of the rebels, leaving 250 troops to protect Sam Chun, and sending 200 to garrison the Mandarin station at Nao Tau.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 17.—Detailed reports to the war office of the occupation of Mukden, Manchuria, show that the Russians met with strong opposition at Schacho, where the Chinese, with 30 battalions, 20 field guns and Kruppe and Maxims, occupied the railway embankment and heights. The fighting continued from 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. After artillery preparations, the whole Russian column was thrown against the Chinese, who, by evening, were in full retreat. Next day the Chinese made a less stubborn stand in a strong position on the mountain chain. The position was captured at noon, but the Russians were unable to pursue the Chinese, owing to extreme fatigue and the difficult nature of the country.

The Russians, in the course of two days' operations, lost 50 killed and wounded. They captured several guns.

WAR EAGLE STOCK.

It Takes a Sudden Drop on the Montreal Exchange.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—On the stock exchange this morning, War Eagle dropped to $1.20, which was ten points below the panic price in February. Very little of its stock has come out so far in response to strong bear pressure which is being exerted.

V. V. & E. RAILWAY.

Mackenzie & Mann Looking Into the Situation In Regard to the Charter.

Vancouver, Oct. 16.—William Mackenzie, of Mackenzie & Mann, was in Vancouver this morning, leaving for Kootenay in his private car this afternoon. Mr. Mackenzie said that one of his reasons for coming to the Coast was to look into the situation regarding the V. V. & E. road. He stated that his company had purchased the charter from the promoters in 1897 and had no idea of giving it up. It was their intention to commence operations as soon as the promises made by the Provincial and Canadian governments were carried out. Mr. Mackenzie further stated that if it had not been for the blundering of the Martin government they would have commenced before this. When reminded that the promoters still claimed the charter on the grounds that the terms of the sale had not been carried out, Mr. Mackenzie said: "Then let the courts decide who owns the charter."

'ORRIBLY HAGGRAVATING.

The Man Who Dropped His H's and the Typewriter.

From Washington Star.

"An Englishman who drops his h's and aspirates his a's and a stenographer and typewriter who spell phonetically from dictation make a fine combination from which trouble is sure to result unless the copy is carefully revised," said a merchant the other day. "For instance, a friend of mine and the manager of one of the most important banking houses, is an Englishman. Not long ago he employed a young man to act as his stenographer, and one of the first things that the latter was called upon to do was the 'taking down' of a letter to the manager's wife, who was away at a summer resort. Being a busy man, the Englishman didn't take the trouble to look at the letter after it had been typewritten, but when his wife, in the course of a few days, answered it, there was a hot time for the stenographer.

"'My dear Henry,' she wrote, 'what on earth do you mean by calling me 'Hannah' and our little Horace 'Orris?' I will admit that this sounds like you, but why do you make a joke of it before your employees?'

"Of course the fond husband and father didn't know what it all meant, and so he wrote for an explanation, and his first letter was sent back to him. One glance at it and he rushed over to his stenographer excitedly and demanded: 'There, what do you mean, sir, by writing my wife's name down 'Annah?'

"'Anna?' replied the young man; 'let me see. No; I've got it Hannah all right.'

"'But,' said the Englishman, who was furious, 'it's not 'Annah; it's Hannah.'

"'Well, there it is, Hannah—H-a-n-n-a-h.'

"'Annah be dashed!' exclaimed the Englishman. 'A-n-n-a, Hannah! Can't you read English, you blanked fool?'

"By this time the stenographer began to see through the trouble, so he begged off upon the plea that, having had a swelling in one of his ears, he had not been able to hear ye— well. But it cost him nearly a week's salary to square things with the boys in the office, and he always deems it best to hide when he hears the manager's wife is expected down town."

DAVIES-VOSS.

Two Young Victorians United in Marriage Yesterday Morning.

Mr. H. E. Davies, of the firm of Davies Bros., drugggists, and Miss Caroline D. Voss, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Voss, late of the Queen's hotel, were united in marriage yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents. Rev. W. Leslie Clay officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Ada E. Clay, formerly of Victoria, while Miss Carrie Zeigler, of Port Blakely, acted as maid of honor. The groom was supported by Mr. F. G. Zeigler, of Port Blakely, a cousin of the bride.

The bride wore a very pretty costume of white organdie and orange blossoms and a gold watch guard, the gift of the groom. She carried a bouquet of bride's roses and ferns. The bridesmaid's gown was of white organdie trimmed with lace and the maid of honor a costume of tan same material trimmed with lace. A bouquet of pink carnations and ferns was carried by the bridesmaid.

A number of intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, at the conclusion of which Mr. and Mrs. Davies left for the Sound on their honeymoon trip. They received many handsome presents, among which were the following: Silver bread tray, F. G. Zeigler; silver gravy spoon and berry dish, Mrs. C. G. Zeigler; silver spoon tray, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Zeigler; silver bon bon dish, Mrs. C. G. Meine; half dozen violet dinner plates, Carrie Zeigler; silver salt and pepper shakers, Miss Ada C. Clay; silver butter dish, Mrs. L. Booth, Miss Hall and Miss Baker; dozen silver knives and forks, Hartenburg cushion cover, Mrs. and Miss Wall; carving set, A. H. Fowler; silver butter dish, a Friend; an elaborate pin Eagleson; silver berry spoon, H. Keown; silver soup ladle, Wm. Henderson; silver napkin rings, W. H. Pennock; Batcushion, Mr. and Mrs. L. Russel; Battenburg sofa cushion, Mrs. C. R. Smith; carving set, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Kent; rose jar, A. G. Davies.

The Liberal Broken Pledges

Mr. H. H. Cook Has Issued Another Letter Scoring the Government.

Candidates Nominated Yesterday—Mr. Tarte Is to Run In Montreal.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—H. H. Cook, ex-M.P., has issued another letter to Premier Laurier, in which he cites 17 specific instances in which the government has betrayed the principles of the Liberal party and broken faith with the people of Canada.

Nominations through Canada yesterday were as follows:

Victoria, N.S., Hon. H. Ross, Liberal.
Huntingdon, Que., W. E. MacLaren, Liberal.
Missisquoi, D. B. Meigs, Liberal.
North Oxford, Ont., Jas. W. Willace, Conservative.
South Grenville, J. D. Reid, Conservative.
Russel, Ont., Geo. H. Perley, Conservative.
York, N.B., Rev. Dr. McLeod, Conservative.
Brockville, John Culbert, Conservative.
East Durham, H. A. Ward, of Port Hope, Conservative.
Victoria, N. S., Duncan McCaskill, Conservative.
London, Mayor Beattie, M.P., Conservative.
Centre Winnipeg, T. W. Taylor, Conservative.
St. John and Iberville, J. A. Nadeau, Conservative.

Winnipeg, Oct. 17.—The Algoma election will take place on November 12.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—Mr. Tarte has announced to the Liberals at St. John's, that he would run in St. Mary's division of Montreal.

SHOT BY AN ACTRESS.

M'ss Zora Card Wounds Theatrical Manager in a Quarrel.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Joe. Pazen, proprietor of the Pazen Theatrical Exchange, was shot in the abdomen to-day by Zorah Card, an actress, and was taken to the hospital in a critical condition. The shooting occurred in Pazen's office, in the presence of two or three persons. Miss Card claims she shot in self-defense, after a quarrel over an engagement. She surrendered to the police.

A MONSTER BENEFIT.

Performance in London For Galveston Aid Nets a Large Sum.

London, Oct. 16.—The Galveston relief fund benefit performance packed the Drury Lane theatre to the utmost this afternoon. Sir Henry Irving, who was greeted with loud applause, recited the "Dream of Eugene Aram." George Alexander, Charles Wyndham, Lewis Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm-Tree and Marie Tempest received ovations. The performance netted £6,500 sterling.

ANOTHER LIBRARY.

Andrew Carnegie Has Presented a Scotch Town Funds to Build One.

London, Oct. 16.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie has presented the town of Hawick, Roxburgh county, Scotland, with the sum of £10,000 for a public library.

A FRENCH DUEL.

Journalist and Count Fire Pistols But Nobody is Hurt.

Paris, Oct. 16.—M. Urbain Goheir, the anti-military journalist and author of "Army Against Nation," which created a sensation in 1898, fought a pistol duel to-day with Count de Sabran Pontevers without any result. The dispute which led to the meeting was an article published in the Aurore which the Count considered offensive to him.

Count Boni de Castellane was one of the Count de Sabran Ponteves' seconds.

Colliery Gives In

Gibbons & Co. Prepared to Accede to the Strikers Demands.

Mine Workers' Official Says the Offer Will Likely Be Accepted.

No Intimation Is Given of What Other Operators Will Do.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 16.—The Gibbons Coal Company's colliery in South Scranton is being put in order for work, and the company says it will begin operations to-morrow or next day surely. The company has agreed to grand the strikers' demands if the strike is raised, and further that it will only mine enough coal to fill its contracts with the school district. District Secretary Dempsey, of the United Mine Workers, said to-day that the board had not acted upon the matter, but that in all likelihood the request of the company will be granted. The Delaware & Hudson Company's two washeries at Carbondale and Oliphant have resumed operations after an idleness of a month beyond the beginning of the strike. Regarding the placing of long trains of empty coal cars at some of the Lackawanna Company's breakers, Chief Clerk Tobey, of the coal department, said to-day there was no significance in the move, other than that the railroad's yards were overcrowded and the breaker switches were being used to accommodate the empties.

Mr. Mitchell said he had received no communication, or even an intimation, that the operators would accept the proposition made by the convention.

It was long after nightfall when the last of the strikers who marched to the Panther Creek valley returned. They were for the most part footsore and weary. The distance of 18 miles from Hazelton to Coaldale is principally down grade, and the walk there was scarcely noticed by the enthusiastic strikers. The up-hill march back, however, with the added facts of a sleepless night and failure to accomplish their purpose, tended to dampen their ardour somewhat.

Hazelton, Pa., Oct. 16.—Frank Pardee & Co. made a demand on the government for troops this afternoon. The Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company has also requested that soldiers be sent to McAdoo. The request, if complied with, will have the effect of bringing troops into Luzerne county for the first time since the strike began.

The report that the Calvin, Pardee & Co. colliery at Cranberry had requested the governor to send troops into Luzerne county is not exactly correct. Mr. Pardee to-night denied that he had done so, but said he and Governor Stone had talked on the advisability of having soldiers in this region. It is Mr. Pardee's belief that if troops were stationed here it would have considerable effect in the way of keeping the peace and preventing marches. Mr. Pardee added that the governor told him he would refer the matter to Brigadier-General Gobin, who is now on duty in Schuylkill county.

This was an exceedingly quiet day around the headquarters of the United Mine Workers. President Mitchell spent most of the day in disposing of the mail which had accumulated during the miners' convention.

HOW ARE YOUR NERVES?

If they are weak, and you feel nervous and easily "flustrated," can't sleep, and rise in the morning unrefreshed, your blood is poor. Strong nerves depend upon rich, nourishing blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the nerves strong, by enriching and vitalizing the blood. It gives sweet, refreshing sleep and completely cures nervous troubles. Begin taking it to-day.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills.

MURDER WILL OUT.

Bodies of Men Killed Four Years Ago Have Been Found.

Los Cruces, New Mexico, Oct. 16.—The charred bodies of a man and a boy, supposed to be the remains of Col. A. J. Fountain and his son Henry, have been found in the Sacramento mountains. Col. Fountain and his son disappeared in January, 1896. Later their buckboard was found near the chalk bluffs. Fountain was a prominent lawyer, and when he disappeared he had indictments for the arrest of a number of persons charged with cattle stealing. Several men suspected of the murder were arrested, but were acquitted for lack of evidence.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Officers Elected Yesterday by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T. at Nanaimo yesterday elected the following officers:

G. C. S., Dr. Lewis Hall, Victoria, re-elected; G., Vice-President Mrs. Newbigging, Victoria; G. S. J. T., Bro. Seymour, Duncan's; G. E. S. W., J. Brown, Nanaimo; G. S., Bro. J. N. Evans, Somenos; G. T. F., S. Gough, Nanaimo. Rev. A. E. Green, past grand chief. The Grand Lodge recommended that the executive employ a lecturer to make a tour of the upper country.

Bachelors' and Benedicts' Dinner.—To-night the bachelors and benedicts of the Metropolitan Methodist church will hold their first thanksgiving dinner entertainment in the school room of the church. The ladies will attend, for, although the men thought to have provided the dinner, they had to confess incapability, and the ladies are responsible for the eatables. Dinner will be served from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m., and at 8 o'clock a concert will be held. Among the contributors to the programme are Herbert Kent, Messrs. Harris, Bantly, Longfield, Calvert, the Mandolin Club, the Sunday school orchestra and the bachelors and benedicts. A number of extra attractions are also to be offered. In the side rooms there will be an art exhibition, graphaphones, musical boxes, photographic dis-

eral candidates to-day, Hutchison, the late member, being thrown overboard. The Conservatives are certain of winning both seats.

Winnipeg, Oct. 16.—M. Laurie, merchant, of Morris, will be the Liberal candidate for the legislature against Hon. C. H. Campbell, the new attorney-general. The election takes place on the 27th.

The writ for the Centre Winnipeg vacancy was issued to-day. Polling takes place November 1. The Conservatives meet to-morrow to select a candidate.

Brockville, Oct. 16.—The Liberals have nominated W. H. Comstock, but that gentleman said he could not run for personal reasons, and D. Derbyshire was chosen.

Woodstock, Oct. 16.—James G. Wallace will oppose James Sutherland in North Oxford.

Prescott, Oct. 16.—The Conservatives have re-nominated their old member, J. D. Reid, for South Granville.

MATSQUI DYKING.

The First Pump Starts and Proves a Great Success.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 16.—Steam was turned on the pump at No. 1 slough, Matsqui dyke, to-day in the presence of the dyke contractors, McLean Bros., the dyke superintendent, E. A. Wilmot, and the provincial government engineer, Mr. Gamble. The big pump worked admirably from the start, and the slough was emptied at the rate of 25,000 gallons a minute. All those present expressed the greatest satisfaction at the result of the initial test, and Mr. Ryan, in charge of the 200 horse power engine working the pump, stated that the seventy-five tons of machinery, including the water tube boiler, worked to perfection from the first minute the steam was turned on. The pump at No. 2 slough will be completed in two weeks.

STANDING OF THE PARTIES

In Last House Conservatives Represented More Votes Than Did Liberals.

From Charlottetown, P.E.I., Watchman.

The House of Commons, when every constituency is represented, consists of 213 members. The representation by provinces and the unit of population to each member upon the basis of the last census is as follows:

	Members	Unit of Population
Ontario	92	22,982
Quebec	65	22,900
Nova Scotia	20	22,520
New Brunswick	14	22,947
P. E. Island	5	21,815
Manitoba	7	21,786
British Columbia	6	16,269
Northwest Territories	4	16,700

In the last House of the representatives from Nova Scotia, twelve were supporters of the government and eight were Conservatives.

New Brunswick returned five Liberals, eight Conservatives and one Independent.

Prince Edward Island has five representatives, of whom two at present are Conservatives.

Fourteen of the sixty-five constituencies of Quebec now send representatives who oppose the Laurier government.

Forty-five of the ninety-two representatives of Ontario were elected as straight Liberals and forty were straight Conservatives. Seven were elected as Independents or Patrons.

Manitoba has seven representatives; four Liberals and three Conservatives.

The Territories are given four representatives, of whom two are Liberal one a Patron and one Conservative.

British Columbia now sends four supporters of the government and two supporters of the opposition.

The full strength of the two parties is:

Straight Liberals	126
Independent Liberals	10
Total	136
Straight Conservatives	76
Independent Conservatives	1
Total	77

While the statement may appear adverse to the opposition it should not be forgotten that the Liberals did not receive a majority of the votes polled at the general election of 1896. As a matter of fact they only polled a minority of the total vote, and as Fielding now says that Independents and Patrons are not here to stay, and Liberal majorities in many districts were a mere handful, there is every ground for believing that they will be swept out of power when election day comes. Here are the figures of the votes cast for the respective parties, as given in the Blue Book, at the election of 1896:

Conservative	419,836
Liberal	397,459
Patron	39,898
Independent	34,393

The opposition need not feel discouraged by the bluster of the Liberals "in he fighting line," over their great prospects. The electors should always bear in mind that the Liberal-Conservatives polled 22,000 more votes in the aggregate than the Liberals did, and besides holding their own, will redeem scores of districts at the first opportunity which were received by Liberal promises, and are now disgusted at their utter failure to edeem these promises.

MAYOR BATE.

Presentation Made By the Aldermen of Nanaimo.

Nanaimo, Oct. 16.—After council last night Mayor Mark Bate received the aldermen at his house, where they presented him and Mrs. Bate with a congratulatory address and a handsome silver breakfast service, in token of their esteem and in recognition of the mayor's valuable services in Nanaimo during his seventeen years tenure of office. The mayor was much affected and feelingly replied.

ROBERTS THEIR COLONEL.

He Is Gazetted Head of the New Regiment of Irish Guards.

London, Oct. 16.—Lord Roberts was to-day gazetted honorary colonel of the new regiment of Irish guards.

Do Not Credit It

Capture of Pao Ting Fu Reported But Not Confirmed.

In London the Story From Shanghai Is Not Believed.

British Torpedo Destroyer Handy Shells Rebels With Telling Effect.

London, Oct. 17.—(4 a. m)—There is no confirmation of the reported capture of Pao Ting Fu, of which, according to the Shanghai Echo said the French consul there has received news.

The report is generally discredited in London, especially as there is no direct telegraphic communication between Shanghai and Pao Ting Fu.

Hongkong despatches tell of the continued spread of southern rebellion. The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Express sends a report that the British boat destroyer Handy shelled two thousand rebels who were advancing on San Chung, killing forty and wounding hundreds. This is not confirmed from any other points.

It is also reported that the Empress Dowager has issued a decree removing Li Hun Wi, viceroy of Nankin, from his post and ordering General Yun Lu to join her at Sian Fu.

The Shan Tung Boxers are returning to their homes.

Twelve thousand of them were utterly defeated outside of Tsang Chao, near the border, by 5,000 of Governor Lun Sai Kai's troops under General Mei.

Tien Tsin, Oct .15, via Shanghai, Oct. 16.—The expedition against Pao Ting Fu met with no opposition up to Oct. 14. Reports received by courier say that a column of 500 Frenchmen, marching to Hsien Hsien to relieve a party of French priests, met no opposition in the six days' march to the south. The fourth brigade of the British army is now arriving. The Americans have evacuated the arsenal which has been turned over to the provisional city government.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Secretary of State Hay has received a despatch from Consul McWade at Canton, saying that the Imperial troops have recaptured Hui Chow and that the rebels have dispersed to the eastward.

Berlin, Oct. 16.—The Frankfurter Zeitung prints a telegram from Shanghai today which says Emperor Kwang Hsu has arrived at Sian Fu. The foreign office has no official information of the whereabouts of the Chinese court. A high official of the foreign office discussing the general situation this afternoon said: "There is absolutely nothing new in the diplomatic situation. We have received no information as to the alleged difficulty encountered by Count von Waldersee in getting all the allies to recognize his authority, but it lies in the very nature of the case that he would meet with some trouble in bringing them all under one hat."

Mr. Cook and The Premier

A Disgusted Liberal Says the Machine Tried to Bleed Him.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Denies But a Full Statement Is Promised.

Special to the Colonist.

Toronto, Oct. 16.—Mr. H. H. Cook was interviewed respecting Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement for himself and for his colleagues, that "there is not a shadow of foundation in the charge of Mr. Cook. I never, directly or indirectly, through an agent or otherwise, made any demand upon him for any sum of money, big or small, or for anything else. I give the material charge a most unqualified and emphatic denial, and challenge the proof of the same."

Mr. Cook said: "I have read the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier by way of denial that he or any agent of his had demanded from me any sum of money. Sir Wilfrid is to speak in Toronto on Tuesday night, and I shall wait to see what he may have to say then upon this subject. In the meantime, I say that the statement already made by me to Mr. Tucker is absolutely true, and I will very shortly make a full statement of the whole transaction, or what would have been a transaction had I consented to be bled. Possibly Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be willing to escape responsibility by denying the agency of the parties—there were two of them approached me—but no such pretense will avail him."

Nanaimo, Oct. 16.—The peculiarity of the political position here is that Sloan has already sunk so much money that he doesn't see how he can withdraw; while Ralph Smith dare not after the endorsations he has received. The confidence of Conservatives that Mr. Wolley will be able to poll a heavy vote increases daily. His committee opened rooms today and began an active canvass, with most satisfactory results.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—N. A. Belcourt and ex-Ald. Stewart were chosen as the Lib-

WILHELMINA BETROTHED.

Queen of Holland Announces She Will Marry a German Duke.

The Hague, Oct. 16.—Late in the day Queen Wilhelmina proclaimed her betrothal to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Dominion Campaign

Sloan or Smith May Retire From Fear of Conservative Candidate.

A Majority of Thirty In Ontario Predicted For the Opposition.

Many Candidates Nominated Yesterday Throughout Eastern Canada.

Nanaimo, Oct. 15.—The rumor is gaining currency here that either Sloan or Smith will retire if Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley keeps the field, so as to make a straight fight. Mr. Sloan is unquestionably gaining city strength.

Montreal, Oct. 15.—It has been definitely learned that Mr. Tarte will contest St. Mary's division, Montreal, and will himself nominate two Liberal candidates to contest St. John's and Iberville and Beauharnois.

Horace Ethier, banker and mayor of St. Lin, has accepted the Conservative candidature against Charlemagne Laurier, nephew of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in L'Assomption county.

Additional nominations to-day are East Middlesex, Ont., Jas. Gilmour, Conservative; Hants, N. S., A. Putnam, Conservative.

The Conservatives of West Toronto have unanimously re-nominated their late members, Clark and Osler. The convention was large and enthusiastic. E. Bristol presided and declared the Conservatives would sweep Ontario and secure a majority of 30 in the province.

The Conservatives of Chateauguay, Quebec, nominated Archibald McCormick.

The Liberals of Cornwall and Stormont, Ont., have nominated A. F. Mulhern.

In Brome, Que., S. Fisher, Liberal.

South Grenville, Ont., John Carruthers, Liberal.

Quebec West Conservatives have chosen P. J. Kerwin as candidate.

Hamilton, Ont., Conservatives have selected Henderson.

In East Peterboro, Ont., Lang, Liberal.

Wright, Que., J. M. McDougall, Conservative.

South Leeds, W. A. Lewis, Liberal.

The Centre Toronto Conservatives adjourned without nominating a candidate, Mr. J. J. Foy refusing to retire from the local house to accept nomination.

The ward meetings to-night to prepare for the Liberal convention in this city indicate that the government candidate, Hutcheson, M. P., will be turned down.

Speaking at an open-air meeting in Ripon county, Labelle, after mass Sunday, Mr. Bourassa, when cornered by Mr. Foulin, the Conservative candidate, declared he was a government candidate. This fastens upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier the onus of the campaign being conducted by Bourassa, Monet and others in the province of Quebec.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—Ex-Ald. John Flett was nominated by the Liberals of Centre Toronto this evening.

Hamilton, Oct. 15.—The Conservative convention this evening nominated S. Barker and F. C. Bruce for this city.

A PLUCKY ACT.

Coal Pusher at His Own Risk Saves Comrades From Being Killed.

Nanaimo, Oct. 15.—Cotton Clayton, ex-war correspondent and formerly one of Sir Robert Hart's staff of Chinese customs, and was wounded five times in the Jameson raid, but now a box-pusher in the Extension coal mines, did a plucky thing on Saturday to save a couple of comrades from a horrible death. There was a run-away car in the tunnel. Clayton caught it as it was gathering speed and though jammed against the side of the tunnel, sustaining severe injuries to the spine and breast, he succeeded in stopping the truck. He will not be able to work for some time.

MASSACRED BY NATIVES.

White Expedition In Africa Slaughtered By Treachery.

Rome, Oct. 16.—The Tribuna publishes correspondence to-day from Asmara, southwest of Massowa, describing the massacre of an expedition to Lake Assan. The expedition is said to have been composed of British, but it is more likely that the members were French, as the lake is situated in possessions ceded to France by the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia. It seems that the column, numbering 200, went to Lake Assan to obtain the tax on salt exports. The natives replied that they had no money, but would give cattle if the chief of the expedition agreed. Thereupon a large number of natives entered the camp of the expedition on various pretexts and massacred the disarmed members during bivouac.

AN OSWEGO STORM.

Temperature Dropped Twenty-two Degrees In Three Hours.

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 16.—A terrific wind and rainstorm broke over Oswego this morning and continued all day. The temperature dropped 22 degrees in three hours, and the wind blew 36 miles from the northwest. The schooner Burton narrowly escaped being wrecked, while trying to get in the harbor this afternoon. Mariners have been warned of the storm.

ENGINE WORKS STRIKE.

Men In Foundry Department of Laurie Factory Walk Out.

Montreal, Oct. 16.—Thirty employees of the foundry department of the Laurie Engine Company went out on strike this morning. There are some 25 employees altogether in the works. The cause of the strike, as explained by the company, is that two of the men were yesterday discharged for incompetency and they thereupon induced the union to call the other men in the foundry department out.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

Lord Alverstone Succeeds the Late Baron Russell.

London, Oct. 15.—Lord Alverstone, formerly Sir Richard Webster, will succeed the late Baron Russell, the Daily News announces, as Chief Justice of England.

A COLONIAL FOUNDER.

Death of a Statesman Who Did Much For Germany.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—Herr Heinrich Kusserow, who retired in 1890 from the post of Prussian minister to the Hanseatic cities and to Micklenburg, died to-day at Koblentz, aged 64. He was the virtual founder of Germany's colonial empire, acquiring, under the Bismarck regime, the first protectorates. Since his retirement he had been active as a colonial publicist.

MITCHELL SILENT.

President of Mine Workers' Union Has Nothing to Say on the Situation.

Hazelton, Oct. 15.—President Mitchell arrived at the national headquarters in this city from Scranton at 8 o'clock tonight. He had nothing to say in regard to the strike situation. He declined to give his views as to what action the operators will take on the convention proposition.

Reformers Take a Town

Sun Yat Sen Captures Kin Shan and Defeated Imperial Troops.

Li Hung Chang Was Expected at Pekin on Thursday.

Hongkong, Oct. 15.—Sun Yat Sen, according to reports from Canton, has taken the town of Kin Shan of East river, and is now investing the prefectoral city of Hui Chou. A force of Imperial troops was defeated by reformers, 200 being killed. The advices says that there is great activity in Canton in preparations for despatching troops to the disturbed districts.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—A despatch received here from Shanghai says the British consul there warns European women against coming north from Hongkong in the hope of joining their husbands, the situation in the Yangtse valley being very serious.

The Berlin Neusten Hrichten says it understands that Germany's answer to the note of M. Delcasse, French minister of foreign affairs, was despatched today, and that it is in a friendly tone.

Pekin, Oct. 15.—Li Hung Chang has arrived at Tung Chow, escorted by Russians. It is expected that he will arrive here to-morrow.

Paris, Oct. 15.—It is officially understood that if an international conference at The Hague regarding the settlement of the Chinese indemnity question shall be decided upon, it will not discuss with China the amount of compensation she must pay, but will confine its labors to fixing and distributing the proportion of the indemnity which will go to the special countries interested.

The Associated Press learns that the Chinese minister to Russia, Yang Yu, who visited Emperor Nicholas yesterday, strongly appealed for the intercession of the Czar in China's favor, and presented to him a letter from Emperor Kwang Hsu, together with documentary evidence tending to show that the Chinese ruler and court are less to blame for the anti-foreign outbreaks than the Russian Emperor had been led to believe.

A German named Bismarck, connected with the marines who were sent to Pekin before the siege of the foreign legations, kept an interesting diary, which he has since forwarded to Emperor William.

The Munich Allegemeine Zeitung, which is strictly governmental, reviews the question of the imperial chancellorship, admitting that "all political parties desire a stronger and more energetic chancellor than Prince von Hohenlohe."

However, there are no grounds for that Emperor William is dissatisfied with the arrangement, which gives him a free hand.

CATHOLIC DIGNITARY.

Monsignor Falconio, Papal Delegate to Canada, Arrives Here On a Visit.

His Excellency the Most Reverend Diomedes Falconio, Archbishop of Garisse who last spring was appointed apostolic delegate to the Roman Catholic church in Canada, is in the city, a guest of Bishop Orth and the clergy of the diocese. He is accompanied by his secretary, Rev. Father Fisher. Monsignor Falconio arrived in Westminster last week on a visit to the clergy of the Western cities, and decided to come to Victoria, although the diocese of Vancouver Island does not come within his jurisdiction, but within that of Monsignor Martinelli, of Portland. He will remain here to-day and to-morrow, and it is probable that a reception will be tendered him. On Friday Monsignor Falconio goes to Vancouver to bless the bells to be placed in the new Catholic church there.

