

PREMIER AT ROSLAND

Hon. Mr. Turner Discusses With the Board of Trade the Needs of Kootenay.

Further Aid to Public Works in Prospect Owing to Increased Revenue.

From the Rosland Miner, Oct. 12. The board of trade rooms in the Imperial block were completely filled last evening on the occasion of the meeting to hear the Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier of the province, who arrived in the city yesterday morning.

J. S. C. Fraser, vice-president of the board, presided, and Smith Curtis read the following memorial:

To the Honorable J. H. Turner, Premier of the British Columbia Province.

Sir.—The board of trade of the city of Rosland extends to you a hearty welcome to our young city, and trusts that your visit will be pleasant and instructive.

It is gratifying to our citizens and especially to our business men to have you come among us. Understanding that you are largely for the purpose of learning at first hand the special wants and necessities of the localities visited, the board desires to assist you in as laudable an object, and therefore requests your consideration of the pressing needs of the Rosland district.

In asking the government to give considerable financial aid to this locality, the board believes it is justified in so doing by the very large revenue the province is realizing from Rosland, and the certainty of the revenue rapidly increasing in the future. The ore output will be several times as large as at present, and cheap transportation and lower freight charges are given, and there is every prospect of these being given at no distant date, and the provincial revenue therefrom will profit largely thereby.

The board asks the attention of yourself and your government to the following matters:

- (1) A court house; (2) a supreme court building; (3) a district court building; (4) an increased school appropriation; (5) reasonable grants for trails and roads; (6) (7) additional grants for the purchase and for hospitals; (8) the abolition of the mine's license, and especially of the company's license; (9) the abolition of the land titles in the city; (10) readjustment of the taxation of the mines in the city limits; (11) readjustment of the provincial electoral districts to give the Rosland division a representative.

Each of the classes was treated at some length in the memorial. The document was signed by the officers of the board of trade. After expressing his pleasure at being able to meet the people of Rosland, the Premier turned at once to the consideration of the memorial.

In regard to the first clause, referring to the revenue derived from the city of Rosland, Mr. Turner pointed out that the provincial receipts from this neighborhood came not so much from the municipality as from the surrounding area. Nevertheless, the government fully appreciated the highly important position held by Rosland, and recognized in her a city of the most brilliant future.

The government, said Mr. Turner, had not been informed by the Supreme court judges that they would not hold court in Rosland through lack of suitable buildings. What he understood them to say was that there was no suitable building here in which to receive them. During his present visit he had been impressed with the importance of the present government building, and though he had formerly imagined that by adding to the existing building proper accommodations for holding court could be discovered, yet since arriving here he had discovered that a new court house and government building is necessary, and he hoped that a suitable site for such a building could be secured. It would be impossible to build the new court house until the next session of the legislature, and he thought that an appropriation for the same could be secured. For the present, he would have the government agent here secure suitable accommodations for holding court until a new building could be erected.

Regarding the new schoolhouse, the Premier said he had been shown the plans drawn up by the local government, which would cost 150 per cent. more than the amount of the appropriation. While he had committed himself to all the local school authorities, and he could not more than the allowance, yet he could hardly stretch the appropriation to the amount asked, and he would advise the local board to see itself within the bounds of the amount granted. Mr. Turner was happy to announce that the appointment of a Supreme court registrar is to be made here, and the appointment of a justice of the peace for the local office will probably be gazetted next Thursday. Unfortunately he was not in a position to give assurance that a land registry office would be established here.

Formerly, when the growth of the province was slow, it was found to be a satisfactory plan to allow the local government agent and the member from the district to see to the building of trails and roads. At present, though, it seemed desirable to put the construction of trails and roads in the hands of a disinterested engineer, who would be responsible for the proper execution of his department. He would not say that the district of Kootenay had received roads appropriate to its needs, but in connection with the roads was to be considered the building of railways in Kootenay. At the earnest solicitation of the people of the district, the government had guaranteed the interest on the bonds of the Nakusp & Sloan, and that subsidy had been nearly exhausted. Nevertheless he was pleased to have learned that in the past year the tributary road to the Nakusp & Sloan had been nearly completed, and had quadrupled the amount of its ore traffic.

For the several years past the government had paid no attention to the public works, but in this respect it had been handicapped through the scarcity of revenue and the amount of territory claimed by the government. The late receipt from the sale of lands, formerly an important addition to the provincial revenues, had been dwindling away, but the other sources of revenue had been steadily increasing. The receipts for the ending June 30 were about \$200,000 in excess of the estimates, and approximately a million and a half. At the same time the credit of the province was

DOG'S OF HIGH DEGREE.

The Kennel Club Open Their Noteworthy and Admirable Exhibition in Assembly Hall.

Sporting Dogs a Specially Strong Feature—Decorations Unsurpassed at Any Show in America.

First-class sporting dogs are a specialty of the exhibition, a fact to which the bench show now in progress at the Assembly hall on Fort street bears eloquent testimony. Terriers, walt dogs and the pet classes do not command particular attention in this corner of the great West, but all the various lines of dog setters, cocker and field spaniels and sighthounds are the country in which they are at home.

Yesterday witnessed the formal opening of the dog show. The Lieutenant-Governor and His Worship Mayor Redfern did the honors at three in the afternoon, congratulating Superintendent Matson on the excellence of the display made under his energetic management.

Regarding the clause in the memorial authorizing the municipality to tax the mines in the city limits, Mr. Turner was not prepared to speak at present, but he was fully impressed with the necessity of recognizing the claim, and he would not favor the reduction of the license demand of companies.

In reference to the prevailing difficulty over titles of land in the city limits outside of the original townsite, the Premier preferred not to speak at present, as it was a subject now before the courts.

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To revert to politics, he had found all along the line of his present trip that the present government was not only sustained at the coming election. Not only in the government districts, but in the opposition sections of the country as well.

He hoped to carry out a number of measures needed for the improvement of the thorough and successful establishment of Kootenay smelters. He had gone to Ottawa on a mission which he considered of the greatest importance, the construction of a railway from Kootenay to Pentiction. (Great applause.) After ten days hard work he was assured that the road would be under way in six months. On his return to Kootenay he was amazed to find that the whole plan had been thwarted, and not only that, but he was actually charged with having defrauded the government of this charge and to similar charges he would only point to his record of over 30 years in the province. If he had been a member of the present government, the corruption it should certainly seem that he should be at least a moderately wealthy man by this time, while as a member of the present government he had been a member of the present government.

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JAPAN'S GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Large Appropriation by Imperial Diet to Inform Americans How to Make Tea.

Several months ago, the Japanese Tea Guild sent to this country a special commission, headed by Mr. S. S. Kato, President of Shinokai Prefectural Assembly, and Mr. J. Ohara, member of Japanese parliament, to investigate the tea industry in this country.

Mr. Furuya and Mr. Mizutani are planning to open tea bazaars in many of the principal cities in the United States and Canada, where they can enjoy a cup of fine Japanese tea made by experts, and at the same time receive instructions which will enable them to make it equally well at home. More than half the tea consumed in the United States and Canada is of Japanese growth, yet the majority of Americans apparently do not understand how to prepare it so as to develop the delicious qualities which it contains. It is believed by these gentlemen that, when Americans are in possession of the secret of making good tea, the consumption in this country will fully equal that of Europe in proportion. The Japanese government has appropriated a large fund to aid the Japanese tea growers and tea merchants in prosecuting this educational work, and it is hoped that American ladies will be apt students. The main bureau of the Japanese Tea Guild has issued an official recipe for making Japanese tea, the translation of which is as follows:

- First—Use a small, dry and thoroughly clean porcelain teapot.
- Second—Put in one teaspoonful of tea leaves for each cup of tea desired.
- Third—When using Japanese tea, pour on the required quantity of fresh boiled water, and let stand with closed lid from two to three minutes. Never boil the leaves. In order to get the natural flavor, Japanese tea leaves should be kept in tight can or jar, free from moisture.
- Fourth—To thoroughly enjoy the natural, delicate and sweet flavor of Japanese tea, neither sugar nor cream should be used.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor.—Please inform your readers that I have written confidentially, with a view to the publication of a genuine, honest, home cure, which I was permanently cured of, and which I was permanently cured of, and which I was permanently cured of.

THE CITY.

The Incorporation is published in the Gazette of the Ruth No. 2 Mining Co., Limited, with a capital stock of \$6,000, and head office at Kaslo.

Mr. Joseph Martin was yesterday presented to the Supreme court and took the usual oath which entitles him to practice as a member of the bar of this province.

D. R. Kennedy, freeman on the Willapa, fell through one of the bunkers on the exhibition grounds yesterday morning. The wound was stitched up by Dr. Duncan and the patient is now doing well.