Monsignor Falconio was born in Italy in the year 1842; entered the Franciscan order in 1860, and finished his education in the Roman provinces. In 1865 he was chosen by the superior-general of the order for the American mission and was ordained priest on January 4, 1866, in Buffalo, by Bishop Timon, and in July following he was elected professor of philosophy and vice-president of the Franciscan college, Alleghany, New York. In 1867 he was appointed secretary of the Franciscan province of the Immaculate Conception and professor of the dogmatic theology. In 1868 he was elected president of the seminary and college of St. Bonaventure, Alleghany county, New York, and at the request of Dr. Carfagnini he went to Newfoundland in 1871. From Newfoundland he returned to Rome, where he remained until his appointment to his present high position.

Upon his departure from Newfoundland in 1882 Monsignor Falconio was presented with many addresses by the Catholics of his diocese and societies, including the total abstinence orders, he having been an ardent advocate of temperance.

GRANT TO QUEENS.

Kingston Gives the University Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Kingston, Oct. 16.—The civic by-law to grant Queens University $50,000 was carried to-day by 802 to 250 against. The money will be spent in new arts and science buildings in order that over one thousand students can be accommodated.

KING OSCAR SICK.

Ruler of Sweden and Norway Is Reported Very Ill.

Stockholm, Oct. 15.—King Oscar is confined to bed with bronchial catarrh, complicated by an accretion of phlegm in the right lung.

LEOPOLD IN FRANCE.

Pays a Visit to President Loubet.

Paris, Oct. 15.—King Leopold of Belgium visited President Loubet this afternoon. His Majesty was received with military honors. M. Loubet afterwards returned the call.

ANOTHER JUDGE RUSSELL.

Son of Late Chief Justice Appointed to the Circuit Court.

London, Oct. 15.—The Hon. Arthur Russell, eldest son of the late Lord Chief Justice of England, Baron Russell of Killowen, has been appointed a judge of the Circuit court.

MARK TWAIN.

The Great Humorist Is Home Again From a Foreign Shore.

New York, Oct. 13.—Among the passengers who arrived to-night in quarantine on board the steamer Minnehaha was Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), Mrs. Clemens and Miss Clemens.

CHILIAN POLITICS.

Ministerial Crisis Ended by Formation of a Cabinet.

Valparaiso, Oct. 15.—The Chilian ministerial crisis has been solved by the formation of a new cabinet, as follows: Premier, Senor Elias Albano; minister of foreign affairs, Senor Manuel Salinas; minister of justice, Senor Emilio Godecidos; minister of finance, Senor Ramon Santelicess; minister of war, Senor Ricardo Perze; minister of industry, Senor Rafell Origo.

More Trouble Is Feared

Troops Attempt to Head off a Body of Marching Miners.

Strikers Are on the Way to Prevent Men From Working.

Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 15.—Advices have reached Gen. Goben, in command of the state troops here, that a large body of marching strikers have left McAdoo for the Panther creek region. They expect to reach that valley in time to intercept the miners on their way to work in the morning. Gen. Goben ordered six companies to leave to-night for that valley, and a special train on the Philadelphia & Reading road to take them to Tamaqua, which station is but a few miles from Coaldale.

Gen. Goben went with the troops and assumed personal command. The governor's troop of cavalry, which is stationed at Oneida, will leave for the Panther creek region early in the morning.

Gen. Goben, before leaving, said he was requested by Sheriff Toole to send soldiers to the Panther creek valley.

Hazelton, Oct. 15.—The threatened march of striking mine workers to the Panther creek valley started from this section to-night. The objective point of the marchers is Lansford, in Carbon county, and Coaldale, and they expect to reach their destination early to-morrow morning. Most of the collieries in this section are operated by the Lehigh Valley & Navigation Company. They have been working all through the strike, despite the efforts of numerous organizers sent there to induce the men to quit.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15.—It is expected that the officials of the Reading Company will to-morrow take up for consideration the proposition of the mine workers' convention. It is known that some of the company are opposed to the abolition of the sliding scale which has for years been in operation at the Reading collieries. The convention demanded that the 10 per cent. increase offered by the operators be made on a set basis, to continue until next April, and that the sliding scale be abolished.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 15.—The representatives of the coal companies in this section say they have no news to give out beyond the fact that the 10 per cent. increase in wages offered by the companies some time ago still holds good.

At the strikers' headquarters it was given out that the men would not return to work until they had been notified to do so by the executive board of the mine workers.

FILIPINOS ACTIVE.

Surprise and Destroy Small Bodies of United States Troops.

Manila, Oct. 14, via Hongkong, Oct. 16.—A detachment of twenty men of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, while engaged in repairing telegraph wires on October 10 at a point near San Jose, Isle de Luzon, were set on by 300 rebels and were overpowered and scattered. Seven of the Americans reached San Jose, but it is probable that the remainder were captured.

The enemy surprised a party of scouts of the Third Infantry at a point three miles from Takloban, Leyte island, killing three of the Americans at the first volley. Two escaped and gave the alarm, but the enemy succeeded in evading their pursuers. The native police at Takloban had conspired to surprise the Americans. The bodies of the dead soldiers were badly mutilated.

LADYSMITH POWDER WORKS.

Site of the Proposed Industry Inspected By the Promoters.

Nanaimo, Oct. 16.—Geo. McL. Brown, executive agent of the C. P. R., accompanied by J. B. Macfarland, of Vancouver, and C. Salisbury, of Montreal, were at Ladysmith this morning to inspect the site granted by Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir for the proposed powder works. The company represented by Marfarland and Salisbury is prepared to erect a first class factory to manufacture explosives. They were offered a site near Nanaimo by Mr. Robins, but decided to take Ladysmith as more suitable for the business.

Up-to-Date Styles at

WEILER BROS.

Our first consignment of Fall Goods in the Upholstering, Drapery and Curtain line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchasings.

Latest Novelties From

Paris, Berlin, London.

WEILER BROS. VICTORIA, B. C.

ON THE ALERT.

British Troops Sent to Kowloon Frontier to Prevent Chinese Entering Territory.

Tien Tsin, Oct. 15.—The British column, under Lord Campbell, which forms part of the expedition against Pao Ting Fu, and is making a detour to the south of Vao Ting river, reached the Tu Liu, on the Grand canal, yesterday.

Sir Ernest M. Satow, who succeeds Sir Claude Macdonald as British minister to China, has started for Pekin. M. DeGiers, the Russian minister, is likely to return soon.

London, Oct. 16.—The Daily Chronicle has the following from Vienna:

None of the powers except France and the United States approve of the Russian proposal to carry their claims for indemnity against China to the arbitration tribunal at The Hague.

"Since the Chinese court arrived at the new capital, Sian Fu," says a special despatch from Shanghai yesterday, "reactionary edicts removing the moderates from high offices have been showing that Prince Tuan holds the imperial seal."

FATALITIES.

Killed By a G. T. R. Train—Drowned in Toronto Bay.

London, Oct. 15.—John Snyder, a former constable, was struck by an incoming G. T. R. express to-day at Talbot Street crossing, Toronto, and was instantaneous. He was 70 years old.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—Leigh Priest, aged 17, was drowned this morning in the bay, falling off the deck of his small yacht.

THE COLD STORAGE FRAUDS

Chisholm Forfeits Twenty Two Thousand Dollars Bail Rather Than Appear.

Montreal, Oct. 15.—J. Chisholm, arrested a few days ago on a charge of defrauding the Merchants' Bank of Halifax out of $222,000, failed to appear in the police court to-day when his name was called, and his bail of $22,000 was ordered forfeited. It is said that Chisholm has gone to South America.

THE ALLEGED HOID-UP

Was a Sham Affair—The Supposed Victim Simply Acting That He Had Been Waylaid.

The hold-up reported to the police on Saturday night, when investigated proved to have originated in a "dream" of the man reported to have been held up. There was no hold-up other than in his own mind. The police theory is that cutting his hat with a knife to look like an evidence of his having been struck with a sandbag, the man lay down by the side of the street and waited to be picked up. In due course some wayfarers came along and he unfolded to them the story of how he was held up. He was careful to tell them that his name was Fred Deacon and he lived on Oak Bay avenue, so that they could see him safely home. Arrived there, he sent a boy named Carleson to notify the police of the hold-up. Detective Perdue went out and between fits, fainting spells and forced delirium, together with little snatches of sleep, the story of the hold-up was told to the detective in most circumstantial manner. He said he had been working for the Hudson's Bay Company and had been paid $65 on Saturday. He had taken two drinks in the afternoon. In the evening he started home. When he was passing a vacant house on Oak Bay avenue he saw a man standing inside the fence and sa wthat he had a sandbag or rubber hose filled with sand.

It was one or the other, for he saw it. He saw the man, too, and described a man whom he had had arrested some time ago on the charge of stealing his watch. Before he could avoid the man, though, he was struck down and remembered nothing more until he was picked up.

After taking notes of the strange story the police left him. On Sunday the detective paid another visit to the alleged victim of the alleged hold-up, and he reiterated his story. This time he said that when struck he had not fallen straight backward or forward, but had reeled around as he went down in order to determine the personality of his assailant. On Monday the detective made inquiries and found that he had never been in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company as stated, but he had been tending bar at the Klondike saloon on Blanchard street. He had left hurriedly on Friday and spent Saturday in sampling many brands in many saloons.

FISHERS' LOSSES.

Crews of Ill-fated Vessels Perished on Newfoundland and Labrador Coasts.

St. John's, Oct. 16.—The St. Pierre schooner Fion drifted ashore in Fortune Bay during the recent gale and her entire crew of twenty men were drowned. The schooner is a total loss. The schooners Melia, Rosebud and Angler, with crews aggregating eighteen men, were also lost. The schooner Huntress is ashore on the Labrador coast. Five of her crew were drowned.

JEER DOWIE.

A Lively Row By Students at His Meeting in London.

London, Oct. 15.—Four hundred medical students went to St. Martin's town hall yesterday afternoon to attend the meeting conducted by the Rev. John Alexander Dowie, the Chicago unionist, who describes himself as "general overseer of the Christian Catholic church." They indulged in catcalls and sarcastic remarks. Mr. Dowie responded vigorously, describing them as "English cowards" and "hoodlums," and finally thundering: "You are incited to this by your teachers, who fear that faith healing will ruin their profession." After a scene lasting several minutes the students retired.

Roberts Not Leaving Yet

Recent Events In South Africa Seem to Delay His Departure.

Conservative Organs Believe Chamberlain Too Hastly For Foreign Office.

Capetown, Oct. 15.—Lord Roberts has ordered that the return of the refugees to the Vaal Colony be postponed for the present.

London, Oct. 16.—The mayor of Liverpool has received a despatch from Lord Roberts, saying that he is unable to attend to receive the freedom of the city before January.

Mr. Chamberlain having served the purpose of the Unionists, securing a big majority in the parliamentary general election, which is admitted on all sides to be chiefly due to him, there seems a disposition on their part manifested in the Unionist press to put a stop to the Colonial Secretary's further ambitions. The Conservative organs loudly proclaim the "absolute necessity" of retaining Mr. Chamberlain at the colonial office, asserting that he is too hasty and indiscreet for the foreign office. Hitherto the Unionist organs have carefully boycotted the scandal of the cordite contracts, and the connection of the Chamberlain family with public attention by the Radical organ, the Morning Leader. To-day, however, the Times gives great prominence to a long anonymous letter, combatting Mr. Powell Williams' attempt to make Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and the Liberal leaders responsible for the peculiar nature of the contracts. The letter concludes as follows: "If we are to maintain the high standard of purity in matters of public business which has hitherto been our pride, it is absolutely essential that in future no politician connected with the constituencies will supply warlike stores to the admiralty, and the war office should have any word in the allocation of contracts."

London, Oct. 15.—The election returns are complete with the exception of six and the polling in the Orkney Islands on October 24. The Unionists have gained Aberdeenshire East, making the respective gains as follows: Ministerialists, 36; opposition, 35. The total number of members of parliament elected is 663, as follows: Conservatives, 311; Unionists, 68; Liberals and Laborites, 184; Nationalists, 80.

UNIFORM NAVAL SALUTES.

United States May Make Overtures to Other Countries on the Subject.

From New York Times.

The navy department has initiated a movement to secure an international agreement upon a uniform system of naval salutes. The greatest diversity now exists in the practice of the various nations, and the friction engendered by quarrels between naval commanders over the salutes has given them in some instances almost the importance of international incidents.

The British naval salutes are each less by two guns than the corresponding American salutes. The same difference exists between the military salutes of the two nations. The French salutes are like those of none of the other great powers of the world.

In view of the misunderstandings which might arise it has been considered advisable by the navy department to bring the matter to the attention of the state department and suggest that the other governments be communicated with, with a view to their appointing representatives to an international conference to secure the adoption of a system of uniform salutes.

PRISONERS RESCUED.

Capt. Shields and His Men Again at Liberty.

Manila, Oct. 16.—Full details are now at hand as to the capture of Capt. Devereux Shields and his party by the insurgents in the Island of Martindaque last month and their experiences prior to their rescue by Gen. Luther R. Hare. After four weeks of captivity, hard treatment, hunger and continual marching to avoid the rescuing forces, which aggravated the sufferings of the wounded, Capt. Shields and his command were delivered by the rebels to Gen. Hare last Sunday at Buena Vista on the Martindaque coast.

GOOD NEWS SPOILED.

Mr. Vanderbilt Did Not Send a Thank Offering Because the Duke Returned Unhurt.

London, Oct. 15.—The Duke of Marlborough is sending out denial of that W. K. Vanderbilt had given £100,000, some papers said and others £500,000 to the Duchess as a thank offering for the Duke's safe return from the war. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have been annoyed by the pleasantries and serious congratulations that have swollen their past fortnight's mail.

OFFER DECLINED.

Vancouver Will Not Accept Proposal of Tramway Company.

Vancouver, Oct. 15.—At a special meeting of the city council this morning it was finally decided not to accept the proposal of the British Columbia Street Railway Company to allow all the different options of purchase of the branch lines by the city to terminate in 1918, in exchange for additional interest in the profits.

Navigation Closing

River Steamers on the Yukon Have Made Their Last Trips.

Customs Authorities Decline to Bond Goods on Scows.

News was brought by the steamer Amur that navigation on the Yukon was fast coming to an end for the season of 1900. According to the report received by Capt. LeBlanc before his steamer sailed for Victoria, the steamers had then been all tied up for the winter. The Skagway Alaskan of Tuesday last said the vessels were making their last trips then. It says that the Columbian, Victorian and Zealandian, which left on Monday last on their final trips for the season, only took 182 tons from White Horse, but scows took down 675 tons. This left only 475 tons on hand, which would be cleared by scows run by individuals. The railroad will run no more scows, as it is estimated that it takes from 10 to 12 days for a scow to reach Dawson, and by the date it would reach there, there is a possibility of its being frozen in.

At Bennett there were only about 200 tons of freight, all of which was probably put on scows during the day. The only shipments now to be expected are those of merchants who have gone below to catch the Dawson market on such shortages as sugar, eggs and bacon.

The railroad company and the Canadian Development Company, colonizers forming the bonded carrier convenience for through freight to Dawson, have declined to bond any further freight, and therefore, in the absence of any bonded carrier, all American goods will have to pay duty or put up a cash deposit at White Horse or Bennett. The customs officials have had to decline to bond goods on scows, and as scows and the mosquito fleet, for a few days, are the only means of getting goods down to Dawson, there is likely to be some trifling inconvenience occasioned.

Although the entire Yukon will soon be in the grip of the ice, the steamboat men will have the important task of getting fuel for next season to contend with.

Stretching from the head to the mouth of the river, the little camps of the wood-choppers will be found open all winter.

On the upper river alone there will be perhaps 30 wood camps in operation preparing for the steamboat trade. The C. D. Co. itself will have 20 camps. Arrangements for their opening have already been made. The company expects to have 6,000 cords cut for next year's use. Near White Horse the cost of wood to the company is $6 to $7; lower down the river, $7 to $8; and near Dawson it runs as high as $10, when the wood-choppers find the boats in a pinch; but the C. D. Company has arranged so that it now gets wood nearer the city at about $8.

The supply on the upper river is said to be scarce from Selkirk down to Dawson. This is probably because of the demand made along the river immediately above the city for fuel for use in the town.

Wood for steamers is reported by the purser of a steamer which lately arrived from St. Michael, to be plentiful on the lower river from here to Anvik, according to the Dawson News. Below Anvik it is scarce. The average cost on the lower river is $7 a cord. On the Yukon flats it is only $4 to $7, and very plentiful. The greater part of this wood is gotten out through the promotion and enterprise of large trading companies, which own the greater number of the steamers on the lower river. It is said that some of the independent boats go into the wood yards at times and help themselves from the large piles and steam on when no one is about, without paying a cent.

It is possible that coal or crude petroleum may be used by some of the upper river boats next season.

The announcement is made that the C. D. Co. will this winter operate mail and stage sleighs between Dawson and White Horse, and the important feature is pointed out that an effort will be made by the company to give faster service from White Horse to Dawson than is now given by steamboats.

Dogs will be used but little this winter, and that probably only before the ice has frozen hard enough to sustain the heavier teams. When the ice is solid, horses will do the work, and teams will travel day and night. The mail will be hurried through, with stops of merely time to change teams. Passengers may, if they care, also travel day and night.

In order to more evenly divide the distance between stopping places and relay stations, the C. D. Company has established a number of new stations for the winter and eliminated some that were used last season. With the exception of a few miles to give or take save in two or three cases, the stations are nearly an equal distance apart.

STRIKE RIOT.

Row in Massachusetts Results in a Number of Broken Heads.

Clinton, Mass., Oct. 16.—The striking laborers at the Wachusett reserve, numbering more than 200, attacked 45 Hungarians employed in factories to take their places to-day, and several cut and bruised heads and a complete suspension of all work resulted. The laborers struck yesterday, demanding higher wages.

Helped The Boers

Some Interesting Testimony at Opening of Transvaal Concession Commission.

Netherland's Railway Did Everything Possible to Hide British Advance.

War Office Wants Canadian Firms to Tender For Soldiers' Clothing.

Pretoria, Oct. 15.—The Transvaal concessions commission opened its sessions to-day. Lord Roberts' proclamation granting the commission power to compel the attendance of witnesses was read. The first witness was Herr Kretschmar, managing director of the Netherlands railway, who had threatened to evade attending. He gave a startling account of the doings of the company before and during the war, especially in the matter of blowing up bridges so as to stop the British advance, and in assisting the Transvaal government in other ways.

London, Oct. 16.—Commenting upon the activity of the Boers and the statement from Capetown that Lord Roberts has postponed his home-coming, the Standard says: "There are certain indications pointing to the conclusion that unexpected difficulties have arisen which Lord Roberts considers grave enough to demand his presence for some time to come. All the facts suggest that it is impossible yet to denude South Africa of any substantial portion of the large army now engaged in dominating a sullen and recalcitrant population."

The editorial finally calls for the severest measures against irreconcilable Boers, for a prompt and ruthless punishment of every insurgent burgher caught in delicto.

The editorial concludes with the statement: "The Imperial government has the country's mandate, and need not be afraid to act vigorously."

London, Oct. 15.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated yesterday, says that the American bark Fred. P. Litchfield went ashore there from her moorings during Sunday night's gale, and was searched yesterday for gold in consequence of a suspicion that she was carrying Mr. Kruger's gold to the amount of £1,500,000. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent states that no gold was found.

The Queen will appoint Lord Roberts to be honorary colonel of the nek regiment of Irish Guards.

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"Daily communication north of Sandarton has been suspended since Thursday. There are persistent rumors of Boer attacks on the railway. Considerable uneasiness has been caused by the postponement of Lord Roberts' departure."

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Ottawa, Oct. 15.—A cablegram from Sir Alfred Milner announces that Corp. St. Aubyn Pearse, of the Mounted Rifles, is dangerously ill at Pretoria.

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Sultan of Turkey Lets Kaiser Secure a New Coaling Station.

Aden, Oct. 15.—The Sultan of Turkey has leased to Germany for 30 years the island of Uroean, in the Red Sea, 40 miles north of Kamaran, for a coaling station.

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All Quiet in the Mining Districts.

Hazelton, Pa., Oct. 15.—The fifth week of the coal miners' strike opened quietly. The few collieries that have continued in operation since the strike was inaugurated are working as usual to-day with the same number of men as they had in the mines last week. The Cranberry mines of A. Pardee & Co. have more men at work than any of the other mines in operation.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 15.—Not a colliery resumed operations in this portion of the coal region this morning. While miners generally think the terms of their convention will be accepted by operators and coal-carrying companies, operators hereabouts insist that, so far as they are concerned, they will not, unless forced to by the coal-carrying companies, sign an agreement to pay an increase of 10 per cent.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 15.—Up to 1 o'clock to-day there had been no intimation by any of the coal companies as to their action on the resolutions of the miners' convention of Saturday, which declared for a flat increase in wages of 10 per cent. and the abolishing of the sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

On Sunday night a misplaced switch on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern at Chicago wrecked a train, and killed two men.

Prof. Freedrich Max Muller, corporate professor of comparative philology at Oxford, who has been ill for some time, has suffered a serious relapse, and his condition is now critical.

According to a despatch from Copenhagen to the New York Herald relative to the sale of Danish West Indies, Denmark demands $7,000,000, and the United States offers only $4,000,000. It is believed that the definite American offer will be laid before the Danish parliament in November.

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Mr. Napier Denison, of the meteorological department, told his friends a few days ago to watch for news of another Skagway earthquake, for he told them an earthquake had occurred there on the morning of Tuesday last. The record was plain, and from the size of the waves shown he thought it must be a local quake, presumably an Alaskan one, for this is the earthquake season to that district.

The photographic records made of the shock in the seismograph are very clear. They show that the earthquake was a unique one, for unlike the greater portion of shocks there was in this case no warning tremble, no preliminary shock to warn of the heavier one to come. The quake came with an abruptness, and the biggest wave shown is that which was first recorded. The tremors were the biggest that have yet been shown on the seismograph this year, and in many respects it was similar to the very serious earthquake recorded here in September, 1899, when the Skagway district underwent such an experience. According to the report of the local meteorological department, this last earthquake record tells a story of three great shakings, followed by gradually lessening ones. The first great disturbance occurred at 4:36 a. m. (Victoria time) and lasted over two minutes, causing the instrument to vibrate over one inch. This was followed by another great shock at 4:41 a. m. and lasting five minutes; then, before finally subsiding, a third severe shock occurred at 4:48 a. m. and lasted one minute. Before this day closed the "crust" of the earth again vibrated, though in this case very slightly, as the record was small, and from certain characteristics indicated that its point of origin was in some distant part of the world.

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The earthquakes recorded upon the Victoria seismograph for the week ending Saturday, October 13, as furnished by the meteorological office, are as follows: On Sunday, the 7th, a well-defined shock occurred, commencing at 1:33 p. m., reaching the greatest vibration of a quarter of an inch at three minutes past two. The next occurred at 1:25 a. m. on the 8th. It only caused the instrument to swing about one-sixtieth of an inch, and from the character of the vibrations it probably originated at a great distance.

A SMART MAN FOOLED.

Outtalked a Woman, Who Finally Gave Him a Very Bad Scare.

The trim, somewhat stylish, middle-aged woman tripped into a real estate man's office, smiled pleasantly as she approached his desk, shifted the small package she carried to the other arm, and began:

"I have called, Mr. Hairtrigger, to—"

"Well," cut in the real estate man, glancing suspiciously at the package carried by the middle-aged woman, "I haven't got time to look at it to-day. I know that no home is complete without 'Photogravures from the old Flemish Masters,' in 130 numbers, at 50 cents per number, delivered weekly, but my wife has already contracted for 10 or 15 continuous performance publications of that sort, and the Flemish masters, old or young, don't enthuse me a little bit, anyhow, and I don't see—"

"But," ventured the middle-aged woman, continuing to smile quite pleasantly, "I fear that you misapprehend—"

"Well, I really don't feel that I need the three volumes of 'Famous Women in History' to-day, either," interrupted the head of the real estate firm of Hairtrigger & Co., "seeing that my wife has been purchasing that highly ornamental work every two or three years since we've been married, so that now we've got a whole attic full of 'em. Nor do I exactly see my way clear to purchasing a handsomely illustrated copy of 'The War in Cuba,' or 'The War in China,' or 'The War in Guam,' or 'The War in Painted Post,' or the war in anywhere else. I'm a man of peace, first and foremost, and so long as war doesn't rear her fearsome head right here in Washington, thus tending to depreciate values, I don't care where they scrap or how they do it. I believe in—"

"I really think," put in the somewhat stylish middle-aged woman, her smile beginning to fade a trifle from her amiable features, "that you should be put right as to the nature of my—"

"Oh, it's not a war book, then, eh?" inquired the real estate man. "Well, if it's a new cook book containing 1983 salad recipes, together with hints as to how to gild milking stools, I'm afraid I shall be compelled to desist from purchasing it to-day. We're having all our meals sent in by a caterer now, and the arrangement is entirely satisfactory, thanks, and as for the suggestions in the book bearing upon the best means of converting the ordinary barrel of the common or garden variety into a folding bed or a roll-top desk, we're so stocked up with furniture now that I'm seriously thinking of having a lot of it auctioned off. We don't—"

"I see," interrupted the middle-aged woman, shifting to the other foot and beginning to look somewhat lukewarmly upon the real estate man, "that you are disposed to jest and to—"

"Not at all, not at all, my dear madam," broke in the real estate man, "but supposing I did feel in a jestful mood, I surely couldn't be made to feel any jestier by a perusal of your 'Spare Weeks With Great Poets,' for I find that as I grow older poetry has an ineffable sadening effect upon me, moving me even to tears when I read too much of it, and—"

"Just a moment, if you please, sir," again interrupted the comely middle-aged woman, "until I endeavor to make it clear to you that I have no books whatever—"

"Oh, it's not a book, then?" said the real estate man, again glancing suspiciously at the small package carried by the visitor. "Well, I've got so many different kinds of fountain pens now that I can't write with that it would be simply a waste of time for you to show me your stock. If it's a new kind of button fastner, I beg of you to excuse me, for I am the inventor of seven different kinds of button fastners myself, on none of which, however, have I yet had time to secure a patent. If your line is toothpicks that can be converted into nail files, again I will ask you to spare yourself the bother of showing your stock to me, for I haven't any teeth or my own to speak of, and as for my nails, I'm so far advanced in the study of Buddhism now that I'm seriously thinking of imitating the examples of some of the Mahatmas by letting my nails grow, so that you'll see—"

The neat-looking, middle-aged woman brought her parasol down on the real estate man's desk with a bang just at that moment, and when he looked up from his blotting pad, upon which he had been making geometrical figures, she impaled him with her eye.

"Just be good enough to punish yourself by remaining quiet long enough for me to state to you my errand here," she said, in a clear, distinct tone, never removing her eye from his. "You will understand that I can derive no pleasure or profit whatsoever by talking to you or with a born windbag, and if I had known that that's what you were I shouldn't have come down here to your office at all. Now that you're resting your countenance for half a minute or so, I will state to you that, while down at the seashore, I met your wife, who is a very charming and delightful little woman, and a very great deal too good for you. I became so much interested in her that I determined to put all my property, consisting of several rows of houses in Mount Pleasant, in your hands as agent upon my return here, and it was upon this errand that I called. However, you have proven yourself to be such a garrulous nonentity that—"

And she swept grandly out of the office, despite the efforts of the apologetic real estate man to block her.

"Well, I'll bet that bluff threw a scare into him, anyhow," said the stylish-looking middle-aged woman to herself as she reached the street, and then went into an office building further down the block and succeeded in selling four bottles of per patent shoe polish to the typewriter girls.

THE TALL GIRL.

Young Women Of To-day Are Increasing In Statue.

From Boston Transcript.

"The tall girl," says Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, "has come in." So she has. She is the fashion. Gibson draws her; gowns follow modes which accentuate her stateliness, and statistical charts record her recent and absolutely phenomenal ascension. Small men stand speechless.

This is not in any sense a light or trivial matter, for when measurements lately made at a girl's college prove those charming young persons to be several inches taller than their respective mothers one must keep an eye to the future and question where so astonishing a tendency is likely to stop and whether there is not danger that before very long it may break out laterally as well as vertically. Besides, the philosophic mind takes the tall girl problematically. "My dear," queries the philosophic mind, "why all this unexpected queenliness."