Word comes from Kamloops of the sale of another mine. This is the Opekan, which was purchased by T. C. Cotterill, of London, for \$20,000; \$500 down, \$5,000 in three months and the balance in a year.

Louis Chiverton, a mining engineer from New York, has been in Victoria for the past few days, and intends sailing on the Willapa to-night for Alberni, where he will have a look at the mines. He is a member of the Pacific Northwest and from there make a trip to Texas.

Notice of incorporation is given in this week's British Columbia Gazette of the incorporation under the Farmers Institute and Co-operation Act, of the Vancouver Island Produce Society, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and head office at Victoria. This is the society which has been formed as a result of the meeting recently held in this city.

The benches of the B. C. Law Society had a lengthy session yesterday, a great deal of the time being taken up in settling and revising regulations governing the conduct of the business of the society. The benches disbarred Mr. G. F. Cane, of Nanaimo, and disqualified a solicitor practicing as a solicitor. Under the act he has still the right of appeal to the judges of the Supreme court sitting en banc as visitors of the bar.

Acting for a man named Heaney, Mr. A. J. Belyea is trying to obtain \$200 that has been lying in the hands of the collector for the past fifteen years. Mr. Todd, the original plaintiff in the suit known as Lamester v. Bowker, which was a dispute over the ownership of the Victoria Driving Park, then Bowker Park, paid the money into court. He, dying, left his property to Mrs. Laumeister, and during the course of the case Heaney obtained a judgment in favor of Mrs. Laumeister and sent it here to be collected. Mr. Belyea is trying to secure the \$200 as part payment of the claim.

Among the arrivals at the Dominion hotel yesterday were Mr. Phillip Hanna, president of the Victoria branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Mr. S. Gray, of the Sydney Morning Herald, who are making a tour of the world in the interest of their respective papers. They left for their respective papers. They left for their respective papers.

It is in the English, Irish and Gordon setters that the show is strongest, pointers being still a rarity in British Columbia, and that the fox terrier being a show this year is held, but provide in addition a complete list of the exhibits, with the name, ownership, pedigree and value of each and each dog's name and kennel are accurately numbered, and the catalogue thus becomes an invaluable guide to seeing the show intelligently.

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THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

Some of the Business Dealt With at the Grand Lodge Meeting.

The delegates to the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, which met at Wellington on Wednesday, returned home yesterday after a very pleasant, profitable and harmonious meeting.

The general judging of the dogs will be taken up by Mr. E. Davis, the expert assessor from Birkenhead, at ten this morning. Seats have been provided in the judging room, and all who wish to witness this important work should be present. The dogs are to be judged in the order of their respective breeds, and the awards will be as valuable as those of any bench show in the land.

It has also decided that the mileage paid to delegates in attendance at Grand Lodge sessions will be in future a rate of five cents per mile for one way. Petitions to the Dominion parliament are to be circulated in the subordinate lodges, praying that when the plebiscite vote is taken throughout the Dominion, the question of revenue be not coupled with the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

HOK TAW ARRAIGNED.

Prosecution Claim That He and Not Yee Gee Wrote Compromising Letters.

And That It is a Plot to Impugn the Collector Saunders' Character.

An offshoot of the Port Townsend onetime scandal opened in the Victoria police court yesterday before Magistrate Maere, when Hok Taw, alias Ah Tui of this city was charged "that he did between the first day of January and the first day of August of the present year, unlawfully forge the name of Yee Gee, and two letters dated December 16, 1896, and May 16, 1897."

The first of these letters was that of Ng Hok Hank, which was published in the Colonist yesterday morning, and if proved to be authentic, will show that a wholesale business has been done in assisting illegal Chinese immigration to the States. The second letter deals with the same subject, and if anything, goes further into details, showing the number of Chinese that have been assisted from Victoria. It reads as follows:

My Dear Friend,—Your favor of last week came duly to hand. The names of the five people and their photographs have been entrusted to the lawyer with the testimonial for the five people I will send over to you in a few days. I have been in with. In about a week I will go in person to Collector Saunders' house and make the necessary arrangements with him, so that your five people can come over. I shall be interpreting in the customs house, so your people need not be anxious, but please keep your minds rest easy. All you have to do is to open your mouth and I will know what to say to the collector, who will decide everything. Our company from the sixth month of last year has contracted to land thirty people from China per each boat, and there have been eighteen trips altogether. All of these landed safely and your people will be no exception. We are coming over to be sure not to say I (Yee Gee) am contracting to bring them over. The \$700 for the five people kindly hand me the cook, my nephew Yee Wo Chik, to bring over to be with Ng Hok Yin, of Yee Hong & Co. Immediately upon receipt I will ask Collector Saunders to let your men over.

My Dear Friend,—Your favor of last week came duly to hand. The names of the five people and their photographs have been entrusted to the lawyer with the testimonial for the five people I will send over to you in a few days. I have been in with. In about a week I will go in person to Collector Saunders' house and make the necessary arrangements with him, so that your five people can come over. I shall be interpreting in the customs house, so your people need not be anxious, but please keep your minds rest easy. All you have to do is to open your mouth and I will know what to say to the collector, who will decide everything. Our company from the sixth month of last year has contracted to land thirty people from China per each boat, and there have been eighteen trips altogether. All of these landed safely and your people will be no exception. We are coming over to be sure not to say I (Yee Gee) am contracting to bring them over. The \$700 for the five people kindly hand me the cook, my nephew Yee Wo Chik, to bring over to be with Ng Hok Yin, of Yee Hong & Co. Immediately upon receipt I will ask Collector Saunders to let your men over.

When it came down to the cross-examination the witness said he could not read. He made some lengthy examinations of the genuine letter, and concluded that if the alleged forgery was similar, as some of the characters were similar, as were also the impressions of the "good luck seal." This was the gist of the evidence taken when the court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

LIFE IN TENNESSEE.

Whitetails Attack a Negro Who in Self-Defense Kills Five.

MILAN, Tenn., Oct. 14.—A large party of whitetails went to the home of Dot Price, negro, and riddled the doors and windows with bullets. The negro, through the window, fired repeatedly into the gang, and groans and wails testified to his deadly aim. William Soles was found dead surrounded by the hands of his companions dying from mortal wounds. The bodies were soon spirited away, but it is learned that three of the wounded men will die. Intense excitement is reported, and a race war is predicted, as the whitetails are swearing vengeance on the negroes, who defiantly dare them to do their worst.

AS TIME GOES ON.

"Nothing contenteth in one stay." A comforting consideration or the reverse, according to circumstances, it depends on the direction in which those matters that chiefly concern us are developing. When we are growing older, we are growing wiser, and we are growing more contented. When we are growing younger, we are growing more impatient, and we are growing more discontented.

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METHODISTS IN SESSION.

Yesterday's Meeting of the District Convention—Able Papers on Subjects of Interest to All.

Those who were privileged to be present in the Metropolitan Methodist church yesterday had the opportunity of hearing addresses upon some of the most interesting and important questions now engaging the attention of members of this wide-spread and influential denomination. The idea of holding conventions of the churches of Victoria district is a happy one, but the usefulness of such a plan was never more plainly demonstrated than on this occasion. The discussions brought forth much that was of help and benefit to all present, and the interchange of ideas cannot fail to be productive of much good.

The convention was called to order by Rev. J. F. Betts, chairman of the district, and after the usual opening exercises had been gone through, the chairman briefly stated the origin and objects of the convention, and expressed the opinion that in inviting Rev. J. Crosby, the president of the conference, to take the chair of the Victoria district is a happy one, but the usefulness of such a plan was never more plainly demonstrated than on this occasion.

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THE BOARD.

Hon. Dr. Helmcke's Report on the Board of Trade.

Routine Business Meeting—Points of Interest.

The most interesting feature of the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade was the discussion of the report of Hon. J. S. C. Fraser, an independent member of the Board of Trade, on the subject of the proposed Vancouver island railway.

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SAANICHO FALL SHOW.

Thirtieth Annual Exhibition Opens for Visitors To-day at Saanichton.

Judging Exhibits Yesterday Required Great Discrimination, All Being So Good.

History repeats itself in connection with the Saanich Agricultural Society's fall exhibition.

The farming district of Saanich has long ago established its claim to be ranked among the best on the island.

The second noteworthy instance is now being established through a prize was offered for hops and the Saanich district bid fair at one time to become famous as a hop-raising country.

The roots section contains some notable entries which should take advantage of the adaptability of the growers of the district to the conditions of soil and climate.

To turn to the entries which give evidence of what may be termed the inside work of the farm, and which generally come within the domain of the "good housewife," the butter is simply amazing.

In the grounds, the horses certainly claim attention. Some very excellent draught animals are shown, and in the rooster class, special mention should be made of the black buggy horse for which Mr. F. Turgoose was awarded the first prize.