Mr. Warner says it is nothing but the fashion. There is no demand for the pocket Venus; hence no pocket Venus. But this is mere Hindoo logic. The Hindoos, it will be remembered, figure the world as a hemisphere which rests upon four elephants, which rest upon a tortoise, which rests upon the water. But what supports the water?

The tall girl, according to Mr. Warner, rests upon demand, which rests upon taste, which rests upon fashion, which rests upon—what? Perhaps upon books. Mr. Alleyne Ireland traces the more recent expansion of England partly to the patriotic writings of Kipling. Then why not attribute the upward expansion of the tall girl to the writings of Lord Byron? For Byron set the fashion. "Her statue tall," said Byron, "I hate a dumpy woman." Others follow suit, many others.

There are some who maintain that the tall girl has been evolved by climatic influences, on the principle that the sapling planted between overshadowing houses grows tall to reach the light.

When, however, the tall girl is taken seriously and objectively, one may seek to account for her by laws of heredity. A generation ago, they tell us, the tall girl was here in force—slim and pale and willowy, though not as tall as now. She was also the fashion. Therefore, the tall girl of a quarter of a century past found a husband and the daughter of that pale and graceful lady is the divinely tall girl of to-day. Important, if true.

The tall girl, then, looms shadowy and problematic upon our intellectual horizon. Therefore the writer appealed in his bewilderment to learned authority. Dr. D. A. Sargent, of Harvard University, kindly consented to discuss the matter. "I am not sure," said Dr. Sargent, "that modern life is evolvng a finer average height for women. It is certainly the impression of a good many superficial observers who carry their observations in their heads and draw such conclusions as their temperamental inclinations may prompt. I've no patience with mental processes of that shabby sort. This branch of science depends first of all upon accurate systematic book-keeping. Get in your data, make your records, and delay your induction until your evidence is absolutely complete. The trouble with the tall girl question is simply this: as yet we have not sufficient data to warrant a final induction."

Then Doctor Sargent unfolded a most interesting anthropometric (or perhaps one might better say girlometric) chart, and showed that so far as present observations go it would appear that good stature belonged to the upper-class girl rather than to her less fortunate sister. Society girls rise above the average n stature; shop girls fall below it.

"One reason," said Dr. Sargent—"one reason for the impression that the average height of Boston girls is increasing is the fact that the little ones are shut up all day in the factories and shops. The girls you see in Beacon or Boylston streets are not infrequently of splendid stature, but who knows how far they will affect the general average?"

It further developed that in Dr. Sargent's opinion stature is an element of physical excellence. And when it comes to accounting for the tall girl's commanding stateliness, he thinks it is due to good food and modern athletics. Good food, we might say, is no recent innovation: but think! Never in the whole gastronomical history of the race was there a time when little children were fed as they have been fed the last twenty or twenty-five years; and according to medical testimony of no mean authority the latter development of the body in strength and stature is to a considerable degree dependent upon the start secured in the years of infancy and early childhood.

No previous epoch could have any right to that charming ballad "There's nothing too rich for the baby!" The tall girl is therefore our exceeding proud reward.

Concerning athletics Dr. Sargent becomes boundlessly enthusiastic. Naturally. The tall girl becomes, for Dr. Sargent, a living and breathing "Apologia pro Vta Sua." Her noble proportions argue with eloquent rhetoric the merits of golfing, tennis, boating, wheeling and horse back riding. Praise to them all.

"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

Farce Comedy to Be Presented at Victoria Theatre To-Morrow Night.

Lovers of farce comedy will have the opportunity to-morrow night of attending the first performance of Hawtrey's celebrated play, "The Private Secretary," which will be presented by the Victoria Dramatic Club in the Victoria theatre, as a benefit to its popular stage manager, Mr. F. Finch-Smiles. This young club owes its inception to the untiring efforts of Mr. Finch-Smiles, and it has already been responsible for the successful presentation of "The Arabian Nights," "Barbara," and "The Barrister." That the club will add to its list of successes with the coming production goes without question, and the fact that the proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of Mr. Finch-Smiles as a tribute from the club and in recognition of his services with the first contingent to South Africa. The play abounds in laughable situations and provides ample opportunity for effective work upon the part of each and every member of the caste. The simpering and milk-and-water young man who is responsible for the title role, who is wildly apprehensive as to the safety of his goloshes, goods and chattels, and whose continual reference to the expressions, "Do you know," "If you don't mind," made the play famous, will be assumed by Mr. J. M. Bradburn, while the equally humorous part of "Uncle Cattermole," the old gentleman from India with an obstreporous liver, which he inflicts on everybody, should provide splendid scope for Mr. B. H. T. Drake. The part of the tailor who wants "to soar upon the upper crust of society," and that of the lady much addicted to spiritualism, will be taken respectively by Mr. Ethelbert Scholefield and Miss G. Keefer. Mr. Smiles himself will be responsible for the characterization of "Douglas Cattermole," the young man who is induced to masquerade as the real private secretary, and in consequence gets into extraordinary difficulties. The sale of reserved seats opens this morning at the B. C. Book & Stationery store. These performances are given under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Joly de Lotbiniere, His Worship the Mayor, Col. Grant and the officers of the garrison and Col. Gregory and officers of the Fifth Regiment, C. A.

Will Not Receive.—Owing to Thursday of this week being Thanksgiving Day, Lady Joly de Lotbiniere will not receive at Government House on that afternoon.

Special Train Service.—A special train service has been arranged on the E. & N. railway for Thursday next, Thanksgiving Day. There will be double trains and round trip tickets issued to all points.

Further Remanded.—The case of Gin Wing, committed for trial on the charge of perjury, postponed from April last, was called in the Speedy Trials court yesterday and further remanded until Monday.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

A Railway For Victoria

Great Northern People are Anxious to Build into the City.

Want Bonus of $15,000 For Twenty Years and Terminal Buildings.

Within a very short time Victorians will be called upon to say yes or no to a question which has much exercised their minds for a number of years—shall the city, for a consideration, be given direct connection with one of the large transcontinental railways?

The proposition comes from the Great Northern railway officials, who have been giving the matter attention for some time past, and it will be discussed at a special meeting of the council to be held this evening.

The proposition, a rough draft of which was laid before His Worship the Mayor and the board of aldermen by Mr. E. V. Bodwell, who is acting for the Great Northern railway, at an informal conference held the other day, may be briefly stated as follows:

The company agrees to operate car ferries daily from Steveston to Sidney, connection being made from Steveston to Liverpool, the present terminus in British Columbia of the Great Northern, and from Sidney with Victoria over the line of the Victoria & Sidney railway—thus making this city the terminal point of the system. In consideration of this the company asks the use of the market buildings on Cormorant street for 50 years free of all charges and an annual bonus of $15,000 for 20 years. The company further desires running powers over the E. & N. railway, and it is hinted that the latter company may be induced to remove their depot facilities from Store street to the market building.

A feature of the proposition is suggested railway connection with Chilliwack, this being given by constructing a branch line from Liverpool. This would be much appreciated by the merchants of Victoria and the farmers of the Fraser valley.

Victorians who learned of the details of the proposition yesterday discussed the matter with much enthusiasm and hailed the announcement with undisguised satisfaction. It was assumed in all sides, of course, that the speed of the ferry boats would be such as to shorten considerably the time now occupied in reaching Mainland points with the transportation facilities at present available.

Among the statements made in connection with the proposal of the Great Northern people is one to the effect that the question of extending the Island railway to the north end of the Island is being considered concurrently with the scheme.

Further information will no doubt be at hand as a result of the conference this evening, but enough is already known of the likelihood of Victoria speedily getting direct railway connection with the Mainland to cause a decided feeling of jubilation among all classes of citizens, who have looked forward for years in the hope of seeing something of the kind consummated.

The announcement that a proposition had been made by the Great Northern railway people first appeared in the Vancouver Province—not that the Colonist was not aware of the fact, but because the Victoria papers had been asked to say nothing of the matter for a few days. The news was sent to Vancouver from Victoria by a press correspondent.

CIVILIZATION'S REVENGE.

The Precedents of China's Punishment—How Christian Vengeance Has Rivaled Heathen Outrages.

From London Express.

The civilized world is aghast at the most awful crime of the century. Never has such a shout for vengeance gone up; never before has the head of a great empire pledged his own imperial word that the murder of his subjects shall be terribly avenged.

It is too true that the history of the last hundred years has been stained with the records of more than one foul massacre, but in each case retribution, if not always swift, has been stern and sure.

Twenty years ago, almost to a day, Tien Tsin, now apparently in peril, was the scene of a murder grim and great. It was the French population that the rage of the yellow hordes was directed against. The French consul, with his family and guests, was slain amid circumstances of sickening horror. The consulate was fired, as was the cathedral—an act which resulted in the total destruction of both edifices. Nor was this all. Not the saintly lives and gentle deeds of the sisters of mercy attached to the French mission could save them from an awful fate. The worst feature of the outrages was that the fanatical mob, composed of the scum and sweepings of the city, were instigated and directed by the local mandarins. Prompt and vigorous representations secured the arrest, trial and execution of a large number of persons alleged to be concerned in the crimes; but so tortuous are the ways of Chinese officials that there is only too much reason to suppose that the condemned persons were in very few cases the actual rioters. The date of the massacre was June 21, 1870.

The nearest parallel to the crime of Pekin is found in that of Cawnpore, more than forty years ago. July 15, 1857, saw this orgy of innocent blood. The male portion of the garrison, after having been treacherously murdered after having been first induced to lay down their arms, the women and children were carried to a building formerly used as an assembly room, where they were kept close prisoners. Nana Sahib having learned that nothing could stop the march of the British column under Havelock, in his fury gave the fearful order that the whole of the prisoners were to be killed. The dreadful work was done by five men—two peasants, two butchers and one soldier of the body guard. The massacre began by some Sepoys firing volleys into the windows of the building. Then the five assassins, armed with sabres, entered and closed the door. What next took place no one was spared to tell. Heartrending screams and the noise of struggling reached the ears of those outside. Occasionally one of the murderers would come to the door, hand out a hacked and bloody sable, and obtain a new one in exchange. The screams became fewer and fainter, and at nightfall had ceased altogether; only a feeble moaning could be heard at intervals. Then the black fiends who were the hired instruments of this ghastly crime emerged from the slaughter house, covered from head to foot with the blood of the women and children who had been done to death.

A touch of unusual horror was added to the thing by the fact that the murderers had not troubled to finish their bloody work. Three women and a couple of children, sorely wounded, were alive when the doors of the slaughter house were opened the next morning. Imagine their sufferings during that awful night! The bodies of the helpless victims were thrown into a well in the compound, the wounded being cast still living into the depth with the dead.

The dread news of the massacre did not reach England officially till the end of August, causing a thrill of the most intense horror and rage among all classes.

Stern retribution followed hard on the heels of crime. "Remember Cawnpore!" was the watchword during the remainder of the campaign, and our soldiers felt a grim joy in driving the bayonet home to the cry on their lips. Many of the captured rebels were blown from guns—a fearful punishment, as the Sepoys believed that in this way soul and body were destroyed together. Before execution the condemned men were dragged to the scene of the massacre and forced to lick the blood from the floor of the room in which the victims had perished. What this meant to the high-caste Hindus may be imagined.

September 16, 1850, was a day of blood when the Christian population of Aleppo were massacred by the fanatical Moslems. Fire and sword were carried into the Christian quarter of the city, and ghastly scenes were enacted. Every Christian place of worship was burned to the ground, dwellings were plundered, and their inhabitants slaughtered. Vengeance was taken in summary fashion. No fewer than 1,800 of the rebels were shot and their quarter of the city razed to the ground.

There is a sad similarity between the Pekin horror and the massacre of the members of the British mission in Cabul on September 3, 1879. It was the month of Ramazan, and Moslem fanaticism was at its height. Hatred of the stranger and the "infidel" and hope of plunder combined, fired the mob, and they attacked the residency first with stones and then with rifles obtained by force from the Ameer's arsenal. Very soon the buildings of the mission were in a state of siege. The defenders were driven from point to point of their frail fortress. The men of the guides, who formed the guard at the residency, fought like heroes, headed by their British officers. The latter fell one by one, and the native officers assumed the command, and, with unabated spirit, headed the desperate charges with which the tiny force hoped to beat back its multitudinous assailants. At last the buildings were set on fire, and the defenders, rushing out, were slain to a man. The British resident, Sir Louis Cavagnari, fell, and with him all the members of the mission.

England was not slow to take ample vengeance. An army was quickly in motion, and the command was intrusted to the great little general who is now Field Marshal Lord Roberts. The Ameer, after piteously protesting his innocence, took refuge in the British camp.

The operations were a splendid success, and, after a magnificent march and some sharp fighting, Cabul was occupied, the Afghans disarmed, and England had the stern satisfaction of knowing that the blood of her slaughtered sons was amply avenged.

MOUNT BAKER MINES.

The Boundary Survey Shows That They Are in Canada.

From Westminster Columbian.

W. J. Deane, with a party of surveyors who have been at work for the past summer on the re-location of the international boundary line up toward Mount Baker, returned to-day (Friday). Though disposed to be quite uncommunicative, the surveyors state that they found little if any difficulty in locating the famous 49th parallel, which marks the bounds of the two great countries. To this is added the good news that all the claims of the camp on the northern slope of Mount Baker fall a rich heritage to the Canadian people. Lone Jack, the claim whose nationality has been most in question, and which had been staked under both the Washington and British Columbia laws, is safely a Canadian property. On this ledge a good deal of work has been done, the upper tunnel having been driven in some 150 feet and the ore body giving evidence of a width of 427 feet. The ore from this property can be put aboard the boats at Chilliwack Landing at a total cost of about $60 per ton, and its value is set at about one hundred times that sum per ton.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

Mr. McPhillips Tells Why the Conservative Party Deserves Support.

Sir,—In that the general election may take place during my absence in England, I cannot leave Canada's shores without saying a few words upon the public questions that now agitate the public mind. As all citizens of British Columbia, or nearly all, I think, know, I am a party man, and, being a party man, I must belong to either one of the great parties, and I am a Liberal-Conservative, impelled to that view because it has been, and ever will be, the party of progress. Now, it may be asked, in what way can this claim be substantiated? I answer the question as follows:

1. At the time of confederation the Conservative party produced the only statesmen that were able to grasp the large nature of the undertaking then entered upon.

2. It was the genius and far-sightedness of that leader of men, the late Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, that evolved the real destiny of Canada to be a nation amongst nations, an integral part of the grandest Empire that the world will ever see.

3. In the building of the C. P. R.—that great national highway—a conception of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald—and well furthered by our respected and soon to be triumphant leader, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.—we have demonstrated the Conservative party's belief in the great future of Canada.

4. In the establishment of a protective policy, although it was directed ever against the Mother Land, we had a policy in its boldness indicative of a new-born nation.

5. The result of that policy has come in the days of Liberal rule, but consequent upon any change of policy—no, but by the adherence to a policy that ever since 1878 had the derision and the anathema of the Liberal party. These considerations tend to show, and I may say without claiming too much, to prove the wisdom of that Conservative policy.

Let us for a moment consider the policy of the Liberal party throughout the major portion of the time in which what has been spoken of was made part of the history of Canada.

The Liberal party was a party for free trade; it was against the expansive policy; it was even favorable to disintegration—or some of the party were. The present leader, the prime minister of the day, stated in years gone by that if British Columbia seceded owing to the non-building of the C. P. R., and keeping forthwith the terms of the union—let her go out of the union. The Hon. Edward Blake said it would never do to build the C. P. R.—it would bankrupt the country. The prime minister of the day, the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, now a most pronounced imperialist—at least by word of voice—stated that were he on the banks of the Saskatchewan in 1885 he would have shouldered a musket. Think of it—shouldered a musket against the loyal citizen soldiery of his native land! Many of whom—gallant soldiers—were ready and are to-day ready to spill their blood for Britain's Queen. I must conclude, and I ask all my friends to well consider what I have said, and especially I speak to my Conservative friends belonging to Canada's great national party—the party for the West, the party of progress, the party that has always said "Equal rights to all, but partiality to no portion of the people, and strict compliance with all pre-election pledges, as against a party of time-servers, who hold office in denial of the true principles of responsible government.

A. E. McPHILLIPS.

Montreal, Oct. 8, 1900.

Dress Your Dressing Table

From our superb stock of Toilet Articles. We have a fine assortment.

Brushes, Soaps, Toilet Waters, Perfumes, Powders, Dentifrices.

There are many pretty things for gifts among them.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST, VICTORIA, B. C.

98 Government St. Near Yates St.

MILITIA ORDERS.

Fifth Regiment to Parade at Fort Macaulay on Thursday for Big Gun Drill.

Lieut.-Col. Gregory, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued the following order:

"Lieut. H. Pooley, having applied for leave of absence, Second Lieut. and Capt. Alexis Martin will until further orders perform the duties of adjutant in addition to his other duties.

"The regiment will parade at Fort Macaulay as follows, on Thursday, the 18th inst., for six-pounder and thirteen-pounder gun drill preparatory to carrying out the annual practice:

"Nos. 1 and 2 companies, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. o'clock.

"Nos. 5 and 6 companies, from 9 a. m. until 12 o'clock.

"Nos. 3 and 4 companies, from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. o'clock.

"Dress: Clean fatigue."

THE FEAR OF TORTURE

Causes An Indian Woman to Take Her Life on Steamer Amur.

With the return of the steamer Amur details were learned of the suicide of the klootchman of the Indian Dusculta of the Thinklet tribe, who was brought down and tried for the murder of a boy accused of witchcraft in one of the villages at the Stikine head and acquitted. The suicide was deliberately planned and carried out. When the steamer was nearing Alert Bay, the first stopping place of the vessel after leaving Vancouver, the Indian woman fastened a buckskin string to a bunk, and tying the end around her neck threw herself down, thus hanging her whole weight by her neck and strangling herself. She was quite dead when found. The Amur put in to Alert Bay and reported the suicide, and she was detained there pending the inquest.

The squaw who suicided was a witness in the witchcraft case. The principal, the Indian who was accused of the murder of the boy, who in turn was alleged by the Indians to have caused the death of a chief by bewitching him, also tried to commit suicide, but he was prevented from so doing by the crew of the steamer.

The dead woman had told some of the other Indians on the steamer that she feared torture and death at the hands of the relatives of Dusculta, and it is believed that her fears preyed upon her mind until she decided to take her life.

CLEVER THIEVES.

They Stole Over a Hundred Thousand Dollars in Jewelry and Money.

Havana, Oct. 16.—The police of this city have cabled to the French authorities that on September 27, two well known and suspicious characters, Jiminez Capote and Hernandez Febles, sailed for Spain on the same steamer as Mrs. Horatio Rubens, who was robbed of money and jewelry valued at more than £20,000 in value, while on a train between Madrid and Paris. The police authorities in Spain were also informed that a third man was also on board the steamer and that he also is suspected of knowing something about the robbery.

CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Manager of Nanaimo Herald and J. W. Watson Have Suit Brought Against Them.

Nanaimo, Oct. 16.—Hugh Aitken, managing editor of the Nanaimo Herald, was served with a writ of criminal libel this morning at the instance of Thomas Keith, on the ground of defamatory letters appearing in that paper, signed J. W. Watson. Watson was also served with papers. Aitken's hearing is on Friday evening, and Watson's on Tuesday. Aitken says the case will be rigorously defended.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress, but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

The Sealing Outlook

Dora Sieward Reports That Last Two Weeks Wers Remunerative.

Took Half Her Catch in Last Two Weeks—New Fishery Steamer

Sealing schooner Dora Sieward arrived home from Behring sea on Sunday, with 631 skins. She brought news that the schooner City of San Diego had 436 skins on September 26. The Viva was spoken on the day before with 560, and the Arietis with 515. A number of other vessels were spoken, but all during the first week of September, and their catches were little different from those reported in the Colonist on the arrival of the Walter L. Rich.

Capt. Sieward says that most of the catches reported by the Rich will be greatly augmented, to judge by his own success during the last fourteen days of September. During that time the Sieward added to her catch about 300 skins.

The Sieward's catch includes four branded skins, some of which are not only marked by a broad band from side to side, but also up and down the back. The branded seals were in an awful state, and must have suffered excruciating pain by the action of the salt water in the festering wounds. More branded skins are being taken by the schooners this year. All the vessels that have returned to date have one or more, and several of those still to come are reported to have taken some. Last year only seven were taken by the whole fleet.

Capt. Sieward says the weather during the season was more or less boisterous. There were seals, but during the earlier part of the season they were wild and hard to approach. The trip down from the sea—the schooner came out of the pass on the 27th—was the worst the captain has experienced in 14 ears. It was one succession of gales.

While bound down the coast, the schooner Carrie C. W. was sighted dropping anchor at Esperanza Inlet, on the coast, to land her Indians. The Carrie C. W. was not spoken, but Capt. Sieward learned in the sea that she had some 600 odd.

No news of accidents or of lost boats was brought by the Sieward. She did lose one of her canoes early in the season, but it was picked up by the Carrie C. W. and put on board 11 days afterward.

The Teresa was said to be in the Straits last night, but it was too foggy to allow of her coming up to port.

NEW PATROL VESSEL.

Plans and Specifications Received by the Local Agent of Marine For New Fishery Steamer.

The plans and specifications for one of the steamers for the fishery protection service, for the construction of which at a British Columbia port the Dominion government is now receiving tenders, were received by Capt. J. Gaudin, local agent of marine and fisheries, yesterday. The new steamer is to be 130 feet long, 24 feet beam, and 10 feet depth of hold, or 11 feet moulded depth. It will have a speed of 12 knots and be well equipped and appointed. The vessel will be a wooden screw steamer, with three pole masts, schooner-rigged. The specifications call for a hull of the best seasoned British Columbia fir, and hard-wood furnishings for the cabin and fittings. The machinery is to be of the most modern pattern.

The masts are to be not less than 40 feet from deck to the "hounds," and single sticks. The deck planking will be of 3x3 timber. The pilot-house and chart-room, which will be connected with the deck house and well forward, will be six feet high, with steam-heating apparatus and up-to-date furnishings. The mess-room will be furnished in hardwood, and the captain's and officers' rooms will be adequately finished and furnished. One spare stateroom will be built, furnished a la drawing room, with Brussels carpet, etc. Other points about the new steamer are the baths. There will be four in all—one for the captain, another for the officers, one in connection with the parlor-like spare room, and one for the crew. Quarters will be built forward for a crew of 15.

There will be two five-oared dingies on the decks for chasing the smuggling or the fish pirates, and in the magazine to be fitted up in the forward hold a room will be provided for the storing of small arms, uniforms, rifle racks, revolvers and cutlasses. There will be two hatches on the main deck. The boiler will be of the pattern known as the Scotch "multitubular," which, since the first one was put in the S. S. Aberdeen, has been a favorite model of boiler in the Dominion government steamers. The engines will be a fore-and-aft compound make, with surface condensers. The tenders will be received up to November 1. Plans and specifications for the other steamer were not received.

TO SMUGGLE CHINESE.

A Scheme to Make Money Shipping Orientals Across the Line.

Vancouver, Oct. 16.—A prominent politician has stated to the Colonist correspondent that he has been approached by certain people with a request that he put up $400 towards the organization of a company, who were to make huge profits by carrying on the business of smuggling Chinese into the United States. Taking this as a clew, the Colonist correspondent yesterday visited the border land in Washington state and interviewed certain United States officials there on the subject. These officials claimed that owing to the tax Canadian laws, regarding the admittance of diseased and destitute Japanese and undesirable Chinamen coming into Canada, these Mongols were unlawfully making a pathway through Canada to the United States at the rate of hundreds per month. These Mongols were being smuggled into the United States by organized bands. It is impossible to adequately guard the big stretch of country between the Chilliwack mountains and Sumas, where there were no less than twenty-five trails leading into the United States from Canada. These smugglers were carrying on their nefarious business almost openly, and getting rich over it.

Chinese who desired to go it alone were sold maps of an unguarded trail for $5, each map worth 10 cents. Diseased and destitute Japanese who failed to pass the immigration inspector were guided over the line for $10 each, and Chinese are charged $25 a head. It was stated that the United States government were now taking action to prevent wholesale smuggling, which they had proof was going on.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1900.

THE GREAT NORTHERN'S PROPOSAL.

The proposition to the City Council last night to provide for a railway ferry to the Mainland is virtually made by the Great Northern Railway company. There are legal difficulties in the way of that company making the proposal directly. It must approach the city through intermediaries, but the Colonist has satisfied itself that the enterprise has not only the hearty approval of the Great Northern, but is virtually proposed by that company. This gives it a character quite different to that of any other similar proposition ever laid before the citizens. If the ratepayers determine to adopt it this city will be, not theoretically but actually, the terminus of one of the great transcontinental lines. Its cars will run directly into the city without change, so far as freight is concerned. And so far as passengers go, they can take a car at the head of Broad street and make close connection with the transcontinental trains. By and bye, as Vancouver Island comes to be what we all feel certain it is destined to become, special transcontinental cars will leave this city, just as they now leave Seattle to go over the Northern Pacific. The overland train of the Northern Pacific is made up in Tacoma. A few years ago passengers from and for the East had to change cars at Meeker Junction, but as Seattle grew a train was made up in that city for the East and the cars were transferred to the overland train, the passengers keeping their places. So the Great Northern overland is made up at Seattle. At first, no doubt, passengers from Victoria for the East would change cars at Everett or some other point according to the running arrangements, but after a time, when business warrants, through cars would be put on, so that a passengers to the East might take his sleeper here and not leave it before he would if he had embarked at Seattle or Portland. This is what connection with a transcontinental railway means.

The Colonist has been asked if the scheme contemplates railway extension on the Island and the acquisition of the E. & N. We have made special inquiry on this score and are assured that it does not. The object of the Great Northern is to secure a terminus on British territory and it offers to make that terminus at Victoria upon certain terms. That is the first bona fide offer made by a transcontinental road to do this, and in that respect it stands upon a different footing from all other offers. There has been much talk here during the last few years about the intention of this railway to make Vancouver one of its termini.

It will be observed that the scheme contemplates that the Victoria & Sidney shall form part of the line. The city already has to pay an interest charge of $9,000 a year on account of this line. This charge will continue for, we think, seventeen years. The Great Northern people do not say that they will relieve the city from this charge, but they do say that they will place that road in the way of becoming profitable and able to meet its own interest. It is only reasonable to think that it will do so, once it has become a portion of a transcontinental line. We do not see how it could be otherwise. Hence there is a prospective saving, almost certain to be realized from the outset, of $9,000 to the city. Deduct this from the proposed annual bonus and we have the actual cost to the city reduced to the small sum of $6,000 a year. We venture to predict that the additional property, which the making of the proposed connection would bring to Victoria, would more than pay this sum in taxes every year, so that substantially the addition to the burden of present owners of real estate would, after a few years, be really nothing.

We shall only mention in passing that this railway will give us at a minimum cost the connection with the lower Fraser which every Victorian wants. There will be ample time to discuss the various other features of the case, and these are many. Among them is the opportunity such a line will afford the mills and other industries of Victoria and Vancouver Island to reach the Mainland with their produce. The theme is a very attractive one, but we shall reserve it for further consideration.

So far as the reporters of the Colonist have been able to gather, the proposal meets with the approval of all classes of citizens. The only question asked was as to the good faith of the offer and as to the guarantee that the Great Northern was behind it. On these points there need be no doubt, and therefore we think we may say to the City Council that the people will most heartily approve of the immediate preparation of the necessary by-law and its submission as soon as possible to the ratepayers. When the by-law is carried we can fix in months, and only a few, when the first transcontinental train will enter Victoria.

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION.

During the session of 1899 Mr. Earle drew the attention of the government to the fact that while large sums of money were annually voted for the construction of wharves and the like in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, when any locality in British Columbia needed a wharf, the provincial government had to go down into the local treasury and find the money. The reply of the Minister of Railways was that provincial governments in the Eastern Provinces also spent money for such works, but he did not venture to question, in fact he admitted the justice of Mr. Earle's claim. But there the matter rested. No effort was made to meet the necessities of the province in this regard, and the unfair discrimination against us has continued.

The explanation of this, or rather one explanation of this is to be sought and found in the fact that the province has no representation in the Cabinet. When the estimates are made up each member of the Cabinet not unnaturally contends for as much as possible for the province from which he comes. We have no serious objection to make to this. Theoretically ministers ought to be sufficiently broad-minded to endeavor to see that all parts of the Dominion are used alike; but they do not, and we suppose they never will. As long as British Columbia is unrepresented in the Cabinet, just so long will there be no one to stand up for her rights in the apportionment of the public expenditure.

Another matter that naturally arises in this connection is the proper survey of the coast waters of British Columbia. Col. Prior brought this up last session and was told, substantially, that the British government was paying all the attention to this subject that was requisite.

Here again we have an illustration of what we have spoken of heretofore as the failure of the ministry to appreciate the conditions existing in the West, and especially in British Columbia. What the Imperial government has done in the past is all very well. It was sufficient for the needs of the time. But times have changed. The commerce of the Coast has vastly increased. A few years ago an occasional sailing to the North was all that was called for by business. Now there are many steamers on the way all the time, and the number will constantly increase. Almost every trip made by Captain Walbran in the Quadra brings to light some new and important information to navigators. Just here we would like to digress for a moment to bear testimony to the very excellent work done in this regard as in every other way by the captain of the Quadra. Under the above circumstances what was well enough before 1896 is not anything like well enough now. But the ministry refuses to see this. It would see it plainly enough if it ever thought it worth while to look to the West for any other purpose than to collect revenue or to provide comfortable billets for friends. The province has been very badly dealt with in these matters. We assert, and no one can truthfully deny, that the federal policy toward British Columbia has not expanded in keeping with the growth and development of the province and the creation of new interests here. We have not troubled Colonist readers with the petty matters about which there is so much discussion in the East. We prefer to place before them the manner in which their own province has been dealt with. This is what should influence their votes, and it cannot be claimed that the treatment accorded us has been what a province contributing so much to the revenue has a right to expect.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

Perhaps the greatest disappointment, which the people of British Columbia have experienced at the hands of the Laurier administration, arises out of the gross breach of faith in dealing with the question of Oriental immigration. Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave the people to understand, as plainly as language could express it, that when he gained power he would deal with this question in accordance with the wishes of the people of British Columbia. He made no pretence of claiming that there was no grievance to be remedied. He admitted frankly and fully that the evil existed, and that the people of this province, being most directly interested, were in much the best position to point out the remedy. The manner in which this promise has been evaded is only too well known. Three sessions passed without any action being taken, but this year, an election being probable, and there being need to do something to square the ministry with the labor organizations, a bill was put through increasing the head tax to $100 on Chinese. No action was taken in reference to Japanese, Imperial policy being advanced as the reason. With the latter we are not disposed to complain. The people of British Columbia are not going to ask the Imperial government to prejudice its relations in the Orient at this critical time. Japanese immigration is an evil; but it is temporarily out of the way owing to the action of the government of Japan, which without any solicitation on the part of the Dominion government, or the Imperial government, have forbidden emigration to Canada. When this embargo has been removed the issue will again become a live one, and can be dealt with as it presents itself. Just now it can be laid aside and the question of Chinese immigration can be considered by itself.

The imposition of a head tax was an admission by the Conservatives that Chinese immigration ought to be discouraged. The imposition of an additional tax at the last session was an admission by the Laurier government to the same effect. Government apologists cannot, therefore, shelter themselves behind the plea that the ministry does not concede the evil to exist. It will not be pretended that the additional $50 was imposed for revenue purposes. It was either done with the object of restricting the immigration of these undesirable people, or it had no meaning whatever. No one will be so absurd as to pretend that it amounts in any appreciable degree to restrictive legislation. It will not check the tide to any extent. To a Chinaman desiring to come to Canada an additional $50 is not a serious matter. It might be, if he had to earn the money in his own country. If he had to do this, a tax of $25 would propably keep the most of them out. The head tax is paid out of money earned in this country, and in the great majority of cases the only difference the addition of $50 will make is that the new comer will have to remain a little longer in semi-bondage to his fellow-countrymen who have put up the money for him. The condition of the average Chinese immigrant is so immeasurably better in Canada than it can possibly be in his own country, that he will gladly submit to a few months longer servitude after his arrival, rather than not come here at all. We will do the Liberal press the credit of admitting that they never have pretended or claimed the additional head tax to be what it was represented to be, that is, an act of restrictive legislation. If the tax had been put at several times $100, it would have been prohibitive, because the risk attending advancing it would be too great, but as it is, it is simply a farce.

We think that the position which Mr. Earle has always taken on this question is the correct one, namely, that Chinese immigration being an evil, the only true way to deal with it is to prohibit it altogether. An evil is none the less an evil because it pays a something into the revenue. We can readily understand a man taking the position on this question, which Mr. Charlton, M. P., did. He said in his place in parliament that to his mind Chinese immigration was a good thing and ought not to be interfered with. A person as ignorant of Western conditions as Mr. Charlton is might find no difficulty in convincing himself that he was right in this view; but the sound doctrine is that of Mr. Earle, who has always claimed that the only way to deal with the evil is to stamp it out wholly, not to play fast and loose with it, by opening the door on payment of a fee. In this view Mr. Earle has the fullest support of Col. Prior, and the last-named gentleman has done his best in his place in the House to influence the government to enact legislation which would be substantially prohibitive, although not avowedly so. There may be objections to legislation of the latter nature, which we do not see, but if it is in consonance with Imperial interests to impose a head tax of $100 upon Chinese, it must be equally so to make the tax $500, or any other sum that will serve to keep this class of people out. During the last session Col. Prior made a strong appeal for effective legislation, but his words fell upon deaf ears. If ever there was a case of asking for bread and being given a stone, the Liberal treatment of the Chinese question affords it. This will not be forgotten by the people on election day. It will cost the government hundreds of votes.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

We have to express our very great satisfaction at being able to unite with our evening contemporary in advocating the immediate adoption of measures to secure railway connection with the Mainland. We do not propose to comment upon the proposal, which is to be made to the city council to-night, for it is as well to wait until it has been formally presented. The promoters of it did not see their way clear to give out the particulars yesterday, and while we give what are reported to be the details, we shall not treat them as final.

This much we will say. A great transcontinental railway asks the city for certain concessions, in consideration of which it agrees to make this city one of its termini. Cars from every part of the Continent will be brought directly into the very heart of the business section. Connection will be made with the E. & N. railway, and we suppose it is only reasonable to conclude that the early extension of the latter line to the North End of the Island will be accomplished. The cash outlay on the part of the citizens is limited to $15,000 a year for 20 years. In addition to this, a right-of-way along streets to be agreed upon, and the use of the Market Building for a station is asked. This is the general character of the proposal, and we believe that a scheme along these lines will meet with the hearty endorsement of the people of Victoria.

The only feature of the question, upon which we will speak, is the desirability of securing a transcontinental terminus in this city. Give us this on terms that are at all reasonable, and the future of the city will be assured. This is the great question at issue. We bespeak for the proposal the best consideration of the City Council, and hope that it will be laid before the people for action at the earliest possible day. A correspondent says that Victoria ought not to do anything that will contribute to the building up of a city on the West Coast of the Island. We join issue directly with any such proposition. Victoria ought to do anything in its power to build up any portion of this Island. We do not know that in the scheme to be submitted anything of the kind is embraced; but if it is, that is no reason for declining to entertain it. If there were on this Island another city of 30,000 people, it would be all the better for Victoria. The commerce of the Pacific Ocean will in a few years be too vast to be controlled by any one city.

LAND SUBSIDIES.

One of the claims made by the Liberal party is that the Laurier government has abolished land subsidies to railways. We fancy that this claim is a little premature, for we have no reason to suppose the government to be committed to anything of the kind. But admitting that some pledge of the kind has been given, we are not sure that in the interests of the country it ought to be adhered to under all circumstances. A few years ago a great cry went up against land subsidies to railways, and like many another new notion it "caught on." But it was a senseless cry. If the government of British Columbia could give away every acre of crown land in the province, on the condition that the land should be exploited as rapidly as capital could open it up and develop its hidden wealth, nothing better could be suggested. It would be objectionable in the highest degree to lock up the land of the country in railway grants or otherwise, even by retaining it in the hands of the Crown and only parting with it under such limited conditions as were prescribed by the Semlin government. The money which the government gets out of its domain is the smallest benefit derivable from it. Land unoccupied is worth nothing at all to anyone. There are parts of this country which have been given to railway companies, and the opponents of land subsidies will point to them with indignation, and tell you that all such an area is locked up in the hands of such and such a company. You are expected to join in the indignation, and they will be surprised if you ask in reply: "How much better off would the province be if it owned the land and had not the railway?" Let us take an illustration right at hand. Two years ago the region known as Extension was an unbroken forest. It had been so from time immemorial. It had been given with some other land to the E. & N. Railway Company to secure the building of its line. The line was built and the title to this piece of ground changed hands. It had belonged to the Crown; it became the property of the company. After the change of title it contributed nothing to the revenue, but as it never had contributed anything, the people were no worse off. They were better off, for the land was still there, and in addition the railway was there also. The change of title secured the building of the railway. Now it is well known that the Crown cannot prospect for coal or minerals, and, after they have been discovered, proceed to develop mines. Private enterprise must be trusted to do that, and this is what the grantees of this particular piece of ground did. The result is a hive of industry, paying thousands of dollars to the revenue, and the erection of the town of Ladysmith, which will add in time a very large amount of taxable property to the province. This sort of thing pays the province handsomely. And we say that the merits of land subsidies to railways are not disposed of by sweeping words of condemnation, nor by declamatory platitudes about the people's heritage and similar tommyrot; but that they ought to be dealt with purely from a business point of view. The Conservative party has nothing to apologize for in regard to land subsidies to railways.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

The failure of the Liberals to give British Columbia Cabinet representation is one of the most formidable objections from a local point of view that can be made to their regime. In making it Conservatives cannot be accused of self-interest, for compliance with the demand, so persistently urged, meant that one of their opponents would receive a well-paid office and the party against which they are contending would have been greatly strengthened in patronage and prestige. There is no doubt whatever that, if a Cabinet minister had been given to British Columbia four years ago, the Liberal party in the province would have been far stronger than it is to-day. Therefore the constant insistence of the Conservatives, that the claims of the province in this regard should be recognized, cannot be charged to partizan motives.

The Conservatives did justice to the province. Let it be admitted that they were slow about it; the point remains that they did acknowledge the growing importance of British Columbia to entitle it to Cabinet representation, and Col. Prior was given a portfolio. The Liberal press at that time claimed that the recognition was only partial. Most people are familiar with the very absurd controversy which our evening contemporary originated. We shall not reopen it, and this reference to the matter is only to show that in 1895 the Liberals were the loudest in the claims that British Columbia ought to have the fullest degree of representation in the Cabinet. Those, who remember what they then said, will admit that the least that could have been expected of them was that, after the elections of 1896 placed them in power, they would have insisted upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier assigning one of the portfolios to a British Columbia member. But they did nothing of the sort. They acquiesced in the ignoring of the province.

But the whole blame does not rest with the local Liberals. If it did, we would not say much about it. No one has ever suggested that the majority of the British Columbia contingent in the House of Commons had sufficient influence at Ottawa to secure anything, except a few personal favors. The fault lies with the Premier himself, and his omission to do, what every British Columbian believes was his simple duty to the province and to Canada, demonstrates in the strongest way the truth of what we have so often claimed, namely, that Sir Wilfrid is not in touch with the West, and that he has shaped his policy without regard to this very important part of Canada. The West has been left in the hands of Mr. Sifton. A domain almost as large as Europe, with vast and varied interests, has been handed over to a gentleman, who may be, and doubtless is, a past-master in political manipulation, but who has blundered conspicuously in everything he has undertaken in a large way. The most confirmed Liberal will bear us out in saying that the Colonist was always disposed to deal gently by the errors of the Minister in the administration of the Yukon. At a time when the air was full of scandals, we declined to give them publicity, except when accompanied by indubitable proof. We asked that every allowance should be made for the difficult conditions to be faced. We did not feel that it was just to condemn a minister upon isolated, ex parte allegations. Neither do we now propose to enter into those matters. Our point is that the administration of the Yukon has been such that the country as a whole, and British Columbia in particular, have been deprived of that degree of prosperity which would have resulted from an intelligent policy. But the policy which prevailed was shaped wholly in the interests of the East, which was too far off to profit much by it. Session before last Mr. Earle pointed out how Eastern contractors were unduly favored by the government in the matter of supplies, and so strong was his case that the Minister himself was compelled to admit its justice. Is it not reasonable to believe that if British Columbia had enjoyed cabinet representation during the last three years, steps would have been taken to secure for our own cities the business which the Assay Office in Seattle draws into the hands of foreigners? Does any one believe that a British Columbia minister would not have been more closely in touch with conditions existing in the Yukon, and been able to secure a line of policy in regard to them better calculated to promote the development of the district and the business interests of British Columbia cities than the one which has been followed?

During the last session of the parliament, Col. Prior brought this matter of cabinet representation up. He urged that the claims of the province should be recognized, although he knew very well that if what he said was acted upon the Liberal party would be strengthened here. Col. Prior's disinterested contention in this matter is worthy of the best recognition his fellow-citizens can give, and that is his re-election. Moreover, it is the plain duty of the people of British Columbia to testify, by returning opposition members to the House of Commons, how strongly they feel the treatment which has been extended to them by the party in power.

THE BEST SIDE.

A writer in an Eastern United States paper says that, if the settlement of North America had been begun on the Western coast, New England would have remained a howling wilderness until this day. This is doubtless too strong a presentation of the case, but it is true that the two coasts cannot be compared with each other in point of natural wealth and advantages. This is just as true of Canada as of the United States. The portion of the Dominion, which lies on the Atlantic, in a latitude corresponding to this province, is almost a waste wilderness, and the Maritime provinces, which lie further south than British Columbia, are far inferior to this part of Canada. Moreover, we have facing us across the Pacific the oldest and most populous empire in the world, and one with which a vast trade will surely be built up during the next few years from this side of the ocean. We say from this side of the ocean, for we are not prepared to concede that Canada will secure her just share of it. The Laurier government seems to have utterly failed to realize that anything ought to be done to enable Canada to participate in the growing commerce of the Pacific. That government does not appear to have realized that the world is moving at all. It has its eyes fixed constantly on the East, where the votes are, and not on the West, where the taxes are paid and the future is big with possibilities of expansion.

This is a matter which the apologists of the administration are careful to shirk. They have nothing to say about it. To attempt to deal with it would be to confess the inaction of the government, and for this no good cause can be offered. Last night the Times had an article dealing with the new era, which it thinks lies before Canada, and, in the course of it, spoke most eloquently of the great resources of this province. It tells us that "the world has at last been awakened to the possibilities of British Columbia," which is true enough, if we except Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues from the application of the universal proposition. They have not been awakened, nor anything like it. They have been content to let the province get along as best it can, and thereby they have perceptibly retarded the progress which British Columbia ought to have enjoyed during what our Liberal friends are so fond of calling "the growing time."

A BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The Colonist learns that the government proposes to act upon its suggestion and establish a Bureau of Information. The Bureau will from time to time and continuously collect information relating to mining, agriculture, health, shipping, labor, municipalities, railways, education, finance, building, insurance, and other monetary matters, also as historical data. Special attention will be paid to the indexing of newspapers, the sessional papers, and so on—that is, the suggestions of the Colonist will be carried out. This matter was first proposed before the dismissal of the Turner government, but no action was taken. The recommendation will be found in the report of the Provincial Librarian. Public attention was not directed to it in any other way, and the Colonist had not heard of it when a few weeks ago it proposed that the work should be done. The authority for the work is found in the Library and Statistics Act, 1894, but additional legislation may be needed in order to widen the scope of the work. The Bureau will be in charge of Mr. Gosnell, the Premier's Secretary, and no permanent addition to the official staff is at present contemplated. The first effort of the Bureau will be to collate information for the use of the Agent-General's office.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price, 25 cents.

MILITARY MATTERS.

There has been a great deal of talk in regard to the prospective removal of the members of the Canadian Regiment from the Esquimalt garrison. We do not propose to go into the discussion of any matters relating to real or alleged friction between the Imperial and Canadian sections of the garrison. We will assume for the purposes of the case that no such friction exists, and indeed we have no desire to create an impression to the contrary. But we would like to say one thing—that the people of Victoria and British Columbia would view with very great regret the departure of the Canadians from the garrison. During the last year the mettle of Canadian soldiers has been abundantly demonstrated, and we are sure that every person in the Dominion would like to see a part of the duty of guarding the western coast of Canada entrusted to her own sons. If it is intended to remove the Canadians, we hope the matter will be reconsidered, and that no such step will be taken. It would be an exceedingly popular thing to have the company retained here, and although possibly some people may think that what is popular with the people of Victoria will have little influence at the War Office, we venture to think that in these days of imperialism even such local feeling will have weight.

A correspondent of the Times asks why the Colonist has opened this question. The answer is that the Colonist proposes to open every question which in its opinion bears upon the welfare of Canada, Victoria or the proper recognition of the growing military sentiment among the Canadian people.

REAR ADMIRAL BEAUMONT.

The Colonist is in receipt of the following:

Warspite, Esquimalt
12th October, 1900.

The Editor, Victoria Daily Colonist:

Dear Sir:—With reference to a news paragraph which appeared in this morning's edition of your paper, I am desired by Rear Admiral Lewis A. Beaumont to inform you that he has been selected for the command of the Australian Station, and that he will be succeeded on this station by Rear Admiral Andrew K. Bickford, C. M. G., as Commander-in-Chief.

Yours faithfully,
H. H. SHARE,
Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

The above note is one more illustration of the unvarying courtesy which Rear Admiral Beaumont has invariably extended to the press of Victoria during his only too brief stay on this station, and illustrates that consideration he has always shown for the public. The citizens of Victoria, while regretting that he is so soon to leave us, will join with the Colonist in an expression of pleasure and congratulation upon what, it is understood, is a promotion. They will regret that the shortness of the notice of his departure will prevent them from signifying in some way their esteem. It may be of some interest to mention that a plan for the extension of the courtesies of the city to the Admiral and officers of the fleet had already been mooted, and the intention was to carry it into effect at an early day.

The regret with which the people of Victoria will take leave of Admiral Beaumont is augmented by the fact that his departure will rob the city of the presence of a lady, who by her charm of manner and goodness of heart gained for herself a place in the affectionate esteem of all who know her. Mrs. Beaumont may say of Victoria, if her modesty will permit: "Veni, vidi, vici." Both she and her husband will leave with the citizens a memory that will long be cherished.

VOTE THE TICKET.

It has come to the knowledge of the Colonist that efforts are being made in certain quarters to induce the voters of this city to split their ballots between the Conservative and Liberal candidates, and it is even said that the Conservatives are not averse to such an arrangement. We are authorized to give the latter part of the above statement the most distinct denial possible. Both Col. Prior and Mr. Earle wish the Colonist to say that they ask that every person who shall vote for one of them shall also vote for the other. They are standing loyally by each other and wish their friends to stand loyally by them both. They are making this campaign because they believe that the principles of the Conservative party are to be preferred to the expedients of the Liberals: because they think that the record of the Laurier administration is not such as ought to command the confidence of the people. They ask the votes of their fellow citizens upon that ground. Hence, from their point of view a vote for a member of each ticket completely nullifies itself so far as the principle involved is concerned. Therefore Col. Prior asks that every voter who marks his ballot for him shall also mark it for Mr. Earle, and Mr. Earle asks that every ballot marked for him shall also be marked for Col. Prior.

A consideration which prevails with some people is that a sort of "good Lord, good devil" policy is wise politics. The Liberals are in power they say, and may perhaps remain in, therefore we will vote for a Liberal so that the city may have a representative in touch with the government, but we will also vote for a Conservative because the latter may come into power and it would also be well to provide for such a contingency. This is the poorest kind of politics. A voter ought to be influenced by some principle, if politics were simply a game of grab, there might be some excuse for dividing a vote in this way. But there ought to be more than this involved, and it certainly is the contention of the Conservatives that there is more, that principles ought to govern voters and that the mere question of patronage ought not to determine the verdict of constituencies. The Conservative who divides his vote between candidates representing both parties is false to the principles which he espouses. Let every Conservative vote the whole full ticket.

THE PROVINCE AT OTTAWA.

The Colonist has contended that the disregard of the interests of British Columbia is a sufficient reason why the Laurier ministry should be condemned at the polls by the voters of British Columbia. There is nothing sectional in this claim. The recent elections in the United Kingdom have resulted in a wonderful triumph for the Conservative government. Many persons, heretofore identified with the Gladstonian Liberals, gave Lord Salisbury their adherence, and the reason was that the whole Liberal party was to be held responsible for the utterance of some of its leading members in regard to the Boer war. A party has no existence apart from the people of whom it is composed, and it cannot shake itself clear from responsibility for the utterances and acts of its members. Therefore the whole Liberal party must assume the responsibility for Mr. Tarte and his sayings. It cannot take refuge under the plea that his utterances were unauthorized. Hence also, when Mr. Charlton wrote to the Forum that British preference had been a failure, we have a right to regard this as representative of the views of the party to which he belongs. His views have never been repudiated by his leader, and he remains now, as he has been for a long time, one of the pillars of Canadian Liberalism. So also we claim that the neglect which British Columbia has experienced at the hands of the Liberals must be taken as indicative of the settled policy of the party. As a political organization, like an individual, must be held to intend the consequence of its acts, and when we find, as we do, that there is nothing in the administration of the Laurier government to indicate that it is calculated to meet the reasonable expectations of the people of this province in regard to the development of its commerce and resources and the settling of its vast areas of available land, we have a right to conclude to hold the whole party responsible for the failure. Therefore a British Columbian, who wishes to see the province properly developed, is logically bound to cast his vote against the candidates of the Liberal party.

We wish to make very clear what we mean in saying that the people of this province ought to take a stand against the Liberals for reasons specially appurtenant to the province. It is not because we think that the West ought to array itself against the East. Far from it. The West believes its interests and those of the East to be absolutely identical, and our complaint against the Liberal ministry is that it has completely failed to recognize that identity. It is not because the appropriations to this province have fallen so absurdly short of the amount contributed by British Columbia to the federal expenditure. This is a good cause of complaint, but we would not keep it to the front continually. Our complaint is that the Liberal party has ignored the West in the formulation and carrying out of its policy. As we said on another occasion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has treated the West as a sort of Hinterland to the East. The whole trend of his policy is Easterly; he has never faced towards the West, with its splendid field for the exercise of statesmanship.

Speaking of the trade between Canada and the Orient, the Times, in an effort at sarcasm, said a few days ago that Sir Wilfrid would doubtless be glad to receive any suggestions from the Colonist on this point. A statement such as this is characteristic of the party with which the Times is associated. Substantially it amounts to a confession that there is nothing that can be done by the federal government to promote prosperity in the West. That party does not appear to appreciate what the great mass of the people of the West realize, namely, that this ocean border of Canada may be made the scene of enormous expansion. British Columbia sentiment has not found expression in the policy of the Laurier government. Why then ought British Columbians to give that government their support? Surely this is a reasonable question. Just as many Liberals abandoned the Liberal party in the United Kingdom because of the attitude of their party towards South Africa, so many Liberals in this province will withdraw their allegiance from the ministry of Sir Wilfrid Laurier because of the manner in which it has failed to rise to the opportunities offered by the West for the inauguration of a broad policy of development.

It will be necessary for some one to take very stringent measures in dealing with the Boers who continue in the field. What is now going on in South Africa is not war, and those engaged in it are not entitled to the rights of belligerents.

The gold fields on the headwaters of the Chilkat are likely to be a scene of great activity next year. The new discoveries are so far from the coast as to be beyond the utmost limit of territory claimed by the United States.

The Times excuses the Liberals for not carrying out their prohibition pledges because, it says, a majority of all the votes in the Dominion were not thrown for that measure. It is a poor rule that will only apply to one case, and we would like to ask our contemporary if, in its opinion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier should resign should it so turn out at the forthcoming elections, that while he had a majority of representatives returned in his favor, the majority of the popular vote is against him.

A Liberal Arraignme

Disgusted With Broken Ple and Bad Faith Mr. Cook Leaves Laurier.

Duty of Honest Men of Par Repudiate Unworthy Leaders.

A profound sensation has been cr in political circles by an address has been issued to the Liberals of ada by Mr. H. H. Cook, ex-M says the Mail and Empire. Cook needs no introduction to the C ian public. He is well and widely k as a thoroughgoing party man, for years has been a zealous work the cause of Liberalism. In the general election he unsuccessfully tested East Simcoe in the Liber terest. He had been returned for constituency in the elections of 188 1887, and throughout the period he sented it he was a prominet and in tial member of the Liberal oppositio remains an unswerving adherent o eral principles. As we might from a strong and disciplined par he was not hasty to judge the go ment from its departure from these ciples. That government is made persons with whom Mr. Cook ha years been accustomed to co-opera the most loyal manner. This conn and his strong party feeling long strained him from protesting in name of Liberalism against the c pursued by the government. But multiplication of broken pledges, th of extravagance, jobbery, and corru proved too much for him. He fel his duty to his party and to his co required that he should speak out. he has spoken out the burning ind tion, not of one Liberal, but of the of Liberals of the Alexander Mac school. It would scarcely seem po to compress into four short years a record of profligacy as that he su It is one from which every honest ber of the Liberal party should w dissociate himself. Mr. Cook's a will scatter consternation in the of the Ministerialists. The infat politicians at Ottawa have never co on such a thing as shocked Libera tue. They have continued in thei nival as if there were no Liberal mo to be reckoned with. Mr. Cook's will open their eyes, as it spea sense of thousands of the most res members of the Liberal party.

Mr. Cook charges and proves th government has grossly violated th lowing pledges:

To maintain the independence o liament.

To make parliament the judge cases where ministers are accus misconduct.

To reduce the expenditure.

To reduce the debt.

To reduce the taxes.

To abolish protection.

To get a preference for Canadi ducts in the British market.

To prohibit the liquor traffic if rected by a plebiscite.

To diminish the Cabinet.

To lower the outlay on superann account.

To abolish the department of tra commerce.

To abolish the Senate.

"It is then," says Mr. Cook, " full sense of my personal respon and with a deep consciousness gravity of the charge I am abo make, that I state it as a delib formed opinion that the present of the Liberal party, Sir Wilfrid L and his colleagues in the cabinet least such of them as were mem the Liberal party when in oppos

"Have betrayed the principles party, been false to their pledge broken faith with the people of C

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ought to govern voters and that ...ere question of patronage ought ... determine the verdict of constitu- ... The Conservative who divides ...e between candidates representing ...arties is false to the principles ...he espouses. Let every Conserva- ...te the whole full ticket.

...E PROVINCE AT OTTAWA.

... Colonist has contended that the ...rd of the interests of British Co- ... is a sufficient reason why the ...r ministry should be condemned ... polls by the voters of British Co- .... There is nothing sectional in ...aim. The recent elections in the ... Kingdom have resulted in a won- ... triumph for the Conservative gov- ...nt. Many persons, heretofore iden- ... with the Gladstonian Liberals, ...Lord Salisbury their adherence, and ...eason was that the whole Liberal ... was to be held responsible for the ...nce of some of its leading mem- ...n regard to the Boer war. A party ...o existence apart from the people ...hom it is composed, and it cannot ... itself clear from responsibility for ...tterances and acts of its members. ...efore the whole Liberal party must ...me the responsibility for Mr. Tarte ...his sayings. It cannot take refuge ...r the plea that his utterances were ...thorized. Hence also, when Mr. ...lton wrote to the Forum that Brit- ...preference had been a failure, we ... a right to regard this as repre- ...tive of the views of the party to ...h he belongs. His views have never ... repudiated by his leader, and he ...ins now, as he has been for a long ... one of the pillars of Canadian Lib- ...sm. So also we claim that the ne- ... which British Columbia has ex- ...nced at the hands of the Liberals ... be taken as indicative of the set- ...policy of the party. As a political ...ization, like an individual, must be ... to intend the consequence of ...cts, and when we find, as we do, ... there is nothing in the administra- ... of the Laurier government to in- ...e that it is calculated to meet the ...onable expectations of the people of ... province in regard to the develop- ... of its commerce and resources and ...settling of its vast areas of avail- ... land, we have a right to conclude to ... the whole party responsible for the ...re. Therefore a British Columbian, ... wishes to see the province properly ...eloped, is logically bound to cast his ... against the candidates of the Lib- ... party.