The cattle are hardly up to the standard, the Holsteins being the only class in which anything like a satisfactory showing is made.

animals of the neighborhood to amuse them for several hours. Among the visitors of the afternoon, who thus had opportunity of noting the productiveness of Saanich and the capability of its representative citizens as entertainers.

Long Wool-Ram, Holden Bros., 1; X. Marcotte, 2. Two ewes, Holden Bros., 1 and 2. Two lambs, Holden Bros., 1 and 2.

Short Wool-Ram, S. Sandover, 1; J. D. Reed, 2. Ram lamb, F. Turgoose, 1. Two ewes, S. Sandover, 1; J. W. Brethour, 2.

Three-year-old gelding or filly, S. Fairclough, 1; Mrs. R. P. Shaw, 2. Two-year-old gelding or filly, S. Fairclough, 1; S. Sandover, 2.

Any other swine-Best boar, G. Sangster, 1. Brood sow, under 12 months, W. M. Caswell, 1 and 2. Brood sow, under 12 months, G. Sangster, 1 and 2.

Early Potatoes, J. F. Harrison, 1; J. Johns, 2. Late Potatoes, S. Fairclough, 1; W. Mitchell, 2.

Any other turnips, Wrigley & Fox, 1. Any other turnips, Wrigley & Fox, 1. Any other turnips, Wrigley & Fox, 1.

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PRIZE DOGS ON VIEW.

The Local Champions Attract Admiring Attention at the Assembly Hall.

Judging Satisfactorily Completed and the List of Winners Made Public.

It is safe to say that none who may today visit Assembly hall, on Fort street, to view the splendid collection of dogs on exhibition under the management of the Victoria Kennel Club, will fail to be pleased with what they will see there.

Suspiciously Verified. The Scraps of Flesh Brought From Quatino Are Found to Be Human Remains.

An Active Campaign Will Now Be Initiated by the Police to Solve the Mystery.

The ghastly relics of what constable Leeson and other residents of Quatino believed to be a murder mystery, and which were sent to Superintendent Hussey for analysis on the last trip of the Willapa, have been proved, so far as medical science can determine, just what it was suspected they were—fragments of a human body.

The pieces of flesh in question, it will be remembered, furnish the main evidence as yet obtained in support of the theory of murder, and until their character can be officially stated, the officers could not proceed. The necessary examination was entrusted to Dr. Kirker, R.N., of the Royal Dockyard hospital at Spithead, and yesterday he communicated with Superintendent Hussey, informing him that he was firmly convinced that the flesh was human.

On the stairs upon the club and the leaves at the point where the crime is supposed to have been committed, a conclusion has not yet been reached. Mr. J. A. H. of the chemist's works, has reported that he cannot find sufficient evidence in them to justify the conclusion that they are blood marks, but as his report is not definite sufficiently to satisfy the authorities, Dr. Kirker also gave his opinion as to their nature as well. Casual examination yesterday induced him to say that he believed them to be blood stains.

The main point at issue having, however, been determined, a copy of the analyst's report will probably be sent to Quatino on Sunday by one of the messengers, who will take the mess to Fort Rupert, and thence across the island by the road and trail, the distance being little more than twelve miles. No time will be lost in making heading Luey and his kloochnam, Dalay, who are suspected of being implicated in the taking off of Ne-cay, and who at last report had gone on a visit to tribesmen at Klakeno inlet.

The case as it at present stands is that Ne-cay disappeared, and search being made in the locality in which he was last seen, and from which Luey and Dalay came, signs of a struggle were encountered, and a red-stained club and various moccasins saturated with a liquid resembling blood were found. There were indications that a body had been dragged seaward from the point of disappearance, and that the body, after not far away, the father of the missing man picked up the scraps of flesh that Dr. Kirker has now pronounced to be human remains.

Luey was said to be very jealous of Ne-cay being the chief object of his suspicion, and herein is the framework of the case as it stands, with or without the co-operation of the woman made an end of the missing Indian.

A NORTHERN RAILWAY.

To the Editor:—At last Friday's meeting of the B. C. Board of Trade (if a meeting it can be called) I did not say the route to Alberni is a matter of length. It is 75 miles to Wellington and about 55 miles thence to Alberni altogether 130 miles. A wagon road exists from Cowichan lake, and the extension of this road to Alberni for present purposes is what I advocated. Three hundred dollars per mile is about the cost of a first-class road, but of course a cheaper one could be built subject to future improvements. The railway advocated was to be entirely independent of the E. & N. and built by an independent company under such conditions as the provincial government chose to demand, which of course need not and would not extend to the E. & N. from connecting therewith. The object of the Vancouver island railway is to bring to a focus at its northern extremity, the steamers from and to the north, for they must all pass very near this point, and the passengers, either, if they wish, to Victoria (of course the railroad company could have steamers to run, running from their terminals to various places) and to place Victoria and Vancouver island in a commanding condition as she is in the route to the west coast by the West Coast, to encourage settlement and various industries there, and to bring the whole traffic to Victoria. It is really difficult to bring to feel the existing apathy. The public do not seem to have any idea beyond that of the hour—have no thought for the future so pregnant with interests, which have been now would lead them to prosperity, but apathetically neglected, to decadence, and then it will be too late to attempt to bring to life the might have been. I am, Sir, S. HELMER.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The Going and Coming of Yesterday's Shipping Productive of Little News.

New Field for the Development of Trade—Kynquott's Shipping Master.

Yesterday was an off day on the harbor front so far as news is concerned. True there were one or two big liners at the docks, and the coasting craft were as much in evidence as commonly, but all their reports were routine, and the advent even of a homing breaker would have been hailed as an agreeable break in the monotony. The most important caller of the day was the Northern Pacific liner Victoria, which arrived late in the afternoon from Tacoma, and will get away to-day for the Orient. Her present voyage bids fair to be extremely profitable to the owning company, for she is loaded to the hatches with cargo, and every foot of her tonnage and stowage capacity is equally well disposed of, the approaching celebration of the New Year having caused a general exodus of well-to-do Chinese on vacation. While the Victoria was still at the wharf the P.C.S.S. Company's Umattila sailed for California, her freight consignments being more numerous than usual on a southern passage, while her passengers booked for San Francisco from this city included J. R. Miller, Mrs. L. Garrett, Mrs. M. A. Church, Mrs. J. H. Hurst, Mrs. K. McGill, H. Miller, J. Phillips, George Cook, Mrs. M. Young, Miss M. Alden, Miss L. Alden, J. Rodgers and wife, R. Husband, G. Rasmussen, E. H. Polk, Miss E. Truscott, J. F. Ferris, W. Grose, H. Taylor and W. H. Lewis. Of the C.P.N. fleet, the Willapa was the first to get away, sailing in the early morning for the West Coast, crowded to the guards with home going swiftness, and she was seen sailing in Behring sea or hop-picking in the fields of Puyallup. The Maude also went out in the early hours, her destination being Texas, Thruway and the other islands of the Gulf to which she makes weekly trips—a fact which Victoria merchants would do well to bear in mind, with a view to the extension of trade in that direction. The Tees, having come in from the outer wharf, completed her own dock preparations for the northern trip on which she leaves to-night at eight. Her run extends on the present occasion as far as Skidegate, while she has—for the present season of the year—a surprisingly good cargo of general merchandise. Her passengers will include John Clayton the carrier, Miss Hunt, F. and A. Woolcott, G. Hawkins, W. Brothie, C. Amanna and two members of the Provincial police headquarters who go to Quatino via Fort Rupert, to lend their skill to the solution of the Ne-cay murder mystery.

A DAY OF CLOSE WINS.

Keen Contest and Good Horsemanship the Rule at the Opening of the Fall Meeting.

The Mile Record Narrowly Escapes Annihilation—An Attractive Card for To-Day.

Close finishes were the rule yesterday at the Victoria Driving Park on the occasion of the opening of the fall race meeting. In fact, although the attendance was rather under than above expectations, many old horsemen are found who declare that better racing was never presented to the turf followers of British Columbia. The track was not so fast as had been expected, but even so that the mile was won by Tanner within one second of the track record.

In every heat of the trotting event it was guesswork from start to finish, although the owner of Fannie Putnam thoroughly surprised his friends by his able handling of the ribbons; his pretty mare was never once headed, and, practically true throughout, seemed to understand exactly what was required of her. The running races, too, furnished contests so even and so hard fought, that although Reciprocity was reputed to have a mortgage on his race, he was until the wire had been passed that anyone could predict, with even comparison, the likely rider nor horse to be the winner.

In the mile race, Tanner won by a long neck only, after a hard fight, and by a head only wrestled them from 2. D. D. Burt's Albatross, reserved, F. G. Macleod's Mac, Pippy Bitches—1, J. Irvine's Duchess; 2, D. Ebert's Tulamere; reserved, F. G. Binder's Flo.

Open Dogs—1, M. F. M. Pemberton's Klondyke. Open Dogs—1, J. Cunningham's Ivan; 2, G. Bradley's Duke; 3, M. G. Bitches—1, G. D. Green's Orchard Trilby; 2, Mrs. G. Bradley's Cleopatra.

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CHALLENGE DOGS—1, J. B. Martin's Golden Flash Second.

Scotch Terriers, Open—1, K. J. Bradley-Dyne's Jim; reserved, Diana. Toy Terriers—1, Mrs. G. H. Burnes' Bijou; 3, Mrs. G. H. Burnes' Gipsy.

Italian Greyhounds—Wandering Kennels, Wandering Yona; 2, Wandering Kennels, Irma.

Miscellaneous Classes, 25 pounds and over, open—1, Irish Wolfhound Biddy; 2, C. Farson's Irish Terrier Paddy; 3, F. Clanton's Boston Terrier—Paddy; 3, Mrs. Crompton's Chinese Chow. Reserved, 4, G. French's Irish Wolfhound Zota.

Special Prizes. J. B. Martin's fox terrier Golden Flash Second won the silver cup donated by Weiler Bros. for the best dog of any class; 3, Mrs. G. Bradley-Dyne's collie Pippy Merrit for the best dog exhibited by a woman; Wandering Kennels' Wandering Bell won the silver medal donated by Messrs. Greening, Smith & Handolph for the best bitch in any class, and also cash donated to the Tollmie for the best in sporting classes.

Miss Margarette V. Ford Verriander's Messrs. M. & H. A. Fox for the best puppy in the show.

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CARTERS' LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

ACHIEVE SUCCESS. SICK HEADACHE. CARTERS' LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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THE KINGSTONS MERCHANTS. TELLS OF HIS RELEASE FROM THE PAINS OF RHEUMATISM.

It had Afflicted Him for Upwards of Ten Years and Many Remedies Were Tried in Vain—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Effected His Release.

HUDYAN. Will cure you, Hudyan is certain to cure you.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?

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VICTORIA COLLEGE. BEACON HILL PARK.

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ERS...
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CURE

and relieve all the troubles...
state of the system, such as...
Headache, Dizziness, etc.

SICK

Headache, Dizziness, etc.
Sick, nervous, etc.

ACHE

Headache, Dizziness, etc.
Small Dose. Small Price.

E YOU

with pains in the small of...
back, points of shoulder-blade...
Headache, Dizziness, etc.

ADYAN

you. Hudedan is certain to...
will cure you. Consult Hudedan...

TESTIMONIALS

Medical Institute
In your blood?
In your blood?

OR WRITE FOR

AY CIRCULARS.
Hudson Doctors Free.
Consult Hudson doctors...

MEDICAL INSTITUTE

San Francisco, - - Cal.
Market and Ellis Sts.

EDUCATION

ORION COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
Next term begins...

ASANT'S NEW CREW

Commander and Officers and...
for the Warship Arrive.

ers and men who have come...
the time expired crew of...
beasant arrived last night on...

Plymouth on board the State...
on September 29 the men...
the new crew for H. M. S....

red and eighty-four men...
form the contingent, and...
eighty are detailed for...

Mr. W. J. Dowler, clerk of...
the Victoria municipal council...
the most important of the...

1. That it is an entity which...
has an interest in moral...
questions and not others...

2. The municipal council is...
precisely as the citizens...
make it, being an elective...

3. It is of no advantage to...
speak of the present council...
as corrupt or otherwise...

Clondyke

Information

Free

Spring will soon be here...
you're going to the Clondyke...
Are you preparing yourself...

Cameron,

THE CASH CLOTHIER, 55 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA.

THE CHURCH'S WORK

Closing Scenes of the Important...
Convention of the Methodist...
of Victoria District.

The Church as a Municipal Factor...
Discussed From Various Inter-...
esting Points of View.

The very important convention...
inaugurated and successfully...
carried out this week by the...

In the morning Rev. George F. Swin-...
erton, B.A., read a very practical...
paper on "How to develop and...

The responsibility of the Church...
for the social conditions of...
the day was discussed by Rev. C. H. M. Sutherland...

In the afternoon Rev. T. W. Hall...
gave consideration to "The best...
means for reaching neglected...

1. The circuit system vs. the...
single station system.

2. The employment of local...
preachers.

3. The duty of the church in...
regard to the establishment...

Rev. Mr. Sutherland introduced...
Rev. Leslie Clay and Rev. A. B. Winchester...

On the conclusion of these...
addresses, Rev. Mr. Hall responded...

A paper on "The Church as a...
Municipal Factor," by Rev. J. C. Speer...

Mr. W. J. Dowler, clerk of...
the Victoria municipal council...

1. That it is an entity which...
has an interest in moral...

2. The municipal council is...
precisely as the citizens...

3. It is of no advantage to...
speak of the present council...

Rev. Mr. Speer inquiring if...
Mr. Dowler did not regard...
sanitation as a moral...

In the evening the original...

gramme, providing for several short...
addresses, was abandoned. Rev. Mr. Betts...

THE CITY.

The funeral of the late Edward...
Page, formerly of the steamship...
Quadra, and who recently...

The person who had the temerity...
to misappropriate Mr. W. Engelhardt's...

The Sons and Daughters of St. George...
intend to have their annual...
masquerade ball early in...

PROVINCIAL Constables McKenna...
and Murray will be two of the...

LAST evening at St. James' church...
James Bay, Rev. Archdeacon...

ENTERTAINMENTS given for the...
avowed purpose of advertising...

S. R. HARROP, on the complaint...
of W. H. Purvis, was summoned...

The Danube reached St. Michael's...
on the 25th of September, and...

The Alaska Commercial Company's...
stern-wheeler Alice had arrived...

Provisions will be claims at Dawson...
and Forty Mile this winter...

Such is the information brought...
down by the Danube. "Escape or...

Eighty-two as disputable...
appearing passengers as the...

Of the gold dust and nuggets...
they have brought back with...

The attempts made to get...
the boat up the river all proved...

No words seem too strong to...
express the indignation...

The "tons upon tons of gold"...
were to come out by way of...

MORE VALUED THAN GOLD

Food Will Be a Greater Purchasing Power Than Money at Dawson City.

starvation will not be for those at Dawson...
they say, but the dead men...

One and all agree that there is not...
enough money even in the rich...

At Manook a camp of several hundred...
men has been established by...

Another possibility which lends...
horror to the contemplation...

To what extremes of danger the...
lust for gold will drive men...

The preliminary hearing of the...
Hok Taw forgery case was...

The "Dwyer's" DIRE DANGER...
How the Little Sacramento River...

Chinese Forgery Case...
Hok Taw's Hearing Prolonged by an...

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THE DOG SHOW OVER.

The Award for Decorations Mark the Third Day of This Successful Event.

Yesterday, the closing day of...
the first show held under the...

Now that the show is over, it is...
fitting that due credit for its...

The awards for the best decorated...
kennels were made yesterday...

The lumber and other material...
taken up by the Danube was...

When Captain Meyers and his...
passengers made farewell to...

The "tons upon tons of gold"...
were to come out by way of...

starvation will not be for those at Dawson...
they say, but the dead men...

One and all agree that there is not...
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Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

AYER'S PILLS

CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder...
Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

LOWERS THE RECORD.

Tanner Makes Another Mark for...
the Mile and a Half Provincial Time.

Splendid Sport at the Second Day's...
Meeting at the Victoria Driving Park.

The racing at the Victoria Driving...
Club's meeting yesterday was...

Proceedings opened with the...
first heat of the five-eighths of a mile...

away in the lead, was pulled up...
by her jockey under the impression...

The pony race produced a...
most exciting contest witnessed...

The last race on the programme...
was the mile and a half...

Three-quarter mile—Purse, \$150.

J. C. Johnston's bk. c. Reciprocity, 4...

W. March's bk. m. Sweet Briar, 4...

Frank, 120 lbs. m. Sweet Briar, 4...

L. Galbraith's s.g. Dr. McAllister, 5...

W. March's bk. m. Sweet Briar, 4...

Five-eighths of a mile and repeat—Purse—\$150.

G. A. Small's b.g. Allahabad, 5...

T. Barlow's ch. f. Lone, 3, Cohen, 105...

Ponies, half mile—Purse \$50.

H. Erskine's b.g. Swipes, a Galbraith...

A. James's s.g. Lobster, a Swipes, 2...

C. H. Cottle's bk. m. Mayflower, a Cohen...

Also ran—Donk and Jess. Time, 53 1/2...