...e wish to make very clear what we ...n in saying that the people of this ...vince ought to take a stand against ... Liberals for reasons specially ap- ...tenant to the province. It is not be- ...se we think that the West ought to ...ay itself against the East. Far from ... The West believes its interests and ...se of the East to be absolutely iden- ..., and our complaint against the Lib- ... ministry is that it has completely ...led to recognize that identity. It is ... because the appropriations to this ...vince have fallen so absurdly short of ... amount contributed by British Col- ...bia to the federal expenditure. This is ...ood cause of complaint, but we would ... keep it to the front continually. Our ...plaint is that the Liberal party has ...ored the West in the formulation and ...rying out of its policy. As we said ... another occasion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier ...s treated the West as a sort of Hinter- ...d to the East. The whole trend of his ...licy is Easterly; he has never faced ...wards the West, with its splendid ...d for the exercise of statesmanship. ...Speaking of the trade between Canada ...d the Orient, the Times, in an effort ... sarcasm, said a few days ago that Sir ...ilfrid would doubtless be glad to re- ...ive any suggestions from the Colonist ... this point. A statement such as this ... characteristic of the party with which ...e Times is associated. Substantially it ...mounts to a confession that there is ...othing that can be done by the feder- ... government to promote prosperity in ...e West. That party does not appear to ...ppreciate what the great mass of the ...eople of the West realize, namely, that ...his ocean border of Canada may be ...ade the scene of enormous expansion. ...British Columbia sentiment has not ...ound expression in the policy of the ...aurier government. Why then ought ...British Columbians to give that govern- ...ment their support? Surely this is a ...easonable question. Just as many Lib- ...rals abandoned the Liberal party in the ...United Kingdom because of the attitude ...of their party towards South Africa, so ...many Liberals in this province will with- ...draw their allegiance from the minis- ...try of Sir Wilfrid Laurier because of the ...manner in which it has failed to rise to ...the opportunities offered by the West for ...the inauguration of a broad policy of de- ...velopment.

It will be necessary for some one to take very stringent measures in dealing with the Boers who continue in the field. What is now going on in South Africa is not war, and those engaged in it are not entitled to the rights of belligerents.

The gold fields on the headwaters of the Chilkat are likely to be a scene of great activity next year. The new discoveries are so far from the coast as to be beyond the utmost limit of territory claimed by the United States.

The Times excuses the Liberals for not carrying out their prohibition pledges because, it says, a majority of all the votes in the Dominion were not thrown for that measure. It is a poor rule that will only apply to one case, and we would like to ask our contemporary if, in its opinion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier should resign should it so turn out at the forthcoming elections, that while he had a majority of representatives returned in his favor, the majority of the popular vote is against him.

A Liberal Arraignment

Disgusted With Broken Pledges and Bad Faith Mr. Cook Leaves Laurier.

Duty of Honest Men of Party to Repudiate Unworthy Leaders.

A profound sensation has been created in political circles by an address that has been issued to the Liberals of Canada by Mr. H. H. Cook, ex-M. P., says the Mail and Empire. Mr. Cook needs no introduction to the Canadian public. He is well and widely known as a thoroughgoing party man, who for years has been a zealous worker in the cause of Liberalism. In the last general election he unsuccessfully contested East Simcoe in the Liberal interest. He had been returned for that constituency in the elections of 1882 and 1887, and throughout the period he represented it he was a prominet and influential member of the Liberal opposition. He remains an unswerving adherent of Liberal principles. As we might expect from a strong and disciplined partisan, he was not hasty to judge the government from its departure from these principles. That government is made up of persons with whom Mr. Cook had for years been accustomed to co-operate in the most loyal manner. This connection and his strong party feeling long restrained him from protesting in the name of Liberalism against the course pursued by the government. But the multiplication of broken pledges, the riot of extravagance, jobbery, and corruption proved too much for him. He felt that his duty to his party and to his country required that he should speak out. And he has spoken out the burning indignation, not of one Liberal, but of the mass of Liberals of the Alexander Mackenzie school. It would scarcely seem possible to compress into four short years such a record of profligacy as that he surveys. It is one from which every honest member of the Liberal party should wish to dissociate himself. Mr. Cook's address will scatter consternation in the ranks of the Ministerialists. The infatuated politicians at Ottawa have never counted on such a thing as shocked Liberal virtue. They have continued in their carnival as if there were no Liberal morality to be reckoned with. Mr. Cook's letter will open their eyes, as it speaks the sense of thousands of the most respected members of the Liberal party.

Mr. Cook charges and proves that the government has grossly violated the following pledges:

To maintain the independence of parliament.

To make parliament the judge in all cases where ministers are accused of misconduct.

To reduce the expenditure.

To reduce the debt.

To reduce the taxes.

To abolish protection.

To get a preference for Canadian products in the British market.

To prohibit the liquor traffic if so directed by a plebiscite.

To diminish the Cabinet.

To lower the outlay on superannuation account.

To abolish the department of trade and commerce.

To abolish the Senate.

"It is then," says Mr. Cook, "with a full sense of my personal responsibility and with a deep consciousness of the gravity of the charge I am about to make, that I state it as a deliberately formed opinion that the present leaders of the Liberal party, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues in the cabinet (or at least such of them as were members of the Liberal party when in opposition),

"Have betrayed the principles of our party, been false to their pledges, and broken faith with the people of Canada.

"I repeat, I make this charge with a full consciousness of its seriousness, and of the personal responsibility I assume in making it; but I make it, believing that, as one whose efforts, however feeble and humble they may have been, were exerted, four years ago, towards putting these men in.

"The positions they occupy and have disgraced, I can only escape from sharing their guilt by thus publicly denouncing and repudiating them."

After taking up his various charges in detail, Mr. Cook proceeds to give the following good advice to the Liberals:

"What, then, is our duty to our party and to our country? Again, I repeat that only by repudiating these leaders, by disassociating ourselves from them, and by doing all that may be in our power to punish them for their falseness and treachery, by driving them from power and from the offices which they retain as the price of their treason to principle, can we as individuals and as a party avoid sharing their guilt and participating in their shame. In no other way and by no means short of this, can we hope to regain the respect and confidence of a patriotic and decency-loving public. It may be said that this can be accomplished at the expense of a return to power of our political opponents, a party opposed to the political principles in which we believe. I do not dispute this, nor do I shrink from this alternative. Neither do I believe that any true man or any man who has an abiding faith in the truth of Liberal principles, or in the ultimate triumph of truth, will shrink from it. We are bound to assume that the Conservative party is permeated and guided by a genuine belief in the truth of its political ideals and in the correctness of its principles. At any rate we cannot truthfully charge that party or its leaders with having betrayed or abandoned its principles to get or retain office. This much we must say in fairness, even if we cannot see eye to eye with them. At the most then, the defeat of the present government would only mean loss of office to men whose holding of it is a disgrace and a scandal; it would involve no defeat of the principles of Liberalism; no rejection of these principles by the men whose votes would bring about the government's overthrow. On the other hand, for us to overlook and condone the treachery and desertion of principle of which our leaders have been guilty, would not only be a deliberate decision on our part to make ourselves and our party partakers of their crimes against political decency, but it would mean putting a premium upon falsehood, promise-breaking, and treachery to principle, and a recognition of these as legitimate weapons of political warfare; a prospect from from which every decency-loving Canadian must recoil with horror.

You Need The Kind

That Has Given New Life To Others.

Paine's Celery Compound

The Only Banisher of Disease.

Other Celery Preparations Are Worthless Imitations.

"PAINE'S"

HAS A LIFE SAVING RECORD THAT NO OTHER MEDICINE CAN EVER EQUAL.

The medicine that has cured your friends and neighbors—the wonderful medical prescription that has the approval of the ablest medical practitioners—is surely the kind that you stand in need of at the moment.

Paine's Celery Compound is to-day the only agency under Heaven that can save you if you are suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, liver complaint, kidney disease, dyspepsia, nervousness, and the troubles that arise from poisoned and foul blood. It cures the sick as surely as night follows day.

The extended reputation that Paine's Celery Compound has won as a life-saver has induced unscrupulous men to foist worthless imitations on the public. Many people are daily deceived by these miserable frauds.

If you have decided to use Paine's Celery Compound, see that the name "PAINE'S" is on every wrapper and bottle that you purchase. When you have secured the genuine "Paine's," you have the only medicine that can effectually banish your load of misery and suffering, and give you a new, vigorous and happy life.

Agreement Submitted

Outline of Contract the Railway Syndicate Will Enter Into With City.

Large Property Owners Sign a Petition to Board of Aldermen.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell, representing the syndicate which purposes giving Victoria connection with the Great Northern railway system over the Victoria & Sidney railway and by ferry, had another conference with the mayor and aldermen yesterday when a draft agreement was presented. Mr. Bodwell also presented a petition signed by citizens representing $5,000,000 in real property asking the council to submit a by-law on the lines of the scheme laid before the council on the previous evening by Mr. Bodwell, Captain S. F. Mackenzie, of Vancouver, and Mr. F. J. Wheeler, general agent of the great Northern Railway for British Columbia were present, as were the members of the council, with the exceptions of Ald. Cooley and Stewart.

After calling the meeting to order, Mayor Hayward asked the council to express an opinion as to whether the reporters should be allowed to attend the meeting. He thought it preferable to arrange the details in private.

Mr. Bodwell was in favor of the reporters being present, for, as he explained, the company wished to take the public fully into their confidence.

A short discussion ended in the decision that the press should be admitted, and Mr. Bodwell opened by reading the petition to the council. The names, he said, had been secured within an hour, and represented $5,000,000 in realty. He knew of several other large property owners who would sign, including Mr. Charles Todd. The petition follows:

To the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen:—The petition of the undersigned ratepayers and owners of real estate in the city of Victoria, showeth as follows:

1. That whereas a proposition has been submitted to the Mayor and Council of this city by Messrs. Bodwell & Duff, as solicitors for certain clients, respecting a direct connection by rail and car ferry with the trascontinental system of the Great Northern Railway and other companies:

2. And whereas in the opinion of your petitioners such connection is most desirable in the interests of the citizens of Victoria;

Therefore, your petitioners humbly pray that the corporation of the city of Victoria will enter into an agreement substantially on the lines suggested, and pass a by-law ratifying the said agreement, and submit the same to the ratepayers for approval under the provisions of the "Municipal Clauses Act."

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Dated at Victoria the 17th day of October, A. D., 1900.

Simon Leiser
Luke Pither
Redon & Hartnagle
J. Stuart Yates
James Yates Estate per J. S. Yates.
A. J. C. Galletly
John Jardine
Charles W. Rogers
H. M. Grahame
F. M. Rattenbury
Weiler Bros.
P. C. McGregor
P. R. Brown
Wm. McKeon
Lenz & Leiser
S. G. Spence
R. B. Losee
P. McQuade & Son
E. B. Marvin & Co.
David Spencer
M. R. Smith & Co.
B. C. L. & I. Agcy., per E. B. Morgan, assessed value, $300,000.
A. R. Wolfenden
G. J. Burrowes assessed value, $11,650.
Stephen Jones
Estate J. D. Pember
Est. J.B. Pemberton per F. B. Pemberton.
H. A. Munn
Wm. Munsie
Richard Hall
Wm. Wilson
C. W. Rhodes
A. R. Gumann, per M. Gutmann
James W. Bland
John Earsman
Earsman, Hardie & Company.
Turner, Beeton & Co
J. H. Turner, per G. A. Kirk
R. A. L. Kirk, per G. A. Kirk
G. A. Kirk
The C. P. L. & M. Co., per A. R. Wolfenden, assessed value, $344,910.
Est. of D. A. McTavish, per A. R. Wolfenden, assessed value, $58,700.
Thomas Allsop, per A. R. Wolfenden, assessed value, $24,100.
H. V. Galpin, per A. R. Wolfenden, assessed value $10,750.
Ed. Courage, per A. R. Wolfenden, assessed value, $12,000.
Violet A. Robertson, per A. R. Wolfenden, assessed value $6,140.
Strawberry Vale Syndicate, per A. R. Wolfenden, assessed value, $6,590.
William Walter, per A. R. Wolfenden, assessed value, $22,700
H. D. Helmcken for self, Douglas Estate, Five Sisters Block, and Blackwood Estate.
S. J. Pitts.

Mr. Bodwell followed by reading a draft agreement which he had prepared and in which he said he had incorporated all the reasonable suggestions that had been made on Tuesday evening by the aldermen. The idea was simply for the council to pass the draft with any amendments they might suggest, as a sort of instruction to their solicitor, who with Mr. Bodwell will draw up an agreement for submission to the council to be incorporated in their by-law. The draft agreement follows:

This agreement made the..... day of ...., 1900, between the Corporation of the City of Victoria, hereinafter called "the Corporation," of the one part, and hereinafter called "the trustee," of the other part:

Whereas the trustee has submitted to

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

the corporation a proposition for he establishment of a railway and car ferry service connecting the city of Victoria with the Mainland:

And whereas, in order to encourage and assist the said undertaking the corporation has agreed to grant the concessions, bonuses and privileges hereinafter referred to.

Now this agreement witnesseth that the parties hereto mutually agree with each other as follows:

1. The trustee shall take all necessary steps to procure the incorporation at the next session of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia of a company (hereinafter called "the company" which shall, among other things, possess the following powers, that is to say:

(a.) The power to construct, operate and maintain a line of railway over the streets of Victoria hereinafter named, so as to connect the Victoria & Sidney railway as it at present exists with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, and to make traffic and other agreements and contracts for the transfer of freight and passengers with each of the said railway companies; and with power also to extend the said line to such other points and over such other streets or ways within the corporate limits of the city of Victoria as may at any time and from time to time hereafter be agreed upon between the corporation and the company so to be formed.

(b.) With power to construst, operate and maintain a car ferry service between the terminus of the Victoria & Sidney railway company at Sidney and a convenient point at or near the mouth of the Fraser river.

(c.) With power to construct, operate and maintain a line of railway from a point at the mouth of the Fraser river, on the south side thereof, and extending in an easterly direction through the districts of Delta and Surrey to a point where a connection can be conveniently made with the Westminster & Southern railway, and also to extend the said railway to such other point east of said connection as may be determined upon by the company, and with power to amalgamate and enter into traffic and other arrangements for the transfer of passengers and freight with the Great Northern and other railway corporations.

2. The company, when incorporated, shall proceed with all due despatch to construct, and not less than six months from the date of the passage of the act of incorporation, shall commence the construction of that portion of the said railway in the city of Victoria which is necessary to connect the Victoria & Sidney railway system with that of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, and that other portion of the said railway which shall extend from the mouth of the Fraser river to a point where it shall form connection with the Westminster & Southern railway in the district of Surrey, and shall also build, equip and put in operation an efficient railway ferry capable of transferring, with reasonable despatch, at least four hundred (400) passengers on each trip, together with not less than eight loaded cars and other freight as may be delivered for transportation to the said company, at a speed of not less than fourteen (14) miles per hour, and shall operate the said ferry as a daily and continuous service between the terminus of the Victoria & Sidney railway at the harbor of Sidney aforesaid to the point which shall be selected on the Fraser river as the western terminus of that portion of the railway to be constructed through the districts of Delta and Surrey aforesaid.

3. The company shall enter into such traffic arrangements with the Great Northern railway as shall procure the transportation over the road herein referred to of the freight passing over the transcontinental line of the said road, and designed for the city of Victoria, and also provide all reasonable facilities for passenger traffic.

4. The company shall enter into such traffic arrangements with the Victoria & Sidney railway company as shall ensure to the said last-mentioned company the payment of a reasonable freight and passenger charge for all freight and passengers transported by the company over its road, having regard to its mileage and the usual conditions which are attached to traffic arrangements between railway companies transferring freight and passengers to each other's lines.

5. If the railway ferry to be constructed as aforesaid shall be completed before the line of road between the mouth of the Fraser and the junction of the railway on the Mainland with the Westminster & Southern railway is finished, the company shall operate the said ferry between Liverpool, the present terminus of the said Westminster & Southern railway, and Sidney, so as to transfer loaded cars and passengers directly between the said points.

6. The company shall establish over said line of railway and ferry a reasonable scale of freight and passenger rates so as to encourage as far as possible the interchange of commodities and passenger travel between local points on the said line of road and the city of Victoria.

7. In consideration of the construction and operation of the said railway and ferry system, the corporation agree as follows:

(1) The company, when incorporated, shall have a permanent right of way for the construction of its track and the operation of the said railway over the following streets of the city of Victoria:

....

and if at any time hereafter the company shall desire to extend its tracks to any other point within the corporate limits of the city of Victoria, a right of way shall also be granted to the company over such other streets of the city of Victoria as may be agreed upon between the company and the Mayor and Council for the time being in office; provided, however, that no such agreement to be made in the future shall be binding upon the corporation unless a by-law ratifying the same shall have been submitted and approved by the majority of the ratepayers in the manner provided in the Municipal Clauses Act; and provided also that the construction of the road-bed and the laying of tracks in and over the said streets shall be subject to the approval of the city engineer for the time being in office;

(2) The corporation shall execute to the company a lease for the term of fifty (50) years, at a rental of ...... dollars ($..) a year, of the premises known as the market building, and being described as lot number......

(3) The company shall have the right to make such changes and alterations in the said building and premises as shall render them suitable for a passenger and freight station, but the improvements, other then the track, cars and matters connected with the permanent operation of the railway, shall, at the end of the term, fall in and be the property of the corporation; and the corporation shall also have the privilege of deducting from the first payment of the bonus hereinafter provided for, a sum not exceeding ....dollars ($..), being the estimated cost of transferring to other quarters the fire department and other property of the city now established at the said market premises.

(4) The road-bed, rolling stock and property of the company situate within the municipal limits of the city of Victoria, and which, but for this agreement, would be subject to taxation, shall be exempt from municipal taxation for the period of twenty (20) years from the date of the coming into force of the by-law hereinafter referred to.

(5) The corporation shall also pay yearly to the company for the period of twenty (20) years from the date of the commencement of the operation of the said railway, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per year, as a cash bonus, and the council shall make provision for the payment of the first payment of the said bonus to the company on the 1st day of January, 1901, and shall provide for the raising of the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($150,000) per year every year for the period of twenty (20) years next ensuing the said 1st day of January, 1901; provided, however, that none of the said payments shall be made to the company until the said railway or ferry service is in actual operation, and ready for the conveyance of passengers and the transportation of freight; and provided also, that if at any time hereafter the company shall permanently cease to operate and maintain the said railway or said ferry service, then all payments of the said bonus shall cease.

(6) But the corporation agree, that the company substantially observing and performing the stipulations of this agreement, they will on the 1st day of January in each year during the said period, pay to the order of the company the said sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) in cash without any deductions whatsoever.

(7) The council of the corporation shall, upon the execution of this agreement, forthwith prepare and pass a by-law ratifying the same and providing for the raising of the said cash bonus, and shall, with all reasonable despatch, submit the said by-law for ratification by the ratepayers under the provision of the Municipal Clauses Act.

(8) It is also agreed between the parties hereto that in the act of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia incorporating the said company, provision shall be made for the adoption by the company of this agreement, and that when the said company shall be incorporated and when the directors thereof shall adopt this agreement, the same shall be binding upon the corporation and the company, respectively, in the same manner, and with the same effect in all respects as if the proposed company were now in existence and actually named as a party to this agreement.

The clauses were discussed seriatim, a number of suggestions being made for the guidance of the solicitor.

It was pointed out by Mr. Bodwell that the city only had power to lease the market property for five years, and as the company would require a 50 year lease it would be necessary to have the Municipal Act amended.

Ald. Yates wanted some assurance that the Great Northern railway company was behind the project, and Mr. Bodwell replied that he had a letter from Mr. J. N. Hill, third vice-president of the company, guaranteeing that all the Great Northern freight for Victoria would come over the proposed line.

Mayor Hayward suggested that this might kill the steamboat lines to the Sound.

Mr. Bodwell replied that these steamers would still have the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific freight besides the local traffic from the Sound cities. He said to satisfy the doubting ones he would secure further evidence that the Great Northern were behind the scheme. As it was the big company would operate it as they were operating other branch lines such as the Spokane Falls & Northern and New Westminster Southern.

Mr. Wheeler—Great Northern money will build the road.

In answer to Ald. Williams, Mr. Bodwell said that no doubt the C. P. R. could make a traffic arrangement with the company if they wished to bring their cars to Victoria.

There was some discussion as to whether the property owners along the line of railway through the city would have to be compensated, but it was decided that that was a matter for future consideration.

The assurance was given that in building their railway on the Mainland the company would not follow the river bank, but would go through the farming sections, Ald. Williams pointing out that it was most important that this should be done if the farmers were to be benefited.

Mr. Bodwell said that although the company were asking for six months in which to commence work, they hoped to commence much earlier than that and would probably take a year to complete the scheme.

Mayor Hayward said he had been much struck with the remark of Mr. Bodwell at the previous meeting that the city would be relieved of the burden of $9,000 a year now paid to the Victoria & Sidney railway. He would like to know if Mr. Bodwell would guarantee to relieve the city of this.

Mr. Bodwell replied that he would not. It would be agreed however, to treat fairly with the Victoria & Sidney railway, and if the proposition was a paying one, the V. & S. would pay the interest on the bonds, relieving Victoria of the charge. His company were giving the city a chance to get rid of the charge. If the road paid the city would be relieved; if not, they would be no worse off than at present.

Ald. Yates said that the profits might be absorbed by paying exorbitant charges to officials and by making the short road pay an unfair share of the expenses.

Mr. Bodwell pointed out that this was a question between the city and the V. & S. railway. The council had the power to deal with the matter. The V. &. S. might not pay from the start, but it would do so eventually.

Mayor Hayward asked whether the company would relieve the city of the interest on the V. &. S. bonds if the proposed bonus was increased to $20,000, but Mr. Bodwell declined to change the agreement in this connection. The clause, he said, fully protected the city and gave them a chance of getting rid of a bad bargain.

Ald. Yates asked whether the company had bonded or leased the V. &. S. railway.

Mr. Bodwell replied that the company would enter into a lease of the V. & S. railway.

After passing clause 5 the council adjourned until 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN, OF GOOD for old established manufacturing wholesale house. $900 a year, sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. *It never disappoints.*

Rheumatism—"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal for rheumatism. It has done me more good than any other medicine I have taken." MRS. PATRICK KENNEY, Brampton, Ont.

Bad Cough—"After my long illness, I was very weak and had a bad cough. I could not eat or sleep. Different remedies did not help me but Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and I am now able to attend to my work." MINNIE JAQUES Oshano, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Chat With a Lady Miner

Authoress Mrs. Roswell P. Hitchcock Back From the Northern Country.

She Has Great Faith in the New Finds in the Porcupine District.

Mrs. Roswell P. Hitchcock, the well known authoress, mining operator and proclaimer of the marvellous richness of British Columbia and the New North, is at the Driard. She arrived down on the Manauense, and will remain in Victiria for a week or ten days.

It is all a matter of pure chance that Mrs. Hitchcock is in Victoria to-day—instead of being on her way to St. Petersburg. When the steamship Queen was about leaving Skagway, only a few days ago, all of her baggage was aboard the steamer, and plans had been made for visiting the Russian capital in order to arrange details in regard to a mining concession which she has secured on the Siberian coast.

But Mrs. Hitchcock's plan was suddenly changed and that baggage hauled off that steamer in a hurry as a result of the information which Mrs. Hitchcock received of placer finds in the Porcupine district when just about leaving Skagway. Four expeditions have been sent out by her and she is now more enamoured than ever with the wonderful possibilities for development of the great new country to the North.

Mrs. Hitchcock chatted pleasantly at her hotel yesterday evening with a Colonist reporter, who sought an interview with her. She left Victoria late in May for the North but experienced great difficulty in getting in. The entire summer was spent in Atlin, in which district she has unbounded faith.

A deal of great importance, and one which immeasurably affects the future of Atlin camp had recently gone through. This was the bonding by a large London syndicate—The Klondike Bonanza Company—of free milling quartz properties on Monro mountain. A great deal of development work had already been done, and experts who had visited the mines expressed the opinion that the locations were no longed prospects, but mines.

Mrs. Hitchcock left Atlin on September 14, and was due in St. Petersburg on October 14. On arriving at Skagway, however, her trip was delayed for the reasons told above. She has no doubt whatever of the richness of the new finds. Her expert, Mr. Mankosski, who has gone into the new district with four expeditions, sent out excellent reports, and these were corroborated by the most reliable and conservative man. Bedrock could be reached at a no greater depth than ten feet. Three creeks were found to be rich—Clear creek, Bear creek and Rock creek.

Mrs. Hitchcock anticipates a great rush to the new district in the spring, and believes that a second Klondike excitement is hatching.

All the claims taken up have been recorded under the laws of British Columbia, and should complications arise over the location of the boundary line, it would be a most serious matter, and be the cause of endless litigation.

At White Horse the outlook for mining development was excellent. The great copper belt was being exploited, and coal had been discovered in good quantities. Altogether White Horse looked to be strictly "in it."

Speaking of the policy of the government in regard to the development of the Northern country, Mrs. Hitchcock said she could not speak in too high terms of praise regarding the excellent roads provided in Atlin.

The scenic beauties of the great region are beyond description, and Mrs. Hitchcock cock said ultimately when better transportation facilities are provided from lower coast points to Skagway tourists will flock there from all over the world.

It was only by a streak of good fortune that Mrs. Hitchcock and her party were able to reach Victoria with any begree of comfort. The captain and officers of the steamer Manauense took pity upon them—they having refused to go on the "small bunk" steamers—and brought them to Victoria. Mrs. Hitchcock spoke in terms of the warment praise of the courtesy shown by the captain and all the officers of the Manauense.

During Mrs. Hitchcock's visit to Atlin a special meeting of the Arctic Brotherhood Association was held with the object of electing her an honorary member, but it being contrary to the constitution to confer that distinction upon a lady, a resolution was passed expressing much regret at this fact, and appreciation of the grand work the authoress has done in fighting for justice for the Northern districts.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Messrs. Prior and Earle, standard bearers of the Conservative party in the approaching Dominion elections, have been out through the districts and are much encouraged by the loyalty of old friends who are supporters of the Conservative party. Many Liberals who resided in the constituency are disgusted with the "party of broken pledges" or the "gay deceivers" as they are called by some, and will support Messrs. Prior and Earle in this election. The Conservatives of Metchosin intend holding a public meeting in the Metchosin hall on Thursday evening, October 18. Messrs Prior, Earle, Helmcken and others will address the electors. Arrangements are being made to hold meetings in nearly every burg throughout the district before election day.

Choir Practice.—The choir of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will hold their first rehearsal for Spohr's "Last Judgment" on Wednesday next, when it is hoped the members will turn out in force.

A Heroic Defence

French Fathers and Converts Hold Manchurian Village For Two Months.

Brave Sisters of Providence Rode to Vladivostock to Bring Relief.

A story was brought by the Empress of Japan of the thrilling siege of four French priests of the Missions Etrangeres, who, with their Chinese converts, the latter not numbering many, defended themselves in a Manchurian village for close on two months, against 1,500 Chinese regulars and 1,200 Boxers. They had all but given up hope of successfully continuing the siege when relieved by the Russian invading army in Manchuria. The village defended by the priests, Santaize, has only about 1,100 people as its inhabitants in all. Six hundred cannon balls and 150,000 cartridges were fired into the city, and yet the besieged lost only twenty dead and had seventeen wounded, mostly women and children.

The village, was, though, almost completely destroyed, and the church, in which the converts were at one time forced to take retreat, was wrecked. It was learned that the attacking force had 170 killed and 70 wounded. The Christians had only fifty guns amongst them and these for the most part were Chinese guns.

The Russian force which relieved the brave defenders was brought by two Sisters of Providence, who had never ridden before, but who volunteered to ride to Vladivostock and get relief.

One of the four priests was killed in the defence. He was cut off with a party of five Chinese in one of their rushes, and his ammunition gave out. When his last cartridge failed him, he broke a dollar into quarters and used these. Then he took some paper money from his pocket, burned it, broke his gun, so that the enemy could not use it, and offered his neck to the foe. The priest, Father Borgeois, was immediately killed.

A newspaper correspondent who returned from China yesterday tells of a ghastly execution by Japanese. The victims, two Chinese, were arrested for assisting Russians to loot and assault Chinese women, were loaded down with chains and carried in baskets, supported on long bamboos, carried by coolies, to the place of execution, at Tien Tsin, and both were unceremoniously dumped out in the centre of a square of soldiers. They were then seized by their queues and jabbed a number of times with bayonets. Then pieces were cut from their backs, and other tortures were inflicted before they were at length shot.

KIDNEY DISEASE AND BACKACHE.

Mr. Patrick J. McLaughlan, Beauharnois, Que., states: "I was troubled with kidney disease and dyspepsia for 20 years and have been that bad I could not sleep at nights and suffered terrible arony. I tried all sorts of medicines but got no relief until I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They made a new man of me and the old troubles seem to be driven out of my system." One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

ONTARIO SCHOOL SYSTEM.

President of Toronto University Says It Is Radically Defective.

From Monetary Times.