Before Retiring...

take Ayer's Pills, and you will...
sleep better and wake in better...

Official Mining Maps at THE COLONIST

The Colonist.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18.

THE PREMIER AT ROSSLAND.

The stupid News-Advertiser (we use the adjective because it is that which our contemporary has selected out of all the dictionary to apply to newspapers which do not agree with it), in condemning what it is pleased to call ministerial jaunts over the province, seems likely to stand alone. The Rossland Board of Trade, a purely non-political institution and located in what we have been told is the very hot-bed of opposition, though we venture to predict events will prove the contrary, regards the Premier's trip as gratifying and laudable. To any one except a very stupid person this proposition of the board would seem to be highly reasonable.

The Premier's meeting with the Rossland Board of Trade is of such general interest that we offer no apology for reproducing the full report as printed in the Rossland Miner. We think all who read it will concede that the board expressed itself with moderation and good taste, and that Hon. Mr. Turner's reply was dignified and statesmanlike. There was nothing like a temporizing or vote-catching nature about his statements, which were made in a straightforward, business-like way, as a business man ought to talk to business men. We can very readily believe the statement which reaches us that Mr. Turner made a most excellent impression.

The characteristic feature of all Mr. Turner's intercourse in public matters is his frankness. Sometimes it may put him temporarily at a disadvantage when dealing with those who are actuated by a double purpose; but in the long run it pays. The people can be relied upon to appreciate plain every day honesty in their public men, and we feel confident that Kootenay will hesitate a long time before casting its vote to displace Mr. Turner from office and substitute any of the political adventurers who have lately been wooing its support.

Mr. Turner's remarks show what a variety of subjects are pressing for consideration at the hands of the government and legislature, and demonstrate the trumpery character of the demagogic nonsense which the Party of Incontinence would introduce into provincial politics. It is impossible to read the memorandum, without feeling a degree of satisfaction at the practical common sense attitude which the business men of that city take in public affairs. There may be some things in the memorial upon which we will not all see alike; but everyone will admit that the document is a commendable attempt to deal in a practical way with practical subjects. Such expressions of public opinion are highly salutary, and ought to be encouraged in every practicable way.

Perhaps none of the Premier's statements will be read with greater interest than his remark in regard to the representation of Kootenay, which seems to have satisfied his auditors. We disclose no state secret when we say that the desirability of giving Kootenay additional representation is a matter which has occupied Mr. Turner's attention for some time, and upon which he has always expressed himself very freely. He has never at any time expressed the opinion that the present distribution of representation was to be regarded as final, and although he has said in the most public way that while conditions are changing as rapidly as they now are in British Columbia it is premature to talk of a general redistribution bill, he has at no time indicated any averseness to remedying any palpable defect in the present system.

Mr. Turner's statement that he finds the general sentiment of the people throughout the province favorable to the government is wholly in accord with what has come under the notice of the Colonist, and to which reference was made in these columns a few days ago. The hollowness and insincerity of the opposition have been so fully demonstrated that it is useless for a few journalistic scolds to expect any longer to be able to stampede a majority of the voters into the opposition camp.

CANADA A NATION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said at Toronto the other day that he favored closer commercial relations with the United States, but believed that nothing should be done to advance them that is inconsistent with the honor of the Canadian nation. We refer to this for the purpose of calling attention to the expression "Canadian nation." The position of Canada is very remarkable and wholly without historical precedent. To all intents and purposes Canada is a nation; in the complete sense, though "a daughter in her mother's house," she is "mistress of her own." Foreigners can hardly understand this, and our southern neighbors understand it least of all; but there is perhaps not much cause for wonder in this, for we hardly understand it ourselves. Canadian nationality has, as Tennyson said of British freedom, slowly broadened down from precedent to precedent.

Even those who have lived during the whole period of development, from the beginning of responsible government until now, can hardly appreciate fully how it has come about that Canada is at one

and the same time a dependency and a nation. It is time that someone endeavored to treat in analytical form the political history of Canada during the last sixty years. It is replete with interest to the student, who seeks to understand how free men can work out the problem of self-government.

One of the most gratifying signs of the times is the greater frequency with which Canadians use the word Canadian. There was marked antipathy to the term in the early days of the Union. The Maritime Provinces' people were very slow in calling themselves Canadians; the Ontario people were careful to have it understood that they were English-Canadians, and even here in British Columbia it has not always been fashionable for people to speak of themselves as Canadians. Only a few days ago a respected visitor to the Colonist office declined to say Canadian, and spoke of the people of this community as colonists, and he himself was born in America. Now at last we are all beginning to call ourselves Canadians and are quite ready to have other people so describe us. We no longer think it necessary to distinguish between English and French-Canadians. We are all alike citizens of Canada, the youngest and most virile of the nations.

As Canadians we have the grandest heritage and the greatest opportunities of any people. The strong arm of the Mother of Nations is ready to guard us. We have as a people that spirit of self-reliance which makes the Anglo-Saxon the world-conquering race. We have the commercial instinct strongly developed. We have that sense of fair-play which is distinctively British. Although for the most part our population is of British lineage and Protestant religion we entrust the leadership of our affairs to a Roman Catholic of French descent, and there has yet to be spoken in Canada the first word to suggest that his religion or race is an objection to him as Premier. This is because Canadian nationality is a real thing. To-day, in all that makes a country a nation, Canada stands upon as high a plane as the United States, and in respect to the solidarity of the various elements of its population is in an infinitely superior position.

THE MIRAMICHI FIRE.

The Newcastle, N. B., Advocate of October 6, mentions the fact that the next day would be the anniversary of the great Miramichi fire. Possibly very few Colonist readers have ever heard of this, which is the most terrible forest fire on record. Only a very few forests are now living who were witnesses of it, and still fewer were old enough at the time to be able to remember it very clearly, but twenty-five or thirty years ago there were living many who experienced this awful catastrophe, and their descriptions show that it was an event of almost unparalleled terror. The Advocate sums up the story in this paragraph:

Six thousand square miles of country were then swept by the flames, four towns were in ruins; settlements were completely blotted out, no trace remaining of them or their inhabitants save the charred bones of those to whom death had come so suddenly. Five hundred men, women and children had been burned to death. It was years before the country recovered from the terrible calamity.

The event occurred on October 7th, 1825, and the scene of it was the portion of the province of New Brunswick which is drained by the Miramichi river. The summer and autumn of 1825 was extremely dry and the conditions were favorable for a conflagration. How the fire started no one knows. Some suppose that a number of small fires united and swept everything before them. Some have attributed it to lightning, others to spontaneous combustion and even the impact of a blazing meteor accompanied with inflammable gases has been alleged as the cause, but whatever set it going, it only stopped when it reached the sea coast, and there was nothing more to burn. Vessels in the harbor of Miramichi were burned as they rode at anchor. Among the incidents of the fire may be mentioned the drowning of twenty-five persons who took refuge in a boat, the complete extinction of thirteen families, being a whole settlement; the burning to death of forty people in another settlement; the complete annihilation of lumbering parties, and so on. The wild animals of the forest, the fish in the rivers, and even the birds in the air perished in countless thousands. Such of the wild animals as reached places of safety among human beings or farm stock seemed for the time to lose all their ferocity.

One eye-witness, describing the scene, said that a huge black cloud appeared in the Northwest out of which tongues of flame extended. It advanced with the speed of a race horse and a noise louder than thunder, while above the roar of the flames there were reverberations which more terrible in their intensity. Nearly every one believed that the end of all things had come.

This awful calamity left the survivors in a perfectly dazed condition. They thought of abandoning the country, which over a district 100 miles long and 60 broad was burned as black as coal; but first the surrounding cities, and then the legislature and afterwards the people of Great Britain came forward generously with contributions and the suffering was alleviated. An enormous amount of the finest pine timber was destroyed,

and although that portion of the fire-swept region not under tillage is now clothed with forest, there are yet traces on every hand of the terrible work done on that October night seventy-two years ago.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

Victoria is glad to welcome Sir Mackenzie Bowell. It has been the good fortune of Canada to have always had for first ministers gentlemen of whose personal integrity and devoted loyalty to the interests of the Dominion, as they understood them, there has been no question. Sir Mackenzie is a high type of public men. During his term as a minister of the crown he was ever mindful of the necessity for developing Canadian trade, and British Columbia ought to feel especially kindly towards him because of the appreciation he evinced of the commercial possibilities of the Pacific Coast. That he may long live to adorn the legislative body of which he is an honored member, is the sentiment of his countless warm political friends, in which his political opponents heartily share.

THE PROPER TIME.

Some time ago the Victoria Board of Trade passed a resolution urging on the Dominion government the need of cabinet representation for British Columbia. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, stated that it would be given at "the proper time." From the treatment so far accorded this province by the Liberal government, it can fairly be inferred that "the proper time," in their estimation, will be when, and only when, political exigencies compel a recognition of our rights. The Liberal element in Ontario and Quebec is practically, at present, too confident in the brute force of its majority to yield us one portfolio from their prize list. When our representation in parliament is doubled, as it must be at no distant day, when we are able to back up our right with might, then, doubtless, Sir Wilfrid will think "the proper time" has arrived. But when that time does arrive the electors of this Province will not forget how every pretext has been used to deny us representation at a most critical period in our history. They will not forget how Sir Wilfrid has violated his promise, made when on a campaigning tour here, that in the event of the Liberal party being returned to power cabinet representation would be given us. It does not excuse him that there was rivalry among the several representatives. Strange if there were not. The onus was on Sir Wilfrid to select a man for the position.

The Conservative party itself withheld cabinet representation from us until the eleventh hour, until it seemed to many it was exacted as a matter of expediency rather than granted as a matter of right. As a result a majority of the electors of this Conservative province determined to give the Liberal party a trial. The result so far has been disappointing, and without doubt the bulk of those Conservatives who at the last election voted for the Liberal party regret having done so. We do not claim that the Conservative party has always given us that representation and that fair share of public appropriations to which we have been entitled, but we do say that if a comparison be made of the treatment accorded this province by the two parties, from the regime of Alexander Mackenzie to the present time, it will be found that the Conservative party has paid far more attention to our interests, and done far more for the development of this province, than has the Liberal party. Sir Wilfrid may find out when it is too late, so far at least as retaining a hold on this province is concerned, that "the proper time" has gone by.

AN ATTACK OF LANGUAGE.

Our esteemed contemporary the Times has treated its readers to a lot of language in regard to the provincial government. If words could kill, the government would be dead already, but the innate wickedness of Hon. Mr. Turner and his colleagues is such that the language of the Times has no more effect upon them than the old proverb says water has upon a duck's back. Doubtless this is very sad, and those gentlemen ought to feel real badly over such language; but we venture to say that not one of them is in the least disturbed either in mind, body or estate thereby. Indeed we do not mind telling our esteemed friend that they derive considerable amusement from its language. We suggest to the Times that its best plan would be to serve its language up systematically, instead of promiscuously. Let it begin at the beginning of the dictionary and go straight through. It would then be sure of covering the whole ground, and it would really be no more difficult to puzzle out what it means. Its attacks upon the government would have all the words there are, out of which he could pick those that seemed to reflect upon the government most severely, while at present he is restricted to such as occur to our contemporary when the pugnacious spirit is on it. We would remind our good neighbor that no man's vocabulary is equal to the dictionary. If we are to have a flood of language let it be arranged alphabetically, since it cannot be given forcibly.

MORE TILLAGE LAND NEEDED.

Almost daily some new reason presents itself for urging upon the farmers of British Columbia that they should enlarge the scope of their operations. We hope not to be misunderstood when we say that our agricultural population seems blind to the opportunities. By this it is not meant that none of the farmers realize the chances that are ready to their hands, but that comparatively few of them fully do so. The Colonist is much in sympathy with the demand for legislative assistance, but it believes that there is such a thing as expecting too much from the government that the value of individual effort is lost sight of. What the province needs is more land in tillage. We anticipate what some persons will say to this. They will say that there is not much incentive to clear up land for the plough, when a mortgage may step in any time and take possession. Doubtless, if all the farms were free of debt, an amount of permanent improvement would be made that would increase enormously. It will also be objected that, while it is very easy to talk of clearing up new land, it is quite another thing to do it. To this we agree. We appreciate quite fully the amount of labor involved in converting a British Columbia forest into an arable field; yet the thing has been done and will be done again. In fact a good deal of it is being done now in the vicinity of Victoria. What we would like to see is every one doing what he is doing.

Another thing may be mentioned. It is impossible to go even a short distance into the country without seeing not only a few, but many acres of land that have been all but cleared and have been left to grow up again with bushes. There may not be a very large area on any one farm, but if aggregated on all the farms it is very considerable. This represents so much lost labor, which is the same thing as lost capital. The man who gets a piece of land half ready for a crop is not very much further ahead, if he stops at that, than the man who does nothing at all; yet he has invested nearly half as much of the farmer's chief capital, i.e. labor, in this useless land as he has in that which he tills. This is very noticeable upon what are called the Burnaby small holdings, between Vancouver and New Westminster. If those farmers who have small areas partially ready for a crop would make them wholly ready, the addition to the tillage acreage in British Columbia would be large, and the idle capital invested in the half-cleared tracts would become productive. There is a good market now for every good thing that can be produced, and it will get better all the time.

A QUESTION was raised at Rossland as to the desirability of shortening the period during which a person has to reside in British Columbia before being entitled to vote, from one year to six months. Six months seems hardly a long enough time to enable a newcomer to familiarize himself with political conditions that is in the great majority of cases. We venture to say that hundreds of the people in Kootenay, who a year ago were down on the provincial government and everything connected with it, take a very different view of the matter now. They have been long enough in the province to learn that on the whole government is well administered by the party in power. A knowledge of the personality of public men is of very great importance. One can hardly vote intelligently without knowing something of the character and record of those for whom he is asked to vote. This knowledge can hardly be acquired in six months, except by those who are very closely in touch with public affairs.

REGARDING the shooting of the miners at Hazelton, Pa., John L. Sullivan says that no one will believe that the deputy-sheriff would have shot down a lot of mine owners because they happened to be walking along the road. The cases are not quite parallel, but it unquestionably makes a good deal of difference in the world what kind of clothes people wear. The man who wears clean linen can go a great deal further in agitation than the fellow who thinks himself lucky if he owns one flannel shirt. The woes of the well-dressed are specially touching.

WE are glad to note a growing disposition on the part of the public to insist upon the local control of local public works. It is time that the provincial government was relieved of many details of administration, at least in all those portions of the province that are sufficiently populated to make municipal government practicable. There are some advantages in the present system, but we think that, on the whole, local self-government in respect to purely local matters is best.

As we understand it Minook Creek, the Yukon tributary of the Yukon where a rich gold find has been made, is in Alaska. Now we shall see how beautifully Just Sam will do unto others as he would that others should do unto him. We shall see to what extent he will feel obliged to let Canadian miners take Canadian outfits into the Minook district. What we will see is that not a single individual, who is not an American citizen, can drive a stake in the district, and not an ounce of dutiable goods

can be imported for use there without every dollar of duty being collected.

THE Rosslander has misunderstood the Colonist. We did not say that the maintenance of schools should be put upon the organized municipalities in the sense that they should bear the whole cost, but only that the control of the whole school arrangements should be vested in the municipalities, aid from the provincial treasury being, of course, given towards the payment of salaries of teachers.

THE Orens and Murray Advertiser, published at Beechworth, Victoria, has a paragraph thanking Miss McCandlish of this city for maps of Klondyke and Victoria papers. The Advertiser impresses upon its readers, who desire to learn the facts about the Yukon mines, the desirability of looking to the Victoria papers. Here is a hint for the Citizens Advertising Committee.

We feel quite unconcerned as to the Colonist's opinion of the action of the Colonist in reproducing the World's summary of the Westminister platform. The Colonist has not yet printed anything about the platform. It is waiting for the committee to say what the platform is. Ye gods and little fishes, and this is Liberalism from the standpoint of the Westminister convention!

THE COLONIST agrees with the Spokesman-Review that it is time to come to some fixed way of spelling the names of places in the Golden North; but would like its esteemed contemporary to explain upon what principle it speaks of Linderman, Lewis, Teelin and Hootalinqua as Alaskan names. Keep to your own side of the fence, neighbor.

THE Rosslander Miner makes a strong point when it says that the mines of the Boundary Creek district need railway connection with the smelters of Kootenay as much as they do with the cities of the Coast. The truth is that the whole province is knit together by a community of interests. Therefore we should all pull together.

MENTION was made in the Colonist a few days ago of the young girl who was refused a place in the Kansas City carnival parade, because she worked for a living. There has been a great row over the affair, and a number of the leading young ladies of Kansas City have withdrawn from the festivities to show their disapproval of the act.

The new 2 1/2 per cent. loan has been placed at an average slightly above 91 1/2. This is a very small advance on the present price, but the London bankers think the loan a success. A 2 1/2 per cent. loan at 91 is equivalent to a loan at par at a little less than 2 3/4 per cent., which, we suppose, may be very properly regarded as satisfactory.

THERE is some little talk about Lord Strathcona (Sir Donald Smith) as governor-general. We do not see any good reason against appointing Canadians to the governor-generalship, but until there is something like a popular expression of opinion in favor of such a step, the existing plan will probably be continued.