Professor Loudon, president of the University of Toronto, with the courage of his convictions, makes a formidable arraignment of the Ontario school system, which he regards as radically defective and wasteful of the students' time, delaying for years the period at which it is possible for them to graduate at the University. A recent visit to Germany enables him to contrast this system with what he found in operation there, where students begin to study foreign languages at ten or eleven years of age, and graduate at nineteen. We shall probably be told by defenders of the present system in Ontario that this means the substitution of modern for dead languages. The loss of time, which President Loudon deplores, is, he conceives, without any compensation, for students, when through the High school, have often reached only "a very mediocre degree of attainment." Arrived at the university the main business of the student is to remedy the defects of his previous training. President Loudon deprecates the multiplication of examinations, which have attained a height and weight to make them an "incubus," no less than 706,500 examination papers having been issued last year. Dr. Ryerson, when he became superintendent of education, began by an intense admiration of the Prussian system of education; but now Germany has left us so far behind, in the estimation of Professor Loudon, that he bids us change our whole system in conformity with that of Germany. Let us hear what the defenders of the present Ontario schools, as they exist to-day have to say. A long and bitter controversy may follow, though not necessarily.

If you have never tasted Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey, try it, and be convinced that it is the best whiskey in the world.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

A Milk Combine—Drank Carbolic Acid—Architects' Competition.

Vancouver, Oct. 17—Dr. Harrison has conceived the plan of forming a milk combine on Lulu and Lea Islands. All the milk supplied to Vancouver householders comes from the ranches on these islands, and it is claimed that Dr. Harrison has already formed all the going dairy concerns into a joint stock company.

Lilly Williams attempted suicide last night by drinking carbolic acid. The stomach pump was resorted to very promptly after the poison was taken, and the girl's life was saved.

W. E. McCartney died in Kamloops yesterday, aged 47 years. He came to Vancouver from Cape Breton, opening the first drug store here. He was burnt out at the time of the fire, and afterwards removed to the Interior.

The C. P. R. have invited competition of all the leading architects in British Columbia, for plans for the new Hotel Vancouver building.

J. J. Palmer, owner of the Marble Bay mines, who is at present in the city, states that in the south drift of the 200-foot level the ore body is nine feet wide, for the 25 feet already drifted, if this continues through the 140-foot level, it leaves about 1,500 tons of ore in sight; the ore has been going $30 and upwards in values. The tunnel in the Paris claim at Blubber Bay has run into the vein outcropping on the hill above.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, etc. These ailments all arise from a disordered or abused condition of the stomach and liver.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Sick Headache, Disordered Liver, etc.,

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the Muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of Appetite, and arousing with the **Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy** of the human frame. For throwing off fevers they are specially renowned. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that **Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World. This has been achieved without the publication of testimonials, the fact being that Beecham's Pills recommend themselves.**

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they now stand without a rival.

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These popular dyes have banished from the homes of Canada madder, fustic, logwood, cochineal and all other antiquated dyestuffs. The work of home dyeing is now done quickly and successfully by Diamond Dyes; the process is one that would astonish our grand parents.

To-day millions all over the world use the scientific Diamond Dyes in preference to all others. Diamond Dyes commend themselves to all who use them, because they are the strongest, brightest and fastest, and the easiest to work with.

Diamond Dyes, like all other perfect and popular preparations, are largely imitated in style of package and the way they are put up. These imitations are worthless and adulterated dyes, ruinous to all kinds of goods and dangerous to handle. Great caution is advised when buying dyes for home use. Ask only for the "Diamond"; see that the name is on every packet.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described land, situated on the southeast branch of the Telqua River, in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post near the east bank of the Telqua River, about five miles above its junction with the Buckley River. Said post being the southwest corner and identical with the southeast corner of the R. H. Hall coal prospecting claim, thence due north 80 chains, thence due east 80 chains, thence due south 80 chains, thence 80 chains due west to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1900.
L. M. CLIFFORD.

Located and posted with notice 16th September, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described land, situate on the southeast branch of the Telqua River, in Cassiar District. Commencing at a post near the east bank of the Telqua River, about six miles above its junction with the Buckley River. Said post being the northeast corner and at or near the southwest corner of the Jas. Thomson coal prospecting claim, thence due south 80 chains, thence due west 80 chains, thence 80 chains due north, thence 80 chains due east, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 15th October, 1900.
(Signed) A. C. MURRAY.

Located and posted with notice 16th September, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described land, situated on the southeast branch of the Telqua River, in Cassiar district: Commencing at a post near the east bank of the Telqua River, about five miles above its junction with the Buckley River, said post being the southeast corner, thence 80 chains due north, thence 80 chains due west, thence 80 chains due south, thence 80 chains due east, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1900.
(Signed) R. H. HALL.

Located and posted with notice 16th September, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described land, situated on the southeast branch of the Telqua River, in Cassiar district: Commencing at a post near the east branch of the Telqua River, about six miles above its junction with the Buckley River, said post being the northwest corner, and identical with the northeast corner of the A. C. Murray coal prospecting claim, thence 80 chains due south, thence 80 chains due east, thence 80 chains due north, thence 80 chains due west, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1900.
(Signed) G. HILL.

Located and posted with notice 16th September, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described land, situated on the southeast branch of the Telqua River, in Cassiar district: Commencing at a post near the east bank of the Telqua River, about five miles above its junction with the Buckley River, said post being the northeast corner, and identical with the southeast corner of the R. H. Hall coal prospecting claim; thence due south 80 chains, thence 80 chains due west, thence 80 chains due north, thence 80 chains due east, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1900.
JAMES THOMSON.

Located and posted with notice, 16th September, 1900.

NEW BOOKS— You Should Read

Quisante—Anthony Hope	75c
Master Christian—Marie Corelli	75c
Isle of Unrest—Merriman	75c
Boy—Marie Corelli	75c
Deacon Bradbury—Edwin Asa Dix	75c
Winifred—Baring Gould	75c
Coffee and Repartee—Bangs	75c
To Have and to Hold—Johnson	75c
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THE RAILWAY PROJECT MEETS WITH APPROVAL

Great Northern's Proposition Explained at a Special Meeting of the City Council by Mr. Bodwell.

The conference held yesterday evening between His Worship the Mayor and the board of aldermen and Mr. E. V. Bodwell, representing the Great Northern Railway Company, in regard to the proposition which has been submitted regarding the entry of the transcontinental railway line to this city, resulted in an expression of complete unanimity of opinion on the question of favorably entertaining the scheme, and a further meeting will be held this afternoon for the purpose of discussing details. A large number of thoroughly representative citizens were present, and they listened with rapt attention to Mr. E. V. Bodwell, who explained in a brief speech what the main advantages of the scheme are.

His Worship the Mayor occupied the chair and all the aldermen were in their seats, when, on the invitation of the mayor, Mr. Bodwell addressed the meeting.

Mr. Bodwell opened in an expression of the appreciation he felt for the kindness shown him by the mayor and aldermen in arranging the conference. The proposition which he had to submit on behalf of the Great Northern Railway Company had first of all a business proposition, and one, he thought, that would, to say the least, command the earnest attention of the large number of citizens who had been interested for years in the question of securing better railway connection with the Mainland. The old De Cosmos scheme had engaged public attention for some time, but nothing had come of that project, and since that scheme had been dormant nothing had come forward looking to the providing of adequate connection with the great transcontinental railway system of the Mainland.

The project which he had the pleasure of submitting to the mayor and council and the people of Victoria had the approval of the Great Northern Railway corporation, who had investigated the scheme in all its details. They were prepared to handle all their freight and passenger traffic over the line to Victoria, providing suitable connections can be made. Officials of the Great Northern railway who had come here and examined the situation were entirely satisfied. As a consequence, a thoroughly business-like proposition would be submitted for the consideration of the people. The Great Northern people were already operating to a very large extent in British Columbia, and the speaker enumerated the various lines. The citation of these facts proved, he thought, that the Great Northern was naturally very much interested in all transportation matters which affected this province, and their reaching out for the new fields might be anticipated without surprise.

The proposition in brief was this: A company would be incorporated here with power to build a line of railway to connect with the Victoria & Sidney railway and the E. & N. railway, ferry connections being established with the mouth of the Fraser, the latter point being reached by rail from the Great Northern main line. They would also ask for power to build to Langley. Victoria by this means would be brought in direct communication with lines giving access to all points in Eastern Canada. Freight would be landed direct in the city without breaking bulk.

He did not think it necessary to present an elaborate argument in regard to the advantages of such an undertaking, which were obvious, particularly so to Victorians, who had long keenly looked forward to the time when they would secure direct connection with a transcontinental railway.

The trouble Victorians had always had in the past was in the combatting of the contention made by pessimists that Victoria was on the island and consequently debarred from enjoying the advantages of Mainland points in the way of railway facilities. Well, Victoria had suffered and would suffer from that stigma until she reached out and grasped the opportunities which lay before her. Her geographical position in no sense rendered it imperative that she should not have equal transportation advantages with all portions of the Mainland.

Mr. Bodwell felt it somewhat difficult to explain in detail the immediate benefits which would result to Victoria from her securing the connection which was embodied in the scheme which he had the privilege of laying before the council. But there were two or three thoughts which occurred to his mind at the moment which might be worthy of mention. In the first place, while it was the prevalent notion that Victoria was enjoying the advantage of equal terminal rates with all points in the West reached by the great transcontinental railway systems, as a matter of fact Victoria merchants were paying annually large sums in excess of other points by way of wharfage dues. It was anticipated that if the Great Northern Railway Company secured the desired entrance here, there would be a direct saving of 50 cents on every ton of freight handled—both incoming and outgoing—in wharfage dues. This was a very large item in the annual business. Before coming to the meeting he had met a Wharf street merchant and had asked him to estimate the amount of freight on which he paid wharfage per month. The reply was about 300 tons per month. This meant 3,600 tons per year, and the sums so paid were a direct loss to the concerns interested. It was computed by conservative men that Victoria annually paid in wharfage dues no less than $150,000. This might be altogether saved if Victoria got the proposed connection with the Great Northern railway. There would be absolutely free wharfage if the scheme went through.

Another thing—he had been informed that the Sayward Lumber Company, which now found itself compelled to sacrifice a certain portion of its product—edgings, undressed lumber, etc.—owing to want of a market, would, if better transportation facilities were available, be able to ship 600 cars annually to Mainland and Eastern points. The Great Northern Railway Company hoped to get this business.

Another matter for consideration in connection with the project was the condition of the coal market. It was well known that the large coal consuming corporations in the United States were to-day out of coal. The Great Northern railway was to-day getting coal from the Crow's Nest Pass mines at great expense and inconvenience. It was obvious then that there was room for a great business to be developed with the Vancouver Island coal mines.

One thing seemed certain—a progressive policy must be adopted by Victoria. She cannot stand still. With the great era of development which has now been inaugurated in the Northwest no city could afford to neglect her opportunities for advancement which laid at her doors. (Applause.)

In regard to the car ferries which it was proposed to operate, they would be adequate to accommodate all the business which offered. Of course a very rich territory on the Fraser would be opened up and provision made for adequate facilities to handle the same. Thirty thousand tons of produce had been grown on the Delta during the past year. At present the district was suffering from the want of good roads and it was believed that the building of the branch line in the direction of Chilliwack would obviate what is now a very grievous difficulty in this regard and provide suitable facilities for the farmers getting their produce to a market. So serious was the question of road maintenance in the district that the road tax had been doubled last year with little hope of this drastic action proving a remedy. At present the market for the Delta farmers was restricted, but there was no reason why 90 per cent. of the trade should not come to Victoria.

The steam ferries which would be operated if the proposed scheme went through would cost considerable money, and there seemed no reason why this money should not be spent in Victoria. Then, anyway, large sums would be spent in equipping terminals. The policy of the company would be naturally to spend as much as possible in Victoria in the way of procuring equipment, though this, of course, was not advanced as a reason why the proposition should be endorsed by the citizens.

Something had been said in regard to the Great Northern company acting with the E. & N. company for the extension of the latter line to the north end of the Island. He did not know that that was a matter which was being considered at present. He had no knowledge of it. Of course the extension of the E. & N. to the north end of the Island would be a great benefit to Victoria, and the citizens ought to agitate for it—they ought to demand it. For this, once secured, it was plain that Victoria would control all the through traffic to the North. But he might say, in connection with his proposition, that it was a very important link in the matter of island transportation, and though he was not pressing for that scheme now, it was one, no doubt, to which his company was giving consideration.

In regard to the proposition which he had the privilege of submitting—his company asked for right of way privileges on certain city streets for a term of years; the market building at a nominal rental for a term of 50 years; an annual bonus of $15,000 for a period of 20 years, and the railway company's works to be exempt from taxation. These concessions would be asked for in return for the benefit which would result from connection with a great transcontinental railway system.

The Victoria & Sidney railway, it was anticipated, would soon be put on a paying basis. Victoria was now paying $9,000 per year, and this would continue for 17½ years longer. It was obvious that this line would have to have transcontinental business before being put on a paying basis.

Ald. Beckwith asked what was proposed on the matter of handling Oriental freight from Victoria.

Mr. Bodwell replied that that was a matter which had not been gone into fully, but there was no doubt that all Canadian freight would be landed here.

Mr. Bodwell then read the following letter to the council which embodys his company's proposition:

Gentlemen:—Re Railway Connection with the Mainland:—We beg to submit for your consideration the following proposition:

Our clients will proceed to procure the incorporation, at the next session of the legislature, of a railway and ferry company with the following powers:

a. To construct a line of railway from a convenient point near the mouth of the Fraser river, through the Delta, on the south side of the river, connecting with the Westminster & Southern Railway, at a point near Cloverdale station, and extending to a point on the Fraser river about Langley;

b. To build a line of railway through the city of Victoria to connect the present terminus of the Victoria & Sidney with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway;

c. To operate and maintain a railway ferry between Sidney and the Mainland.

Our clients will undertake that as soon as the company is incorporated, the railway construction will be immediately commenced, and finished within as short a time as possible and that they will afterwards operate and maintain an efficient railway ferry between the points named, so that all freight designed for Victoria may be delivered in that city in the original cars in which it is shipped without any breaking of bulk.

We are also able to inform you that, in the event of this connection being made, the whole of the freight for Victoria which is consigned over the Great Northern Railway will be delivered over the line proposed, and that the road will be operated in direct connection with the transcontinental system of the Great Northern Railway Company.

It is also the intention of the company, if suitable arrangements can be made, to build the ferry in the city of Victoria, and in every way in which it is possible, they will give Victoria the benefit of the expenditure of money in connection with the enterprise.

We need not point out to you the obvious commercial advantages which will accrue to the city in the event of this plan being consummated, and in order that it may be accomplished our clients will require the following concessions:

1. A permanent right of way over certain streets of the city, to be agreed upon between the company and the council;

2. A lease of the Market Building premises for the term of fifty years, at a nominal rental. It is the intention of the company, if the arrangement is made, to utilize these premises as a passenger and freight station.

3. A cash bonus of $15,000 a year for twenty years, and exemption from taxation during that period.

A company with powers necessary to carry on this work cannot be incorporated until the legislature meets. We regret the delay which will be thus occasioned, and are anxious as far as possible to overcome the inconvenience which will be caused by this necessary lapse of time. Our suggestion, therefore, is, that the council enter immediately into an agreement on the lines above mentioned with a trustee on behalf of the company to be formed, and submit a by-law ratifying the agreement for the approval of the ratepayers. The agreement can be taken over by the company as soon as they obtain the necessary legislative powers, and if it is made and ratified, a great deal of preliminary business can be completed, so as to start construction immediately after the act is passed. We hope that it will be possible, in the event of an agreement being made and the by-law passed, to commence the building of the ferry at once, and pending the construction of the road on the Mainland, the ferry will be operated between Liverpool (the present terminus of the Westminster and Southern Railway) and Sidney.

We are instructed that the railway on the Mainland, between the mouth of the river and the Cloverdale station, can be completed in about twelve months' time, and it is the intention of the company to proceed with all despatch as soon as they receive the necessary powers.

Yours truly,

BODWELL & DUFF.

Mr. Bodwell expressed pleasure at the very flattering reception which the project had already met with among Victorians—so far as the matter had been discussed.

In answer to a question Mr. Bodwell explained that the time of the ferry run between Steveston and Sidney would be about two hours.

Ald. Cooley wanted to know if the ferry could be operated at all seasons of the year. Mr. Bodwell thought so, with the exception of temporary delays which might occur during foggy weather.

Mr. Lugrin asked if consideration had been given to the passenger traffic which might be built up with Lower Fraser river points.

Replying, Mr. Bodwell said this was a most important feature of his scheme—a big business was anticipated from that district, which would be a tributary to the line. People would have a very short distance to travel in order to reach Victoria—in fact, the latter would be as handy as New Westminster. The ferries would be 13 or 14 knot boats.

In answer to Mr. Lugrin Mr. Bodwell explained that he understood the mines at Mount Baker were distant 20 miles from Sumas. That district was rapidly developing.

Replying to Ald. Williams, Mr. Bodwell explained that at present it was not contemplated to make the terminus of the road at the Outer harbor. But of course that phase of the question could be considered hereafter. He hoped that this was only the beginning of a great enterprise.

On motion of Ald. Stewart, who expressed the opinion that all were agreed that the scheme was an excellent one in conception, it was decided to hold another conference this afternoon with Mr. Bodwell, the object being to go further into details.

PROPOSED ROUTE OF RAILWAY AND CONNECTIONS.

USES SALT WATER.

United States Naval Yard Has a Plan For Fire Purposes and Street Sprinkling.

In view of the discussions that have several times arisen in Victoria over the advantages of using salt water for street sprinkling and fire purposes, the following from the New York Times will be of interest:

"A new system of fighting fires in the Brooklyn Navy Yard is now being perfected under the supervision of Capt. P. C. Asserson, the civil engineer of the yard. When the plant is completed salt water will be used exclusively, not only for extinguishing fire, but for sprinkling the roadways and flushing the sewers and basins. In sprinkling the roadways Capt. Asserson says that the salt water will be especially valuable in preventing the growth of weeds and other vegetable matter. A similar plant constructed on a much smaller scale was placed in the Norfolk Navy Yard some two years ago by Capt. Asserson, and is now being operated with great success.

"The supply of water will be taken from the river at a point three feet below low-water mark, and will be carried by gravity through a main thirty inches in diameter to the new electric power house where the reservoir and two driving pumps will be situated. Each of the two pumps will be capable of delivering 3,000 to 4,000 gallons a minute, and will permit fourteen or fifteen streams of water to be thrown within a minute from the time that the fire signal is given. Larger and more modern hydrants will be placed throughout the yard and heavier cast iron pipes will take the place of the present mains.

"As soon as the plant is completed the system will be introduced in the interior of such buildings as need it, with an automatic device by which the water will be turned on in case of fire.

"Capt. Asserson declared yesterday that salt water will put out a fire much more quickly than fresh water will, and believes that the system will be adopted in cities throughout the country, wherever conditions will permit it, not only for the purpose of saving the supply of drinking water, but because of its greater effectiveness. The chances of finding frozen fire hydrants in winter are smaller and the supply is not likely to give out at a critical moment. There is more corrosion caused by the salt water than by the fresh, but not very much."

THANKSGIVING FOOTBALL.

Rugby and Association Games to be Played Here To-Morrow.

The Rugby game scheduled for Thursday between the Victoria Rugby Club and the Navy promises to be one of the best games yet played between these clubs. Both teams have been practicing hard for some time past, and although the Navy team is probably in better condition, being able to devote more time to practice, the Victoria club has been considerably strengthened by the introduction of several new members, such as Rithet, Schwengers, Holmes, Cope and Fraser. These players are not known to the Rugby enthusiasts of the province, but from their knowledge of the game shown in practice, great results are expected of them. As will be remembered, the games played last year between these clubs were keenly contested, and only after hard fought struggles were the Victoria team successful in defeating the Navy. This is an assurance that the game on Thursday will be a close and exciting one, and no one should miss the opportunity of seeing it.

The Collegiate School Association team will play a friendly game with the Nanaimo Boys' Brigade here on Thanksgiving Day, when the visitors will be entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Laing.

A general meeting of the Columbia Football Club will be held in Sir William Wallace hall library, Broad street, on Friday evening, 19th inst., for the purpose of organizing a second eleven, to play in the Victoria Intermediate Association Football league. All intending members are requested to be on hand.

REAL ESTATE FLURRY.

Several Lots of Land Bonded—Mr. S. Jones Makes a Purchase.

Quite a flurry has been caused in real estate by the announcement that the Great Northern railway were seeking to enter the city. Several sales have been made and a large amount of property bonded. Included in the latter was considerable Douglas street property. An option has been secured, it is said, for Great Northern officials on the pieces of land at the northwest corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets and the southwest corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets, owned by R. Porter & Sons. Both of these lots are 60x120. It is also said that an option has been obtained on some Douglas street property owned by Mr. S. J. Pitts. The fact that the Market hall has been named as a proposed union depot no doubt has something to do with these proposed deals.

Mr. S. Jones, proprietor of the Dominion hotel, realizing that the entrance of a transcontinental line would cause an increased demand for hotel accommodation, has taken time by the forelock by purchasing the lot at the corner of Yates and Blanchard streets, adjoining his hotel, from Mr. W. Denny. The price is private. Even with the addition recently made to the Dominion, Mr. Jones finds that his hotel is none too large, and expects in time to require his newly acquired lot for building purposes. The lot is 60x120.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Government Retains Same Majority as in Last House.

London, Oct. 16.—The election returns to-day do not change the results and the final figures, with the exception of the Orkney Islands, leave the government a net gain of a single seat. The total number of members of parliament elected is 669, as follows: Ministerialists, 400; opposition, 269. As the Orkney Islands district is regarded as a safe Liberal seat, the government's majority will be 130, against 129 at the time of dissolution.

Newspapers For Yukon

Limited Number Will Be Carried in the Mails During Winter.

Preference Will Be Given to Those Addressed to Subscribers.

Under the terms of a circular issued to postmasters, dated October 8, it was intended that letters only should be carried in the mails to and from the Yukon Territory and the Atlin district of British Columbia during the winter, but the post office inspector has since been advised that this circular has been cancelled, the post office department having decided to continue the conveyance of newspapers by mail to post offices in the Yukon Territory and Atlin district for the winter season. Arrangements have accordingly been made for the conveyance of a limited quantity of newspapers to Dawson, Pelly, Fort Cudahy and other post offices in the Yukon Territory, as well as to Atlin, Discovery and Spruce Creek in British Columbia.

To Dawson and post offices in the Yukon Territory the quantity is limited to 500 pounds per week, and to Atlin it is limited to 300 pounds semi-weekly.

In the event of the quantity tendered for carriage exceeding this limit, priority will be given to newspapers sent to subscribers or to separate addresses. Under this arrangement all merchandise and articles coming under the head of fourth class matter will be excluded from the mails, as well as parcels of books and samples. This prohibition does not extend to White Horse, Lake Bennett, or Log Cabin. All class of mail can be sent to these places as regular railway communication is in operation from Skagway.

MOLSONS BANK.

Most Satisfactory Report Submitted at the Annual Meeting in Montreal.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Molsons Bank, held at Montreal on October 8, a most satisfactory report was presented. The net earnings of the bank, after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to $305,128.92, equal to about 13½ per cent. of the average capital. This has been distributed into two semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent, and a bonus of 1 per cent., in all $205,288.72; business taxes, $8,252.51; bank premises, $20,254.63; and exceptional donations, $13,250, leaving $61,083.01 to be disposed of, $50,000 of which has been carried to rest account. The balance, $11,083.01, has been carried to profit and loss account, which, with the balance carried over from last year, now amounts to $26,992.48. The premium obtained on the $500,000 new stock, authorized at the last meeting, amounting to $375,000, has been placed to rest account, which, with the $50,000 transferred from the past year's profits, now amounting to $2,050,000, equal to 82 per cent. of the capital.

The bank has now branches in Victoria, Vancouver and at other points in the province and is doing a large business.

"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

Hawtrey's Famous Farce Comedy to Be Presented This Evening.

The Victoria theatre to-night will be devoted to frolicsome comedy, in which the Victoria Dramatic Club will assert itself to the best advantage. Not content with lesser triumphs, the more ambitious play of "The Private Secretary" has been rehearsed assiduously, and it may safely be prophesied that an acceptable performance will be given. In the past few years little attention has been devoted to the promotion of comedy and the drama in Victoria, and the efforts of the Dramatic Club in this direction should meet with universal support.

Apart from the attraction presented, an opportunity is offered to tender a substantial benefit to Mr. Finch-Smiles, the energetic stage manager of the club, in recognition of his services as a representative of Victoria at the front, to whom the net proceeds of both performances will be given. The play will be performed under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Joly de Lotbiniere, Admiral Beaumont and the officers of the Pacific squadron, His Worship the Mayor, Col. Grant and the officers of the garrison, and Col. Gregory and officers of the Fifth Regiment, C. A. The incidental music will be furnished by the Philharmonic Society, under the direction of F. Victor Austin. The following is the complete caste:

Rev. Robert Spalding, the private secretary ..... Mr. J. M. Bradburn
Mr. Cattermole, from India ..... Mr. B. H. T. Drake
Douglas Cattermole, his nephew ..... Mr. F. Finch-Smiles
Mr. Marsland, a country gentleman ..... Mr. Sidney Roberts
Harry Marsland, his nephew ..... Mr. P. E. Byrne
Gibson, a tailor ..... Mr. E. O. Scholefield
John, Marsland's butler ..... Mr. C. E. J. Wahl
William, a gardener ..... Mr. Ray Worlock
Mrs. Stead, Douglas' landlady ..... Miss Mackay
Miss Ashford, a spiritualist ..... Miss Keefer
Edith, Marsland's daughter ..... Miss Prior
Eva, her friend ..... Miss Janion

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Denial That It Has Shown Itself In London.

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New Placer Discoveries

The Amur Brings News of New Finds in the Far North.

Small-Pox Cases at Grand Forks in Klondike District.

The steamer Amur, which arrived yesterday morning from Skagway, brought news of several new placer strikes in the North. Gold has been found in paying quantities on the Chandler river, which enters the Yukon 40 or 50 miles below Circle City; a new discovery has been made west of Lake Le Barge, another has also been made southwest of Atlin, and finds of tellarium on Bonanza creek and asbestos on the Klondike river are reported from the Klondike district.

The news of the Chandler river strike is given by United States Consul McCook, of Dawson, who had arrived at Skagway en route to Pennsylvania when the Amur left. He says the discovery was made by men who had a number of horses and were packing in supplies to the Koyukuk. The trail was very bad and they determined to wait until winter. Meantime they went prospecting and discovered gold in paying quantities on the Chandler river.

This river empties into the Yukon about 40 to 50 miles below Circle City. It is a large and important stream and the first discovery on it was made about 100 miles from its mouth. Also, at about this point several of the tributaries were prospected and in every case the results obtained were said to be favorable.

Consul McCook believes it is the opening up of another large and rich mineral district in American territory. He said that as he left Dawson there was a lively stampede, for the new diggings, and many miners in scows and small boats, well provisioned for the winter went down the river to winter on Chandler river.

The news of the find in Ogilvie valley is given by the Yukon Sun, which says that miners have discovered richly paying placers on an obscure creek in the valley to the west of Lake Le Barge. The extent or value of the diggings was not learned. Miners were endeavoring to keep the news of the discovery from leaking out.

Of the find southwest of Atlin there is little news, for, as in the case of the other find, the miners are trying to keep the discovery to themselves. The exact location was still a secret when the Amur sailed.

Most encouraging news was received of the new finds on the Chilkat river, and from the finds recently made in the Stewart river district. Among those who stampeded from Dawson to there were several Victorians, including Mike Conlin, R. McManus and R. Sloan. From the Big Salmon district also good news was received. The Skagway Alaskan of Tuesday last says:

"Ben Cavanaugh, one of the discoverers of gold on Livingstone creek, in the Big Salmon district, arrived yesterday with $10,000 in nuggets, the product of his discovery claim. S. H. Lough, another of the three owners and discoverers, arrived on Thursday. Both confirm all the good reports that have hitherto come from the Big Salmon district. Mr. Lough says every claim worked this season has paid well, and will do much more next year. The country is not all staked yet, nor has it been well prospected.

"'We discovered gold on Livingstone creek,' said Mr. Lough, 'early in August, 1899, and recorded our claims on the 14th of that month. We commenced work on discovery at once, using only pick and shovel and sluice boxes. The three of us took out $3,600 in that short month.

"'This year we have had a very short season and used the same crude process, but we brought out about $10,000. It represents the work of three men from about the middle of June until the 1st of September—not three months—and three miners whom we employed for a portion of the time. We could work only one string of sluice boxes, so could not employ more men.

"'Mr. Cavanaugh and I are now going out and will take machinery in for next year, when we will employ more men and make a better showing.

"'There is certainly a wonderful deposit of gold in the Big Salmon district and it is known to abound on Livingstone, Summit, Lake, Cotteneva and Mendocino creeks.

"'The only claims to be worked much this year were upper and lower discoveries on Livingstone and discovery on Summit. They all paid well. Our claim is lower discovery on Livingstone and it can be made to pay $100 a day to the man, though we did not do so well this year.