WHEN early last August the Colonist cautioned gold-seekers against the journey via St. Michael's on the ground that it was then too late to go by that route, there were many demonstrations of dissent. Events have shown that the Colonist was right.

IT was really hardly necessary for the Colonist to tell any one that opposition to Mr. Turner is platform enough for it. The Columbian was weaned of its "pap" in the wrong time of the moon.

THE despatches speak of the Durrant case. When Durrant thinks of what a lot of bother he is having, he must almost feel sorry that he killed the girls.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Bates—By the way, who is that shop-keeper's model that I saw you talking with? I mean the fellow who seemed to have lost whatever energy he ever possessed.

Advertisement for Castoria, featuring a bottle illustration and text: "900 DROPS CASTORIA FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA".

Advertisement for Dixie H. Ross & Co. featuring an illustration of a man and a dog, and text: "DADDY BUY ME A BOW-WOW! English Peels and Valencia Raisins. RAW SUGAR FOR CAKES."

Advertisement for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, featuring a signature and text: "LEA AND PERRINS' OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

TRADE IN CANADA. No Special Variation Reported from Eastern Centres—Movements of the Week. TORONTO, Oct. 14.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says: "There is no special variation in the trade situation at Montreal since a week ago. Sugar refiners yielding to the desire of the wholesale trade have decided to grant discounts of 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. as to quantity, but prices are slightly advanced, so that actual net prices remain about the same. Metals, hardware, oils, paints, etc., show a fair, moderate movement. A very strong advance has developed in turpentine, prices having gone up three cents again, due to reported shortage of stocks by the Standard Oil people. Some further large transactions are reported in sole leather and dogskins are in steady demand, but black leathers are somewhat dull; prices for all lines of leather continue very firm. Wool continues almost singularly quiet, with spot stocks of foreign wools smaller than they have been known to be for years. Cable reports of the London sales indicate a very strong market with prices advanced ten to twelve and a half per cent. since last week. In the money market the general quotation for call money is four per cent., though a couple of the banks are still lending at 3 1/2 per cent. The business situation at Toronto is not particularly changed. In groceries there is a slightly higher market for sugars and canned goods, tomatoes leading the advance in the latter class. Lower prices for both live and dressed hogs are a factor of the week. Bank clearings reflect a larger volume of trade at this season than for many years. The failures reported are generally for small amounts. Money is abundant, although bankers are a little stiffer, and rates are likely to be somewhat firmer. Call loans on securities are quoted at 4 to 4 1/2, while good commercial paper is discounted at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange is lower in sympathy with lower quotations at New York.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONING. Vancouver and San Francisco Soon to be Connected. PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 13.—The Sunset Telephone Company to-day started four gangs of men to work on the telephone line between this city and San Francisco. The line now extends from Portland south to Eugene, and north from San Francisco to Redding, leaving a gap of 380 miles. It is expected this gap will be closed and telephone connection between Portland and San Francisco established by January 1. This line will complete telephone connection from Vancouver, B.C., on the north, through Whatcom, Everett, Seattle and Tacoma to Portland and thence to San Francisco and will then be one of the longest lines in the United States.

MRS. LANGTRY Her Horse Wins Stakes and Two B and D A Splendid Race Fashionable Thro Birthday LONDON, Oct. 13. (Mrs. Langtry) Merritt with stakes at Newmarket, Carewrick stakes, had sovereigns with 50 or 3-year-olds and up, additional interest in owing to the fact the horses, August Belmont, J. P. Keene's St. Cloud horse, Count De Bertin an Australian horse, South Australian, were starting. There was a nation of fashionable racers including the Prince of Cambridge and Duke Devonshire. It is believed that something like \$200,000 the race was one of the most successful. Mr. Label's "The E. Carleton Grange was ninth and St. Cloud Jacobs led until within home, when he, Keene's mare was beaten and to the front, yielding Merman who started long by The Rush and four lengths separated Merman from the rest. There were twenty stakes just before the start with Merman, 70 to 1 against Carleton Keenan, and Count.

The fine weather after the race brought large crowd. The stakes were crammed with aristocracy and other. The Prince of Wales of the Jockey Club to the site, the Duke and Count Lord and Lady Lugard, Rothschild, Sir Arthur the regular racing party. By a curious coincidence Mrs. Langtry's birthday an occasion of her re-joicing club enclosed influence of the Prince the race a bevy of her Mrs. Langtry on a club stand, from which course with anxious victory was announced with the greatest almost ran to 6 where she waited to back. She was over most smothered with while the stable boys, exuberantly popping, ring. The final created intense excited praise is awarded for his judgment and Merman against the ex Wood, on The Rush. "Tod" Sloan, the who rode St. Cloud, on the English turf in terday, and his riding criticised. The Fall M Sloan's setting on his mount took him al

MR. TARTE'S Another Liberal Newspaper Day of Rest MONTREAL, Oct. 7. Tarte is again severely Witness for his conduct Montreal harbor in Witness says: "The works in the face of business interests if execution of the will himself upon the del The plans for the im made in 1886, and completed in 1894, and later, is a mistake calling upon the people rejoice over such delirious and prompt the same blessing. ing its lesson from de coming acquainted with methods in which dividually and they carry on the work tration of public aff quite clearly and app and reasons of the cre creating the public o will be judged. He oppose public interest impunity for the time greater hold on the can do it no longer." be master, not servan

SINGULAR F Excitement Over a Sud Other People NEW YORK, Oct. 13. of fatalities in Brook max to-day. Michael keeper, died sudd night of heart. time friend, Wm. so shocked at he purchased Paris store of Andrew D. himself. To-day Ro Shields' drug sto Shields for having so brother. Shields was heart disease; he be charge and dropped. NEW YORK Capital Supply in L Supply and Co. LONDON, Oct. 13. zette says that a N which already cont milk supply of New tempting to raise fun tain control of another ply in order to estab dicate the price of and the surrounding

SEE AT THE SIMILE SIGNATURE

Her Horse Wins the Carworth Stakes and Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. A Splendid Race Witnessed by a Fashionable Throng—The Lily's Birthday Too.

STORA

at up in one-size bottles only. It bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell this at the price or promise that it will "and" will answer every purpose that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-A.

OW!

and Dog Shows, Beauties! Little Big Beauties. All Dairies. We as much note, but we want to be seen, but don't bite. We wish this season!

Peels and Valencia Raisins.

SUGAR FOR CAKES.

LARGE TINS OF SARDEINES FOR 25 CENTS ARE FAVORITES

in's Oysters in Shell and Tin by each steamer.

Co.

is NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK

ONALLY ACROSS THE WRAPPER

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LAUCE.

uhart & Co., Montreal.

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DISTANCE TELEPHONING.

er and San Francisco Soon to Be Connected.

AND, Or., Oct. 13.—The Sunnet Company to-day started four men to work on the telephone line between this city and San Francisco. The line now extends from Portland Eugene, and north from San to Redding, leaving a gap of 100 miles. It is expected this gap will be closed by a telephone connection between Portland and San Francisco by January 1. This line will be one of the longest lines in the United States.

MRS. LANGTRY IN LUCK.

Her Horse Wins the Carworth Stakes and Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

A Splendid Race Witnessed by a Fashionable Throng—The Lily's Birthday Too.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—"Mr. Jersey" (Mrs. Langtry) Merman won the Carworth stakes at Newmarket to-day. The Carworth stakes, handicap, were 2,500 sovereigns with 50 sovereigns added for 3-year-olds and upwards. There was additional interest in the race to-day owing to the fact that two American horses, August Belmont's Keenan and J. P. Keene's St. Cloud II, one French horse, Count De Bertrux's Fröler, and an Australian horse, Prince Solihoff's South Australian, were among the horses starting. There was a large representation of fashionable racing people present, including the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cambridge and Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

It is believed that Mrs. Langtry won something like \$200,000. The market on the race was one of the most prolific known for years. Mr. Labell's "The Rush" ran second. Carleton Grange was third, Keenan was fourth and St. Cloud II was fourth. Jacobus led until within half a mile of home, when he, Keenan and Jacquemart were beaten and St. Cloud II drew to the front yielding the honors to Merman, who stabled off a gallant challenge by The Rush and won by a neck. Four lengths separated the second and third horses. The time was 1:39 2/5. There were twenty starters. The betting just before the start was 100 to 7 against Merman, 70 to 1 against The Rush, 100 to 6 against Carleton Grange, 100 to 10 against Keenan, and 100 to 7 against St. Cloud.

The fine weather and the open character of the race brought out an unusually large crowd. The stand and enclosures were crammed with members of the aristocracy and other prominent people. The Prince of Wales held the honors of the Jockey Club to the Marquis de Galle, the Earl and Countess of Cadogan, Lord and Lady Lurgan, Lord and Lady Rothschild, Sir Arthur Sullivan and all the regular racing people.