"'Next year there will be at least 40 claims worked and more than half of them are sure to be producers.'"

J. K. Mankowski, an American miner who has returned to Skagway from the new finds on the Chilkat, says: "The mineral formation along these creeks is without doubt the finest and most promising of any in the North, and the creeks prospect better on the surface than the Porcupine ever did. So far no one has gone to bedrock, and yet several of the miners show coarse gold, which they got with pick and shovel on or near the surface. I saw a good-sized nugget picked up on rim-rock on Clear creek, and a few ounces of coarse gold out of a hole, not six feet deep, on Bear creek. It will require much less dead work than on the Porcupine, and the creeks are much easier to work, being shallower.

"For the present, the trip from the mouth of Bear creek is a very hard one, as there are no roads or trails. But the country is, by the modus vivendi, in the control of the Britishers, and whatever may be said on other points, they certainly provide good trails and wagon roads in their mining districts, while our government allows the miners to shift for themselves, and cares little how they get to their diggings.

"They have already established a recorder's office at the mouth of Bear creek, with W. H. Vicker in charge, which is a great convenience to miners, as it does away with the tedious trip to Pleasant Camp to record claims. They also have a squad of Mounted Police on the creek, with Dr. Fraser in charge, to insure order in camp.

"There is considerable ground as yet, but miners are floating in from all directions, and soon all the best ground will be gone. The proper way to get in from here is to go to Haines and up the Chilkat river in canoes past the Indian village of Klukwan to the mouth of Bear creek, up the creek for two miles to a camp on the left bank, and then over the hill on a well-blazed trail to discovery on Bear."

Judge George Girton, United States commissioner to Porcupine, says in a letter published at Skagway that he is confident that the new strike on the Chilkat river is a rich one. He further says that there is plenty of ground there, and owing to the small size of the British Columbia claims, there will be room for many locations in the district.

A promising strike of asbestos has been made on the north side of Klondike river, between Bear and Dawson. Bear creek is 12 miles from that city. The discovery was made by John Lawrence. Discovery claim is 1,000 feet above the ferry.

Henry J. Dieter tells the Dawson papers that he has discovered tellurium rock within a mile of No. 30 above on Bonanza, where he makes his headquarters. He has been in that vicinity three years, looking for quartz, and expressed himself emphatically that with his discovery of tellurium and the find of free-milling rock in the vicinity a few days ago by others, that the future of the Klondike as a quartz camp is assured.

F. C. Hildage was at Skagway from Birch creek, where this last summer he took in a quantity of hydraulic machinery for the Atlin Lake Mining Co., of which Mostyn Williams is the manager. The company has 60 odd claims on the creek, but Mr. Hildage left before the last clean-up. He is confident, however, that the result of this first season's work will be satisfactory to the stockholders.

There were 12 cases of smallpox at Grand Forks, in the Klondike district, last week, according to telegraphic information received by United States Consul McCook at Dawson. The report said that while there was not a single case at Dawson, there were a number at Grand Forks. The seat of the disease was there, and the district had been put in quarantine. The health officers say they have every facility for dealing with the disease effectually. The Skagway Alaskan of Tuesday last says:

"Nine persons who came in to Dawson from the creeks were arrested Friday and taken to the Dawson pest hospital on the island. None of them had yesterday shown any evidence of the disease and they will probable be discharged today.

"Deputy Collector Andrews thought it wise, however, to take a precautionary measure, and his representations to the railroad in this regard were met with a liberal spirit. The company sent out its medical officer, and he is to examine all the passengers, so that the American customs official at the summit will every day receive a clean bill of health of the passengers on the train. It is not believed this will occasion any inconvenience to passengers coming out or going in, and there is every confidence felt that the Canadian authorities are adequately prepared and undoubtedly will rigidly quarantine every person suspected of carrying germs of disease to the inside."

Dr. McArthur, the health officer at Dawson, has made a report to the Canadian government upon the prevalence of hog cholera among the pork animals shipped in, and in this report he insinuates that the cause is that the pens at the wharf are not kept clean.

News was brought up river to Dawson that the Lavelle Young burned out her boilers 350 miles above St. Michael, and will not be able to run again until she receives new boilers, which will be at least next season. About half of the passengers who were on the Young remained aboard, and the others were transferred to the Susie, arriving at Dawson on the 27th. The Young hoped to get the steamer Seattle No. 3, or some other boat bound down the river, to tow her back to St. Michael before the close of navigation. Aboard the Young was 250 tons of cargo, said to be for the N. A. T. Co.

L. D. Kinney, promoter of the Chilkoot Pass railroad, which he intends to extend to Dawson and Eagle, is confronted by another difficulty, says the Dawson News of the 28th ultimo—one that will delay the first survey in the British territory several weeks. Governor Ogilvie tells him, so Mr. Kinney announces, that he will not be allowed to survey on the British side until he gets permission from Ottawa. While this news comes as a surprise, and is received by Mr. Kinney as anything but pleasant, he fully expects to secure the permission to make the survey, and to follow up his enterprise. Only a few days ago he secured a crew of surveyors in Dawson, and they are at least temporarily forestalled.

The Chilkat potlach will be held some time this week. Everything was in readiness for the event when the Amur left. The Wrangel Indians still refuse to participate, as the Chilkats have not made good the loss of the $700 which members of their tribe are said to have stolen from an aged Wrangel tyee.

Large quantities of liquors are being taken in, and several rows have already taken place. As a precaution against possible trouble, Capt. Hovey has ordered a detachment of 15 men, under command of Lieut. Rains, U. S. A., to proceed to Klukwan.

BRITSIH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Some Valuable Lessons to Be learned From Them.

From a Letter in the London Times.

Among the lessons to be learned from the naval manoeuvres of 1900 may be mentioned:

1. The uselessness of placing old vessels in the first line with modern ones until the latter have been reduced by action, etc. to the level of efficiency of the former.
2. The futility of expecting any decisive result when two fleets are engaged with no well-marked superiority on either side.
3. The necessity of increasing the number of our scouting vessels and of affording greater opportunities for acquiring the art of efficient scouting.
4. The importance of making arrangements for the proper co-operation of the naval and military forces in war time.
5. The immense amount of coal which will probably be required during the preliminary manoeuvring before any decisive action takes place.
6. The neecessity for making efficient arrangements in peace time for a proper provision of auxiliary vessels for the supply of ammunition, coal, water, etc.

I presume that all who have considered the matter will, in the main, agree on these points, and therefore I do not propose to enlarge on them; but on the subject of the type of vessel required for scouting purposes there are probably various opinions.

No doubt, if money were no object, if officers, men, guns, armor, etc., were to be had for the asking, the fast well-armed, well-armored cruiser would be the most desirable type; but, as the reverse of this holds good, I submit that a number of vessels in which the main consideration should be speed, seaworthiness, and coal endurance would be invaluable to act as the eyes of a fleet, to watch the enemy's ports, etc., leaving to the cruisers the duties of protecting commerce, driving off other cruisers, etc. They should only have sufficient armament to prevent their being chased off by a torpedo boat of torpedo boat destroyer—anything more than this would be to the detriment of the qualities just mentioned. In peace time these vessels would be most useful in providing instruction to officers, not only in scouting but also in tactics at high speed, the opportunity for which is extremely limited owing to the excessive cost when employing battleships for this purpose.

If such a type of vessel were adopted, the question as to when these and other ships should fight and when they should not would have to be seriously considered. There is an idea prevalent with many officers, and one cannot help feeling great sympathy with them, that every ship of Her Majesty's navy should fight, even against superior odds. There will be occasions when this theory may be successfully carried into practice, as it often was in the olden times, but the day for this sort of thing has to a great extent passed away, and if very strict orders are not laid down in war time on the subject, we shall probably have to deplore the useless loss of many valuable lives and vessels.

Many Notable Passengers

Baroness Von Ketteler Arrives by the Empress of Japan.

The Attack on Peitang—The Looting of Pekin—Typhoon's Ravages.

There were among the passengers of the R. M. S. Empress of Japan, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, many who have had trying experiences during the siege of the Pekin legations, who had followed the march of the allies and the stirring events in North China.

Of all the trying experiences undergone, the worst was undoubtedly that which the Baroness von Ketteler, nee Ledyard, a daughter of the president of the Michigan Central railway, underwent at Pekin. She arrived, accompanied by her brother and his bride, whose honeymoon had been spent in the voyage to Japan, to bring home the bereaved baroness. Her nerves had been all but shattered by the terrible experiences, and although she is now beginning to regain her health, she was too weak to allow of being interviewed. She, with the other ladies of Pekin, had been beleaguered in the British legation after the tragic death of her husband, who was shot as he was proceeding to the Tsung Li Yamen. The story of the murder and the subsequent arrest of the murderer, whose confession shows that the Chinese authorities were guilty of planning the murder of the German minister, has already been told.

The baroness had been confined to her room for the greater part of the voyage. She is now bound home to the residence of her father, Henry B. Ledyard, of Detroit.

J. C. Hemment, a New York photographer and correspondent, says that the murder of the German minister has turned the German troops into fighters almost as brutal as the Cossacks. Every time they get a chance to drive a bayonet home into a Chinese they do it, and are often heard to exclaim: "There is one for von Ketteler." Their campaign is one of revenge.

Mr. Hemment has a photographic record of eight hundred pictures of the fighting. He was present at the attack on Pekin forts, details of which have not yet reached this side. He says:

"We arrived from Tien Tsin on September 19 and noticed that the German troops were moving. On inquiry we found that they were about to attack the forts at Pietang. The German troops embarked by train for the scene of the attack, their band accompanying them. Some French artillery also came down, but I do not know if it took part in the attack. We entered the train with the troops. On arrival at Chunliangcheng the greater part of the troops disembarked. They were to form the centre of the attacking party, and the Russians were to have the left position. Two companies went on to Tong-ku and after disembarking assembled there and waited till 11 p. m. When we got to the station we waited there and heard that an attack was to be made in an hour's time. The Germans were joined by the Russians encamped there, supplemented by some Russians from the men-of-war. About midnight the German colonel and staff officers had a consultation with the Russian colonel and his staff, and a train was immediately put together, all the officers taking command of their companies. Knowing that two other correspondents had been seen and sent back, we hid in a flat car at the rear of the train and managed to accompany the troops unobserved. The train proceeded about four miles and then the troops disembarked. We branched off to the right and got into a terrible plight, having to wade through salt ponds. Finally we extricated ourselves, and hearing firing thought it wise to be with the troops, so we joined the Germans.

"About 2 a. m. the German artillery opened fire and had fired six shots before there was any reply from the forts. Then the forts opened fire on the left (south), and soon the firing continued all along the line from four different positions towards the right. They were firing shrapnel, which continually burst over and around us. The firing was very lively, and the Chinese gunners made very good practice. We advanced with the infantry, leaving the artillery in the rear to cover us. The advance continued about two miles, and then at daybreak the attack began in earnest. The Chinese had got splendid range, but I could not make out what damage they were doing. Shells were pouring on to our section from the southern fort.

"We advanced steadily for about a mile and the fire continued. Suddenly a mine exploded on our left. This seemed to enrage the troops, but the artillery continued firing very steadily. About five minutes afterwards another mine exploded with a terrific roar. It must have been 200 yards in length and caught the Russians and Germans like an earthquake. Two mounted officers and their ponies were blown into the air, and what was left of them dropped within about twenty yards of where we were standing. The Russians ran pell-mell and so did we, for no one knew where the next mine might explode. The explosion was followed by more firing, and our troops began to collect and get in their wounded. Up to this time the infantry had not fired a shot. For a time all was confusion, and we could see nothing; but at 7 o'clock we noticed that the shells were going right into the forts. Soon we saw volumes of smoke, and this was followed by flames. The forts were on fire. Two of the Chinese guns on the right (north) of the forts had now been put out of action, as had also one of our guns in the centre. Only one gun was now firing from the forts, and this kept on regularly, firing a shot about every three minutes. The Chinese were using smokeless powder, and we could only see the flashes when they fired. Our gunners were using black powder. The firing gradually became less, and about 8 o'clock a heavy rain commenced, and we had to move away to preserve our cameras and apparatus from the rain. As we returned we met the trains and ambulances coming up. We also learned that an advance was to be made at once and the forts were to be occupied. The artillery were proceeding as we left. That evening two British guns came up by the train. They had lyddite ammunition and were ready to be of use wherever they were required. Two or three miles out, however, the road was completely blocked, and the Germans said that it was impossible to clear the way for them, so they never came into action. I was unable to obtain the names of the officers in command."

Other passengers who arrived by the Empress were A. Henry Savage Landor, who had such a trying experience while endeavoring to explore Thibet some time ago. He has been acting as correspondent for the New York Herald with the allies. Of those who were penned up in the legations there was Rev. Dr. Reid and wife, Dr. W. A. P. Martin, Dr. Edna Terry, Rev. and Mrs. Hartwell, and several others. Although they had much to say of their experiences there was little that has not been already told. Dr. Reid's diary was some time ago published in these columns in part.

According to news given by the arrivals from Pekin by the Empress, when the city was occupied there was a carnival of loot and many of the soldiers and correspondents of several papers acquired jade, silver ingots and valuable silks worth thousands of dollars. Even the missionaries were reported to have taken part in the looting. The Boxers had looted during their occupation, the Chinese soldiers had taken what they wanted, and when the allies entered the dwellings and houses were again looted. Private looting was recognized in a casual sort of way for three days. Many women were reported to have hanged themselves during the first three days of looting from sheer terror when the dwellings were entered. In one place a number of young women were found suspended to one beam. The camp followers reaped a rich harvest. When the imperial palace was entered the richest hauls were made. Here there was box after box of almost priceless jade and Chinese precious wares were ruthlessly looted. The imperial bank was entered, the soldiers being guided to this, it is said, by missionaries, and there the silver was found in ingots piled up in boxes like those used for ammunition. The looters filled sacks with the ingots. It was a campaign of loot from the time the city was entered.

W. Fagan, of Vancouver, who went out with the stormy petrels as they foregathered in China, is said to have accumulated some thousands of dollars in loot. Other correspondents are said to have also "commandeered" enough to greatly augment their bank accounts.

The Empress brings news that severe typhoons have devastated the Japanese coast and many lives are reported lost, as well as much property destroyed. The storms had a wide range. The whole group feeling their influence. Tokio suffered severely from both storm and flood. Three deaths were reported there. At Numadzu some two hundred fishermen were blown to sea and it is reported that they were all drowned. The Empress had a trying experience, but suffered no damage, while the mail steamer China had boats smashed and her rails swept. The passengers have drafter a memorial to Captain Seabury thanking him "for the preservation of their lives by his good management and control during the night of terrible memory." A Japanese schooner was wrecked at Yokohama and several other wrecks of Japanese craft were reported. Hundreds of houses were destroyed and hundreds flooded in villages up and down the coast. A 920-ton sailing vessel was wrecked near Shimizu bay and the crew are missing. The steamer Urato Maru stranded off the Mikokujima coast and the schooner Shintoka Maru was lost near Nigata. The damage to property ashore had not been estimated.

HEATHEN VIEW OF CARD PLAYING.

Native Account of the Rites Observed by a Siamese in Paris.

From the Paris Gaulois.

A very curious and interesting letter has been written to a compatriot by a Siamese visitor to Paris, in which the observant Asiatic records his impressions of card playing in the upper circles of the French capital. He says:

"The French declare that they worship one God only, but I do not believe it. For beyond the living God to which one sees them pay daily vows, they have several other inanimate deities to which they sacrifice, as I have remarked in one of their assemblies where I chanced to be present. There was to be seen a large round altar, decorated with a green cloth, lighted from above, and surrounded by several persons who were seated, as we are in our domestic rites. When I entered, one of them, who appeared to be the priest, spread upon the altar several leaves which he detached from a little book which he held in his hand. Upon the leaves were depicted several figures, very badly painted, which, however, seemed to be representations of several gods, for, according as they were distributed around the circle, each of the devotees placed thereon an offering according to his devotion. I observed that the offerings were much larger than those which are made in their public temples.

"After the ceremony of which I have spoken, the priest raised his trembling hand to the rest of the book and appeared several times seized with fear and incapable of action. All the others, awaiting what he was about to do, remained motionless and expectant. As each leaf was inspected the spectators appeared variously agitated according to the different emotions which influenced them. One, with joined hands, raised his eyes to heaven, another ground his teeth, a third bit his fingers and beat his feet on the floor, and at last all of them adopted such attitudes and were seized with such singular contortions that they scarcely appeared to be human beings. But scarcely had the priest turned over certain leaves than he became himself enraged, tore the book, upset the altar, and cursed the ceremony. One heard now only lamentations, cries and imprecations. On seeing them thus furious and possessed, I judged that the god, they worshipped was a jealous god, who, to punish them for sacrificing to other deities, had caused each of them to be possessed of a bad spirit."

Made Absolute.—In Supreme court chambers yesterday, Mr. Justice Martin presiding, the decree granting Charles Smith a divorce from his wife, Bertha G. Smith, was made absolute.

Death's Hand.—A. Borgeson, a respected and popular member of the Scandinavian colony of this city, died on Sunday. He had been an employee of the Albion Iron Works. The funeral takes place this afternoon.

Drawing Classes.—Instruction in drawing was yesterday inaugurated in the public schools, the pupils of the Girls' Central receiving their first lesson from Mr. D. Blair. This afternoon the Boys' school will receive their instruction, on Wednesday the Victoria West school, on Thursday the North Ward school, and on Friday South Park. The entire afternoon from 1:30 to 3:30 o'clock will be occupied.

Address of Welcome.—At a meeting of the Local Council of Women held yesterday, a deputation was appointed to wait on Lady Joly and present her with an address of welcome on behalf of the members. Committees were also appointed to arrange for the annual meeting early in December. The preliminary agenda was discussed, and resolutions were referred to the affiliated societies for amendment or approval.

Political Crisis In Japan

Changes in the Cabinet Resulting From The Premier's Retirement.

Wreck of the Norwegian Steamer Calanda in Collision—Other Oriental News.

Correspondence of Associated Press.

Yokohama, Oct. 5.—The cabinet crisis in Japan still continues, Marquis Ito remaining obdurate and declining to take up the task of forming a new ministry. As he is the one man to whom the whole country is looking for guidance at an extremely critical juncture, it is quite generally conceded that his reluctance will soon be overcome. The latter arises solely from the fact that the new party organized by him, and upon which he must depend to carry out his measures, is composed of chaotic elements, entirely undisciplined as yet, his task in taking upon himself cabinet responsibility will be unprecedentedly difficult. All this is acknowledged, but at the same time there is such unbounded faith in his ability and so firm a conviction that he is the only man competent to cope with the present international situation, that party exigencies must yield to those of the country at large, and it is confidently expected that in a day or two the new ministry will be announced. Speculation is, of course, rife as to the personnel of the new cabinet. Admiral Yamamoto, of the navy department, is the only one of the old ministry who will remain. Count Euouye will doubtless be at the head of the foreign office. Baron Kaneko, who is well known in New England, is, by the native papers generally, conceded a place among Marquis Ito's official advisers.

The bankruptcy of one of the leading American firms in Yokohama, that of Middleton & Smith, announced yesterday, is attracting much attention, although it has been known in private circles to have been for some time pending. The debts of the firm aggregate some 230,000 yen, namely, to the principal banks of the city.

There is no doubt that business generally is in a very precarious condition, the troubles in China having produced all sorts of untoward complications and stopped the wheels of trade more effectually than could any great calamity happening to Japan itself. The prevalent disposition of the Japanese to refuse to take delivery of goods ordered, if the market happens to be against them, has come to be a standing menace to foreign trade. Fully two millions yen worth of imported goods have recently accumulated in the customs warehouses in Yokohama, and the authorities are greatly perplexed to know how to deal with them, while the go-downs of the foreign firms are filled to their utmost capacity. If relief does not speedily come, through some possibility at least of the settlement in China, further disaster must follow.

It is now stated that the government has decided to leave the whole of the fifth division in North China during the winter, it having been noticed that the other powers, not even Russia excepted, are actually increasing their forces. It is also remarked that there is an increasing tendency toward independent action by the different allied contingents. A British squadron is guarding Chinwang Bay, and Russian troops are marching on Shan-hai-kwan, and Germans making their base of operations in Shantung. The Japanese are in force in Pekin, while of the movements of the Americans little is known, the prevalent rumor being that they have nearly all been ordered to Manila. The whole American policy is causing great perplexity here, the American residents finding difficulty to answer the growing foreign criticisms as to the causes of its seeming vacillation.

At a meeting of a Japan-American association in Tokio last week, a speech by the United States minister, Col. Buck, had a very excellent effect in allaying the sensitiveness recently caused by the London Spectator's article on the "Yellow Peril." The minister dwelt on the necessity of excepting Japan from the broad line of demarkation hitherto drawn by Occidentals between Christian and non-Christian countries. He well expressed the growing sentiment here that, all specific mission work aside, the Japanese have recently shown themselves on a par with, if not in advance of, the boasted civilizations and moral standing of the nominally Christian nations.

The typhoon which visited this vicinity on Friday last, though brief, was of unusual severity throughout the central portions of the empire. Not many casualties are reported, but the minor damage to roofs and houses will aggregate a large sum. Fears are felt for the safety of 200 fishermen of Numadzu, who were caught out in the gale. The steamer China of the Pacific Mail Line had a fearful experience on her voyage from this port to Kobe, shipping several very heavy seas, carrying away her rails and boats. The passengers experienced a very severe fright, but were all brought uninjured to port.

A collision between the Norwegian steamer Calanda and the Ese Maru of the N. Y. K. line, in Nagasaki harbor, on Tuesday last, resulted in the sinking of the former in less than ten minutes. Seventeen foreigners, including five Americans, were drowned. Among the latter the names of Mrs. Mack, Mrs. Davidson and Mr. Richardson have been ascertained. Mrs. Davidson was the wife of the manager of Clarkson & Co., of Port Arthur, while Mr. Richardson was connected with the firm of Middleton & Smith, of this port.

Watching Sound Steamers.—Chief Langley is taking extra precautions to prevent the landing in Victoria of undesirable characters who are taking advantage of the cheap rates now prevailing on the Sound steamers. Suspicious characters are shadowed and in many cases are warned that it would be wise for them to make their visit a short one. They generally take the hint.

Fine Lithographic Work.—That Victoria has facilities for producing as fine lithographic work as anywhere in Canada will be acknowledged by anyone who cares to inspect the labels on the boxes in which are sold the product of Behnsen & Co.'s cigar factory. The work was done by the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, and is in every sense excellent. The "Our Bulldog" brand is adorned with a label which shows an English bulldog in the centre foreground, on either side being British flags. In the lower corners are shown a warship and a field gun. The design is a very striking one. "Behnsen's Own" is the second brand now on the market, and in this the design is a maple leaf, with ornamental scrolls.

Our Mail Order Department.

This is a special feature of our business. All orders are executed with care and promptness thus avoiding any mistakes.

All goods invoiced at the lowest possible price on day of shipment.

Be sure to send enough money as it is an easy matter to return any sum that is over.

Our Terms—Cash With Order.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Write for Prices.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

COFFEE — DISCRIMINATING BUYERS Will find it profitable to Handle only the best in... — SPICES

COFFEES PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWDER
HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED

STEMLER & EARLE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA
HEAD OFFICE.—Thomas Earle, 92, 94 and 97 Wharf St, Victoria, B.C.

FOR SALE.

Three Farms, improved and attached, forty to fifty acres each; good soil, wharves, school, etc. Daily communication if necessary. Terms easy. Might rent or exchange for Victoria property. For further particulars apply to. W. GRIMMER, Pender Island, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands situate on the Tel-Kwa river, in Cassiar district.

Commencing at a post, said post being the southwest corner and identical with the southeast corner of the Jane Irving coal prospecting claim—thence due north 80 chains—thence due south 80 chains—thence due west 80 chains to the point of commencement and containing 640 acres.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1900.
(Signed.)
JOHN DANIEL QUINE.

(No. 106.)

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act 1897."

"Gribbell Island Copper Company."

Registered the 28th day of May, 1900.

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the "Gribbell Island Copper Company" as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies' Act, 1897," and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in Fairhaven, Whatcom County, Washington, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is $100,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of ten cents each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in Victoria, and G. A. Kelly, miner, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:—

To carry on the business of mining for coal, silver, lead, copper and other minerals, and to do a general mining business of all kinds in the State of Washington, and other States of the Union, and in the Province of British Columbia; to buy and sell mines; conduct a steamboat and transportation business; to buy, sell, and mortgage real estate and personal property; to issue and sell bonds secured by a mortgage or deed of trust upon any property belonging to said Corporation, and to any and all things that, in the opinion of said Corporation and its managers, may be deemed conducive to the best interests of said Corporation, and to enable it to carry out the general purposes for which it is organized.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 28th day of May, one thousand nine hundred.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.
(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.

Success, Serpent, Gen. James M., Lady Francis, Leviathan, Leviathan No. 2, Leviathan Fraction and Faith Mineral Claims, situate in the West Coast, Vancouver Island, Mining Division of Clayoquot District.

Where located: On Tranquille Creek, Tafine Inlet.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, agent for James M. Ashton, Free Miner's Certificate B48927, and Mary F. Ashton, Free Miner's Certificate No. B48928, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1900.
A. S. GOING.

B.C. Year Book
1897
By R. E. GOSNELL

Cloth .... $1 50 per copy
Paper Cover.. 1 00 per copy

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

This book contains very complete historical, political, statistical, agricultural, mining and general information of British Columbia. Profusely illustrated.

THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD
VICTORIA, B.C.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands situate on the Tel-Kwa river, in Cassiar district.

Commencing at a post, said post being the northeast corner and identical with the southwest corner of the John Irving coal prospecting claim—thence due west 80 chains—thence due south 80 chains—thence due east 80 chains—thence due north 80 chains to the point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1900.
(Signed.)
JOHN HENRY HARWOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands situate on the Tel-Kwa river, in Cassiar district.

Commencing at a point 80 chains due north from the initial post, said initial post being situated near the north bank of the Tel-Kwa river, about six miles above its junction with the Buckley river, aforesaid point of commencement being the southeast corner—thence due north 80 chains—thence due west 80 chains—thence due south 80 chains—thence due east 80 chains to the point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1900.
(Signed.)
JOHN IRVING.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands situate on the Tel-Kwa river, in Cassiar district.

Commencing at a post, said post being the southwest corner and identical with the southeast corner of the John Irving coal prospecting claim—thence due north 80 chains—thence due east 80 chains—thence due south 80 chains—thence due west 80 chains to the point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1900.
(Signed.)
JANE IRVING.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands situate on the Tel-Kwa river, in Cassiar district.

Commencing at a post, said post being the southeast corner and identical with the southwest corner of the John Irving coal prospecting claim—thence due north 80 chains—thence due west 80 chains—thence due south 80 chains—thence due east 80 chains to the point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1900.
(Signed.)
WESLEY ROBINSON BRYANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands situate on the Tel-Kwa river, in Cassiar district.

Commencing at a post near the north bank of the Tel-Kwa river, about six miles above its junction with the Buckley river, said post being identical with the southeast corner of the W. B. Skillen coal prospecting claim and is the northeast corner of this claim—thence 80 chains due south—thence 80 chains due west—thence 80 chains due north—thence 80 chains due east to the point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1900.
(Signed.)
SAMUEL M. ROBINS.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands situate on the Tel-Kwa river, in Cassiar district.

Commencing at a post near the north bank of the Tel-Kwa river, about six miles above its junction with the Buckley river, said post being the northwest corner and identical with the southeast corner of the W. B. Skillen coal prospecting claim, thence 80 chains due south—thence 80 chains due east—thence 80 chains due north—thence 80 chains due west to the point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1900.
(Signed.)
C. W. D. CLIFFORD.

In the matter of the Tramway Company Incorporation Act and The Tramway Incorporation Amendment Act, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that The Lenora Mount Sicker Copper Mining Company, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, intends to build, equipe and operate a tramway commencing at a point at or near the Lenora mine; known as lot 17, Chemainus District, Vancouver Island, the property of the Company,

Thence round the north end of Mount Sicker to a point about five hundred yards from Westholme station on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, in a southerly direction,

Thence in an easterly direction to a point on Osborne Bay in section twenty (20), range three (3), Comiaken District.

And also to build, construct, equip and operate a telephone in connection with the said tramway.

Sealed with the seal of the Company, at the City of Victoria, the 1st day of October, 1900.

W. W. BERRIDGE,
Secretary.

Pie Crust Grit Promises

How Leaders Gulled the Electors With Visions of Reduced Expenditure.

When They Got Hold of Purse Strings They Ignored Their Pledges.

One of the reasons Mr. H. H. Cook, who at last general elections was the Liberal candidate in East Simcoe, Ont., gives for leaving the party is the broken promises of the Liberal leaders in regard to reducing the public expenditure. Mr. Cook says:

"Perhaps the most definite and positive promise made by our party to the electorate was that the public debt should be at any rate not increased, and that the annual expenditure of the Dominion should be materially reduced. This was a distinct promise; not something which might be inferred, but positively and definitely made by the convention that defined our party policy, and reasserted over and over again by our leaders. Here is the promise as made by the convention:

"'We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt, and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion, and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.'

"Not to speak of statements made by other prominent and leading men of the party, for whose utterances we could hardly escape responsibility, I will give a few extracts from speeches made in amplification of this promise by members of the present government prior to the last general election:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: 'If we get into power we will follow the example of Mr. Mackenzie, and I will say that, although we may not be able to bring the expenditure to what it was under him, we can reduce the amount two, yes, three millions of dollars per year.'

"Sir Louis Davies thus understood and defined the promise made by the Liberal party: 'The Liberal party says that several millions may be lopped off the present expenditure without injury to the public service.'

"Hon. David Mills declared that he had 'no doubt that the efficiency of the public service might be increased, and the expenditure reduced by almost one-half.'

"Hon. William Paterson said: 'We are taking $6,115,000 more in taxes out of the people than we should, and we spend $7,571,000 more than we should.'

"Sir Richard Cartwright said: 'I say that it is a disgrace and a shame to the government that have been entrusted with our affairs that they come down to us and ask for an expenditure of $38,000,000 a year for federal purposes. Sir, the thing is utterly unjustifiable.'

"Hon. William Mulock was equally emphatic: 'There is nothing to warrant this enormous expenditure of nearly $38,000,000, except the fact that we are burdened down with debt, and with office-holders, great and small.'

"The controllable annual expenditure during the last four years of the Conservative administration was as follows:

1893	$36,814,052
1894	37,585,025
1895	38,152,005
1896	36,949,142

an average expenditure yearly of $37,370,056. During the whole time they were in office the yearly expenditure averaged $33,535,549. This was the expenditure which, by solemnly adopted resolution, we condemned. It was to this expenditure that the language I have quoted was applied. Now have our promises and the pledges of our leaders been fulfilled? What we and they intended the electorate to understand was that if they placed our party in power the public expenditure should be reduced. This was our contract and agreement with them. What has happened? The controllable annual expenditure under the present government has been:

1897	$38,349,759
1898	38,832,525
1899	41,905,500
1900	43,175,000

an average of $40,565,196 yearly, greater by $3,195,140 than the average during the last four years of the Conservative administration, or $7,029,647 more per year than our opponents spent on an average during their eighteen years of power.

"The average total yearly expenditure since the Liberal government came into power has been $46,616,623, as against a yearly average under Conservative rule of $42,335,881. That is, instead of the promised decrease of from two to five millions, there has been an increase of more than four and a quarter millions yearly."

"Dat's a queer hoss-shoe over your door, Mr. Johnsing."

"Hoss-shoes is out of style; dat's a automobeel tire."—Chicago News.

IN EVERY MINING CAMP

Dr. Chase's Ointment Finds a Hearty Welcome as a Cure for Chafing, Sore Feet, Itching Skin and Piles.

In the mining camps of British Columbia there is not a single preparation to be found that is so highly prized by the miners as Dr. Chase's Ointment, and no wonder, for it is specific for the very ailments from which the miner most frequently suffers.

From being continually on his feet and wearing heavy boots, nearly every miner suffers from chafed, sore and burning feet, a trouble which is promptly cured by the use of Mr. Chase's Ointment. The dampness to which the miner is exposed is conducive to itching piles, and for this torturing disease Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only actual and guaranteed cure obtainable.

To prove to every miner the wonderful soothing and healing merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment, we shall send a sample box, free of charge, to any miner sending his name and address and a two-cent stamp to pay postage. Mention this paper. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SUNDAY WORK.

Brother Jones Got Back Neatly at the Parson.

From New York Sun.

At a ministers' meeting here this week the following story was told on a Methodist preacher who has recently taken a church in a small town not far from New York. The Rev. Mr. Smith, as he may be called, has a wife who is consistent. She does not approve of working on Sunday. One of the members of the congregation, Brother Jones, was recommended to her as a dealer in good butter. She went to his store on Monday morning and asked for some fresh butter.

"I can guarantee this butter is fresh, Mrs. Smith," he said, "because it was made yesterday."

"What! Made on Sunday, Mr. Jones?" she replied. "I certainly will not buy it and I am surprised at you selling it."

Brother Jones was hurt and a week later he called on the minister's wife with more butter and an apology.

"This butter was not made on Sunday," he said, "and I am of your way of thinking about working on Sunday."

Mrs. Smith was delighted at making a convert and bought the butter, offering a ten-dollar bill in payment. Brother Jones could not change it, so Mrs. Smith went to the nearest store and received in exchange for the bill a lot of small change. When she offered to pay Brother Jones he said:

"Is that money a part of your husband's salary?"

"It is," said Mrs. Smith.

"Then I can't take it; it was made on Sunday," and off he went with his butter.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN, OF GOOD character to deliver and collect in Victoria for old established manufacturing wholesale house. $900 a year, sure, pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in the city. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

SIR ERNEST SATOW.

Britain's New Minister to China a Very Able Man.

From the London Telegraph.

Sir Ernest Mason Satow, K. C. M. G., whose appointment as successor to Sir Claude MacDonald in the difficult and laborious post of British Minister at Pekin is announced, has a very large and varied experience of the East and its ways. He has been more than thirty-nine years in the diplomatic service, and the greater portion of his time has been spent i nthe Orient. Sir Ernest was born in 1843, and after taking his B.A. degree at London University he entered the Queen's service abroad in August, 1861, as a student interpreter in Japan. British relations with the government of the Mikado were not so cordial then as they are now, and young Satow had only been a couple of years in the country when the troubles arose which culminated with the battle of Kagosima in September, 1863, and the bombardment of Shimonoseki, just a twelvemonth later. At both the engagements Mr. Satow was present in his capacity of interpreter. From that period until 1876 he remained in Japan, and in the latter year was appointed second secretary at the Legation in Yedo, which at the time was the seat of the Japanese government. In 1883 Mr. Satow was made a C.M.G., and having ascended various rungs of the diplomatic ladder, was sent in January, 1884, to Bangkok as British agent and consul general, receiving promotion to the rank of Minister Resident a year later. In 1888 he went to Montevideo as British Minister, and in 1893 was selected as the Queen's representative in Morocco, but two years afterward was transferred to Tokio, receiving about the same time his K.C.M.G. He now practically exchanges with Sir Claude MacDonald. By those who are well acquainted with Sir Ernest Satow's diplomatic career he is regarded as a "strong man," and one whom even Chinese duplicity will have some difficulty in deceiving.

When a horse picks up a nail in its foot what does the driver do? Does he whip the limping, lagging animal and force him along? Not unless he wants to ruin the horse. At the first sign of lameness he jumps down, examines the foot, and carefully removes the cause of the lameness. What is called "weak stomach" is like the lameness of the horse, only to be cured by removing the cause of the trouble. If you stimulate the stomach with "whisky medicines," you keep it going, but every day the condition is growing worse. A few doses sometimes of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will put the disordered stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition in perfect condition. Ninety-eight times in every hundred "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure the worst ailments originating in diseases of the stomach. It always helps. It almost always cures. To cure constipation, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're sure.

CANADIAN FRUITS.

London Paper Gives Friendly Advice to the Dealers in England.

Upon learning that large quantities of Canadian fruit were coming its way the Fruit-Grower of London said in part:

"We are satisfied that the high quality of the fruit, consisting of pears and apples principally, also of grapes and peaches, will meet the approval of the whole trade. We believe that a much larger use will this year be made of the fruit box in place of the barrel, and that the famous high quality fruits of the province will be put up in an attractive and reliable manner.

"We say reliable manner advisedly, for it has been admitted by the leading dealers and handlers of Canadian fruit in this country that the packages are so fairly filled with evenly graded fruits that they secure the confidence of the whole trade. We have no doubt after the advice that has been given the packers of Canadian fruits that they will always be put up in the same style. We publish these few facts because the season will soon be opening, when very large quantities will be put on sale, and there is no doubt that they will meet a free enquiry when they arrive.

"We are particularly pleased to testify to the quality of the Canadian fruits. They are far superior to the American, the flesh of the fruits are finer, more juicy and toothsome, whereas a good many of the California Newton apples are hard and quite different to those sent from Canada. This is proved indirectly by the excellent prices which rule best for Canadian stuff, and we hope that the public will create a larger demand for the finest fruits which will be shipped to us from the patriotic colony which sent such brave volunteers to uphold the glory of England in South Africa. We throw out a hint to the retail fruiters and dealers in the cities and towns of the United Kingdom. Why, not ticket up these fruits as 'Canadian.' If that were done the public would do its duty without hesitation and a taste of the 'real thing' would soon create an immense demand for the finest fruits from the fair Dominion of Canada."

Bicyclists, old or young, should carry a bottle of Pain-Killer in their saddle bags. It cures cuts and wounds with wonderful quickness. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

View of the Situation as Taken in Washington.

A despatch from Washington to the Montreal Witness says: The appearance in Washington of a member of the Anglo-American commission to adjust questions still in dispute between this country and Canada, has been the signal for an inquiry from several sources whether the commission was soon to have another meeting.

"The commission can hardly be said to be functus officio," was the response of an officer of the department of state, who has access to the commission's minutes, "but it is dormant. It may meet again, or it may dissolve without further action. When it last adjourned, it was to meet at a fixed date. By mutual consent, however, this meeting was indefinitely postponed. I suppose the only way it could be got together again would be by the call of the two chairmen, and they would not issue a call except at the instance of their respective governments."

"Lord Pauncefote is credited with desiring to round out his service as ambassador in Washington by signing a treaty which should insure permanent peace between Canada and the United States over the boundary question," it was suggested.

"That is doubtless true," was the answer, "and on this side of the line we have so kindly a feeling for His Lordship that we should be glad to see his ambition gratified; but it does not seem expedient to any one to bring matters any nearer a head while important elections are pending in both countries. Should President McKinley and Sir Wilfrid Laurier both win in the elections, it is not unlikely the negotiations would be resumed at the point where they were dropped. Sir Wilfrid would feel a little firmer in his seat than now, and so as to give them a tidewater outlet. We would not do that, but offered them the lease of a port, and a highway to it, for fifty years, with full sovereignty rights over the leased strip of territory, Canadian police, customs house, etc. They would not accept any lease short of 999 years. We argued with them that it would be to their advantage to take our offer, because at the end of fifty years it was possible and even probable, that they would not have any further need of the port, or of the land leading to it, and then they would be relieved of all further responsibility in connection with it. But this consideration did not weigh for much with them.

"On the other hand, we could not offer them anything better than we did, and will probably never offer them again anything so good, because of the bitter opposition from our brethern on the Pacific Coast, who, as long as the Canadians are shut off from the tidewater altogether, enjoy a monopoly of the traffic which grows out of the development of the Yukon gold fields on both sides of the boundary. Give the Canadians an outlet of their own, and the American monopoly disappears. Hence the obstinancy of our friends on the Coast."

"They object to the line Secretary Hay assented to in the Hay-Pauncefote modus, do they not?

"There are critics who will object to anything on earth. The line of the Hay modus keeps the Canadians twenty miles back from the coast, except at the White Pass, where the watershed is so plain that no reasonable mind can deny the fairness of giving the Canadians that nearer approach. Even there the distance is thirteen miles. But what does seem strange is that the same persons who belabor Secretary Hay for running his line within twenty miles of the coast have no censure to pass upon Secretary Everts, who settled the Stikine river controversy by a modus running a line within nineteen miles of the coast—nearer than Secretary Hay's line. That modus is still alive, so far as I know, yet we never hear of any one's raising an outcry against it, or calling Mr. Evarts names because of his concession. The difference is all due to the fact that in the Yukon country there is something we are greedy to get, and in the Stikine country there is not. Hence one secretary who does something is all wrong, while another secretary who does the same thing, only more so, is all right."

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Meteorological Office.

Victoria, Oct. 10 to 16, 1900.

The week commenced on the 10th with a high barometer over the province, dull cloudy weather on the coast, rain falling at Barkerville, and a low area central in Manitoba.

On the 11th the high area had developed and spread from the province over the adjoining states of Washington and Oregon; the weather continued cloudy with considerable fog, and light rain in Central Oregon. A low area covered California.

On the 12th the pressure began to give way at most points, a low area from the north traversing the province; the weather continued foggy on the Coast, and cloudy elsewhere. Low areas also prevailed in the Northwest.

On the 13th pressure was still fast decreasing, and the low area from California moving northward. Rain fell in Neah Bay, Victoria, New Westminster, and over the Lower Mainland, and the weather began to assume normal winter conditions.

On the 14th the pressure began to rise again, heavy rain fell in the Straits and Sound district; snow fell at Barkerville and Edmonton, and a high area was forming in the Northwest.

On the 15th the general rise of pressure continued, the barometer becoming abnormally high over Vancouver Island and Western, Washington; the weather was cloudy with light rainfall and fog along the Coast; there was also at many points through the Northwest, where lower temperatures obtained; west of the Rockies temperatures were much higher, reaching 82 in California.

On the 16th the barometer began to fall again on the Coast, in advance of an approaching ocean low area; at the same time the high area in the Territories and the States east of the Rockies began to move to the southeastward. Cloudy weather and fog was general on the Coast, and temperatures were unusually high. The week closed with the barometer falling fast over British Columbia, and dull, cloudy, threatening weather with fog; heavy rain falling in Cariboo.

The week was chiefly noticeable for the absence of wind over the Pacific Slope and the continued cloudy and foggy weather.

Victoria reports 20 hours 36 minutes of bright sunshine registered, with one day completely clouded; rainfall, .39 inch; highest temperature, 58.7, on the 14th; lowest, 39.2 on the 11th.

New Westminster reports rainfall, 2.20 inches; highest temperature, 64, on the 16th; lowest, 40, on the 12th.

Kamloops reports highest temperature 72, on the 14th; lowest, 34, on the 11th.

Barkerville reports rainfall, .76 inch; highest temperature, 52, on the 15th; lowest, 30, on the 10th and 11th.

You can read of the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you should have perfect confidence in its merits. It will do you good.

COCAINISM.

Dr. Crowthers Pronounces It One of the Greatest Dangers to Society.

New York, Oct. 16.—The New York State Medical Association adopted a new constitution at its session in this city today, declaring in effect that it was the only state medical organization and providing for aggressive action to drive out all other societies and to take their places. The constitution divides the state into five sections, in each of which there is to be a branch of the parent society. These branches are to admit to membership all county societies that will join. Several hundred doctors were present from all parts of the state and from New England and the West. Several were also here from Canada, among them being Sir James Grant, of Ottawa, who made an address. The election of officers will take place to-morrow.

The paper that attracted most attention to-day was one on "Cocainism" by Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Hartford. He took the position that the use of the drug was spreading to an alarming extent and that it was becoming one of he greatest dangers of modern society.

feel weak and discouraged will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

BORN.

CALDER—At 29 San Juan avenue, the wife of Geo. Calder, of a son.

LUNEY—In this city, on October 14th, the wife of Chas. Luney, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ELLIOTT-M'TAGGART—At Seattle, on October 1, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. A. M. Winters, 2011 Fifth avenue, by the Rev. J. F. Damon, Harold Clinton Elliott, of Kaslo, B. C., to Miss Bella McTaggart, late of Victoria, B. C.

THOMSON-MOIR—At the Methodist Parsonage, by Rev. Mr. Rowe, John Gordon Thomson, to Isabella Moir, of Dysart, Scotland.

DIED.

PORTER—At Alameda, California, on the 13th instant, of appendicitis, Dorothy, the beloved daughter of W. and S. Porter, in her eleventh year.

KNIGHT—In this city, on the 10th instant, John Walkon Knight, a native of Cornwall, England, aged 56 years and 8 months.

BORGESON—On the 14th instant, at the family residence, Springfield avenue, Victoria West, Mr. A. Borgeson, a native of Gottenburg, Sweden; aged 49 years.

Properties For Sale By the B.C Land & Investment Agency Ltd., 40 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

In nearly all cases easy terms can be obtained.

We have many properties for sale not included in this list. Inquire at 40 Government street.

COOK STREET (cor. of Chatham street)—Fine two-story dwelling; one acre of ground; conservatory; $6,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality, $1,800. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE FARMS on the Mainland and especially in Fraser valley. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

DENMAN ISLAND—160 acres, giving evidence of coal, $750; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood estate; just above Cook street; fine building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE — Fine two-story residence; one acre land; grand view; $6,500; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. YATES AND COOK STREETS—Two story dwelling, $5,500, $500 cash and balance in 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7-roomed cottage, $2,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HARRISON STREET—Lot and nice cottage, $1,750, $250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS—One acre, $3,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET (near Cook street)—Lot 60x120; cottage six rooms, $1,100; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—1½ lots and 2-story dwelling, $1,500; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JOHNSON STREET (above Douglas)—Lot 60x120; 3-story brick and basement, $9,000; well located for factory of any kind; only $10,000; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA WEST (cor. of Mary and Frederick streets)—Two lots for $800; handsome building site; fine view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ONE HUNDRED MONTHLY PAYMENTS of $12.50 each will buy a nice 5-roomed cottage; James Bay. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SECOND STREET—Good 2-story house and full sized lot, $2,100. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

KINGSTON STREET—Two-story dwelling and lot 60x120, James Bay, for $1,900, $300 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET—Cottage and double front lot, $850, $100 cash and balance on time. This is cheaper than paying rent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

McCLURE STREET—Five-roomed cottage and lot 72x120 for $1,800; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COLLINSON STREET—Running through to Beechy street, ½ lot, 5-roomed cottage, 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES BAY—Nice cottage and lot, 54 by 180, facing south, on a good street; price $1,400, $100 down, balance on easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—Two-story building, containing two stores, leased to responsible tenant, only $2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BATTERY STREET, Beacon Hill—Full sized lot and good 2-story dwelling, $3,100. This is cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOURTH STREET—2½ acres; has been under cultivation; price $1,750, $250 down, balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A MODERN RESIDENCE, with 18 acres of land; all under cultivation; beautiful garden; well stocked with fruit; flowers and shade trees; sea frontage; only 15 minutes' walk from Fort street car; or will be sold with smaller acreage. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—3½ acres, cleared; very pretty site; cheap. Apply 40 Government street, $1,000, $200 cash, balance on time. Apply B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Ytd.

THE ARM—1½ acres, cleared; waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.; $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SALT SPRING ISLAND, Ganges Harbor—20 acres, good modern dwelling, with all modern conveniences; daily communication with Victoria; good fishing and shooting; only $1,400. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms. Call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 230 acres, within five miles of post office; blocks of five acres each; easy terms. Full particulars at 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD ROAD—11 acres, all cleared and fenced. Barn. Ready for cultivation, $1,800. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites, just opposite naval recreation grounds, about 1¼ acres; cheap in order to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section, 84 Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch, $525; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres, within five miles from post office; 200 acres under cultivation; splendid soil; or will sell in lots to suit purchaser; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms for sale in this district; building on each; from $1,600 to $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—Very fine farm of over 300 acres; about 100 acres under cultivation, which yields very heavy crops; orchard, etc.; good buildings, $15,000; can arrange to stock with live stock, implements, etc. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

TWO LOTS—Off Oak Bay avenue, good building site, $900. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Corner lots, all cleared and fenced. Nice building site. B.C. Land and Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—9-roomed house, modern in every respect; 1 acre of land, outbuildings, etc., etc., $5,600.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Four very cheap lots off Esquimalt road, a bargain; will sell separately. B.C. Land and Investment Agency, Limited.

MOUNT TOLMIE ROAD—Opposite Jubilee Hospital, 8 acres, all cleared; will sell in single acreage; extremely cheap; good building site.

JAMES BAY—Corner lot and four dwellings cheap. Must be sold to close an estate.

ST. LOUIS STREET—2 cottages and one two story dwelling; will be sold as a great bargain if offered; easy terms. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

Many other farms in all parts of the province too extensive for publication. Call and get particulars. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

For Sale By Tender.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 5 o'clock, p.m., of Tuesday, the 23rd day of October, 1900, for the purchase of the westerly 160 acres of lot 81, Alberni District, B. C.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. G. HALL,
Solicitor for the Vendor.
Victoria, B. C.

Victoria, B. C., 1st October, 1900.

A HOME CURE.

Consumptives Need not Leave Their Own Homes to be Cured.

The Slocum System

Of Treatment is Offered you Absolutely Free.

A consideration not to be overlooked in the treatment of consumptives is the expense in quest of health. Some of our medical men are now advising their patients to go long distances in the hope that change of air will do them good. A lot of solemn nonsense is being said, and written, about change of climate, and its influence on the patient. "Stick to low altitudes", says one. "Go the mountains", says another. How is a poor perplexed sufferer with sore lungs, to decide among these different authorities? The fact is, people die of consumption in all climates. They recover from it too, in all climates, if they are treated properly. The only positive cure for the disease is to kill the germs that produce it. This is accomplished under the Slocum system of treatment. The disease must have nothing to feed on. That is the principle underlying the Slocum system. You can try it at your home.

POSITIVELY FREE.

You or your sick friends can have a FREE course of Treatment. Simply write to THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Limited, 179 King St. West, Toronto, giving post office and express office address, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

When writing for them always mention this paper.

Persons in Canada, seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

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Shopping by Mail made easy and pleasant by the use of the The Big Store's

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Containing 264 pages descriptive matter fully illustrated.

Sent to any Address in Canada POST FREE.

Our success consists in anticipating the wants of the public and meeting them. How well we do this is shown in the thousands of mail orders coming to us from villages and towns in this and other Provinces. We saw the need of people who wanted to buy at The Big Stores without coming to Montreal and we met them more than half way.

Send a Trial Order and you'll be convinced.

Also try for one of the Prizes offered in our Catalogue.

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1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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MONTREAL

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

MEN'S GLOVES (Dent's make) for street wear or Driving, in all the latest Fall shades, from $1.00 up.

MEN'S NECKWEAR, up-to-date styles, as follows:

FLOWING END TIES, 50c. up
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MEN'S COLLARS and CUFFS, of Austrian manufacture, superior to all other imported goods in finish and workmanship.

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, suitable for Fall wear, from 90c a garment upwards.

MEN'S BLACK CASHMERE HALF-HOSE, double heels, soles and toes, warranted fast black, at 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 65c a pair.

A good line at 35c a pair, or 3 pairs for $1.00.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL

Boer=British WAR PICTURES

The end of the war is now in sight. Everybody will now want pictures illustrating the various battles fought in South Africa. We have at great expense published nine large and beautiful pictures, on heavy, superfine, calendared paper,

"Battle of Belmont," "Charging the Boer Guns at Elandslaagte," "An Attack of Royal Canadians at Paardeberg," "Charge of Gen. French's Cavalry on the Retreating Gen. Cronje's Army." These pictures are 20x24 in. Sample and first 25 cents each; all four for 80 cents; $1.75 per dozen; 25 for $3.25; 50 for $6.00; $11.00 per 100.

"Battle of Tugela River," "Battle of Splon Kop," "Gordon Highlanders at Battle of Belmont," "Battle of Magersfontein," "Surrender of Gen. Cronje at Paardeberg." These pictures are 22x28 in. Sample and terms, 40 cents each; all five for $1.60; $3.00 per dozen; $6.00 for 25; $12.00 for 50; $24.00 per 100. Very handsome printed in 6 to 14 colors.

AGENTS COIN MONEY. Big profit. Enormous success. The pictures are RED HOT SELLERS. Veritable mortgage raisers. One agent sold 68 in one day. We will send a complete outfit, consisting of all the nine different pictures, for only $2.00. This sum you may deduct when you have ordered for $20.00 worth of pictures at retail price. Don't waste time and postage in writing for lower prices. We pay all charges. We take back all unsold pictures and refund your money. Cut this out and send to-day, and begin to make money. Address HOME NOVELTY MANUFACTURING CO'Y, Dept. 153c, Box 518, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to have a road 66 feet wide established, commencing at the point where the present road to McCallum's leaves the Cowichan Lake trunk road; thence southerly to the lake, a distance of about 300 yards.

WILLIAM GIDLEY,
GEORGE LEWIS,
FRANK H. PRIOR,
ABE. MAYNA,
HENRY MARCH.

October 6, 1900.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS,

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. se10-dy&w

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochin, Pennyroyal, &c.

Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B.C.

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We teach through office methods entirely and use no text books or "system" for bookkeeping. We teach and place our students into positions in six months. Shorthand and typewriting. Send for illustrated prospectus.

British Columbia Milling & Mining Co.

Limited.

A dividend of six cents per share will be paid to the shareholders of the above company at the company's office, 43 Government street, upon presentation of certificates, after the 30th September, 1900.

A. G. SARGISON,
Acting Secretary.

WO SANG,
35 Store Street. Victoria, B. C.
Merchant Tailor.
NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
Fit Guaranteed.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS (DUBLIN)

"Own cased" very old Black Bottle

WHISKEY

Please see you get it with METAL CAPSULES

Blue .....One Star
Pink .....Two Star
Gold .....Three Star

Of all dealers

Sole expert bottling agents to J. J. & S.

C. DAY & CO. London

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

SECOND YEAR

Closer In Touc

Approach to an Alliance W Germany Regarded With Pleasure.

More Hopeful Feeling in L don on Negotiations in China.

Move on Foot to Build Ca From Southamton to London.

London, Oct. 20.—The agreement tween Great Britain and Germany maintan the territorial integrity China, while it savors of independent tion, and would doubtlese be adhere despite the protest of any other po is not looked upon here as forming obstacle to the progress of negotia upon the basis laid down in the French note, or, indeed, upon any p sitions which are not infringements the essential principles of the Anglo-man compact.

The Associated Press is informed Lord Salisbury's reservations, or mendations, as he prefers to have called, when answering the recent especially that of France, all bid either to be accepted or result in modifications that Great Britain w assured that territorial integrity w conserved, and will be able to join w souled in the negotiations, which ma ready be said to have started in t In short, apart from the gratification the agreement with Germany, a more hopeful spirit is evidenced a foreign office than was shown last over the prospect of a successful te ation of the negotiations and the that they will not be dragged out such an interminable period as to r ineffective the eventual decision. Lord Salisbury should have selected many, or vice versa, to be a party t pronouncement, is taken to be significant of the close relations be the two powers in question, and m must be said to constitute an at which, for purposes of the immedia ture, bids fair to bring Germany even closer touch with Great B that she is with the other membe the triple alliance, though it can sat asserted that Austria initially will ily accept an invitation to concur principles enunciated by [illegible] Hatzfeldt agreement. That the U States will follow suit is taken b a foregone conclusion, while the F foreign office expects Japan and France will do the same. Russ course, is a difficult factor in the ation, but it is not believed she will out against the world, especially face of such a patently aggressiv ance as was announced this morni

The latest and most important p on foot in England is the construc a canal from Southampton to L No word of the new scheme has ye mentioned in the papers, and few know of its existence. Nevertheles route from Southampton to Lond been carefully surveyed by compet gineers, who declare the canal is n feasible, but that it could be bui comparatively small expense. The matter has just been put in the hu the same firm of contractors wh handling the new London railroad legal and other difficulties which cessary to overcome before the co tion of the canal is assured are s that some time must elapse befo financial part of the matter con prominently. The opposition enco by the proprietors of the Man canal in parliament and elsewhere probably be as nothing in this case commercial revolutions will ensue ship canal enabling trans-Atlanti to land their passengers in the London many hours earlier than other route can easily be judged growing popularity of the smal lines now sailing direct to and fro don by the slow and difficult wa Thames.

There are reports that plague h en out in London, which is consid some people worse than the pl Glasgow.

Apparently as a sequel to the on Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's co with the government contracting the war office has issued a circ forming all hidders that they m mit the names of their princip partners in business, and if in of a company, the names of its d This step meets with unanimou val, and, it is believed, is likely to ally stop even the suspicion of a

Serious protests arise on a against the action of the war sending to South Africa member force who belonged to the army It is asserted that this has caus cimation of the force.

TO DESTROY MISSION

Hongkong Chinese Tell of an O Fixed For Tuesday.

Hongkong, Oct. 20.—The Chin say October 23 is the date appo the destruction of missions in Tung province.

Above all things don't become hard; use whiskey moderately and best, Jesse Moore "AA" is ra and best.

NONE BETTER THAN THE

Flower, Vegetable and Field Se

FROM SUTTON & SONS, Seedsmen, Read

A post card will bring you catalogue and price list by applyi C. BAZETT, Sole Agent, Dunc tion, B. C.