By a curious coincidence it was Mrs. Langtry's birthday and it was the first occasion of her admission to the jockey club enclosure. Through the influence of the Prince of Wales, during the race a number of admirers hosted Mrs. Langtry on a high bench in the club stand, from which she watched the course with anxious eyes. When her victory was announced she descended with the greatest agility and almost ran to the bird cage, where she waited to lead the winner back. She was overwhelmed with almost smothered with congratulations, while the stable boys, with whom she is exceedingly popular, made the welkin ring with their shouts of praise and created intense excitement. The greatest praise is awarded Jockey Sharples for his judgment and clever handling of the mare, and the experienced Charles Wood, on the Rush.

"Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, who rode St. Cloud II, made his debut on the English turf in St. Louis yesterday, and his riding has been severely criticized. The Pall Mall Gazette said: "Sloan did not shine in the contest, for his mount took him over the course."

MR. TARTE SIZED UP. Another Liberal Newspaper Warns Him of a Day of Retribution.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—(Special)—Mr. Tarte is again severely criticized. The Witness for his conduct in regard to the Montreal harbor improvements. The Witness says: "The minister of public works in the face of urgent appeals of business interests for the immediate execution of the works, congratulated himself upon the delay as had been the plan for the improvements were made in 1886, and the work was to be completed in 1894, and here, three years later, in the minister of public works calling upon the people of Montreal to rejoice over such delay as he is responsible for and promising them more of the same blessing. The minister is learning his lesson from day to day. It is becoming acquainted with the spirit and methods in which ministers as individuals and the government as a whole carry on the work of the administration of public affairs. They can see quite clearly and appreciate the motive and reasons of all parties, and they are creating the public opinion by which he will be judged. He can thwart and oppose public interests with comparative impunity for the time, but men with far greater hold on the public than he has can do it no longer. Mr. Tarte wants to be master, not servant of the people."

SINGULAR FATALITIES. Excitement Over a Sudden Death Costs Two Other People Their Lives.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A singular train of fatalities in Brooklyn came to a climax to-day. Michael McKusker, a saloon-keeper, died suddenly on Sunday night of heart disease. An old-time friend, Wm. Robinson, was so shocked at the news that he purchased Paris green at the drug store of Andrew J. Shields, who killed himself. To-day Robinson's sister went to Shields' drug store and upbraided Shields for having sold the poison to her brother. Shields' death was a result of heart disease; he became excited at the charge and dropped dead.

NEW YORK'S MILK. Capital Sought in London to Corner the Supply and Control Prices.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that a New York syndicate which already controls two-fifths of the milk supply of New York city is attempting to raise funds in London to obtain control of another fifth of the supply in order to establish a monopoly and dictate the price of milk in New York and the surrounding districts.

ASTONISHED IN TURN.

British Foreign Officials Surprised at the Tone of Mr. Sherman's Reply.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Officials of the British foreign office reiterate that the Marquis of Salisbury agreed to join in a conference of leading experts, representing the United States, Canada and Great Britain, but, they add, he did not agree to take part in a conference on the subject with Russia and Japan. The foreign officials are unable to say what the government is prepared to do until Secretary Sherman's latest despatch on the conference question is received. But they express astonishment at what they term "the tone of surprise" assumed by Secretary Sherman in his reply to the Marquis of Salisbury.

The Daily Graphic says editorially: "With characteristic ill grace, Secretary Sherman has at last climbed down and agreed to Lord Salisbury's view on the Berlin sea conference. If the proposed collateral conference with Japan and Russia ever meets it will leave the question just where it is to-day." The Times says: "Allowing for the peculiarities of American diplomacy there is no reason to quarrel with Secretary Sherman's reply on the subject of the Berlin sea conference. We directly disbelieve that Lord Salisbury in his oral communications with Ambassador Hay ever departed from the position adopted in his final note of July 28. But it is unnecessary to deal seriously with the expressions of astonishment obviously intended to cover the failure of an attempt to bluff the British government in a manner disapproved by the leading organs of American opinion." The editorial continues: "When we have settled our relations with the United States on the basis of the Paris award it may be practicable to establish wider relations with the United States. It is not necessary to deal with the failure of the attempt to bluff the British government in a manner disapproved by the leading organs of American opinion."

TRADEMARK DECISION. Affecting the Right to Monopolize the Name of the Locality of Manufacture.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Judge Showalter, of the federal court, to-day handed down his decision in the case of Pillsbury and others against H. R. Eagle, which is generally regarded as one of the people generally. Judge Showalter said: "If flour made elsewhere, though branded 'Minneapolis' was made by the Pillsbury mill, it is not the quality, the manufacturer has a right to brand it, or designate it as he pleased, providing he did not use the name or logo of the Pillsbury mill, or any other mark protected by direct copyright or trade mark."

AUSTRIA TO THE STATES. Protest Against the Shooting of Her Subjects During the Oct Strike.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 14.—Governor Hastings has received a letter from Secretary of State Sherman stating that the Austrian minister at Washington has filed a communication with the department of state claiming that there was a violation of the rights of Austria in the shooting of the firing on the mob at Latimer, when scores of miners were killed. Secretary Sherman requests the facts and status of affairs in relation to these.

GENERAL ARBITRATION. Prospect of an Early Treaty Between Great Britain and the United States.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Daily News says: "There is a good prospect of the speedy conclusion of a general arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States. We have reason to believe that President McKinley will propose a clause in the treaty which shall refer to the arbitration of such subject shall be approved by the Queen on one hand and by the British minister on the other. It is expected that such proviso will induce the senate to ratify the treaty, and it is improbable that any objection will be raised on either side."

DURRANT'S APPEALS. The State Protests That the Course of Criminal Law is Unduly Hampered.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The motion for a speedy hearing of the Durrant case presents the following reasons: That the case involves the prompt administration of the criminal laws of California; that appellant has been convicted of murder in the first degree, judgment of conviction has been passed upon him and affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal of the state, and this proceeding delays punishment of appellant in accordance with the judgment pronounced against him; that the appeal in this case prevents the prompt administration of the criminal laws of California; that by reason of this proceeding, and others of like character are pending in this court, the prompt administration of the criminal laws of California is hampered and thwarted, and the laws of that state for the administration of justice are being evaded; that the course of criminal law is unduly hampered, and it is a matter of the utmost importance to the people of California.

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY. The Distinguished Russian Jurist to Whom the Position of Umpire Has Been Offered.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The international court of arbitration to pass on the British-Venezuela boundary has been completed by the selection of M. Maertens, a distinguished Russian jurist, as umpire, and arrangements are being made for the assembly of the court at Paris during the late summer or fall of next year. In the meantime the briefs of Great Britain and of Venezuela are being prepared, but none of the briefs have yet been submitted. M. Maertens will act not only as umpire but also as president of the court.

M. Maertens has a world-wide reputation as an authority on international law, which has led to his frequent election as arbitrator and umpire in international differences. He is an expert on the Russian foreign office, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg, and author of Maertens

QUEBEC MURMURINGS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Constituents Lay Many Serious Grievances Before the Premier.

He Tells Them That He Has Not Promised to Grant the Demands of Montreal.

QUEBEC, Oct. 14.—Premier Laurier received a deputation yesterday from the electors of Quebec East. Numbers of grievances of the city of Quebec were set forth to the Premier. Among the most prominent of these were the continuation of the Intercolonial railway to Montreal in a roundabout way, which would result detrimentally to the city; the proposal to deepen the river at Montreal at the country's expense; and the continuation in office of Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau. The deputation also claimed that certain patronage should be given to Quebec, including subsidy for building the Quebec bridge. Premier Laurier listened patiently to the document read to him. He said much of what was set forth in the resolutions was news to him, and told his audience that there were many rumors in circulation which were simply newspaper reports, without foundation. With reference to all promises he had made to Quebec, they were sacred. Ever since he had been in power he had been a very busy man, and he remarked that people were well aware he had been absent from the country for three months, during which time a tremendous volume of business had accumulated which together with appointments in different parts of the Dominion took up most of his time.

The lieutenant-governorship of Quebec, he announced, had never been discussed in the cabinet and there were in fact many members to whom the matter had never been mentioned. It was therefore clear that rumors to that effect in the newspapers were premature, to say the least, and emanated only from the imagination of the writers. On Montreal harbor improvements, the deepening of channel to Montreal, neither he nor Mr. Tarte had pledged their word in any way to Montreal interested Montreal. They had even bound themselves to dredge the channel to a uniform depth of 30 feet.

LIKE PICKING A QUARREL. United States Demanding Indemnity from Spain for a Cuban War Incident.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Instructions to Minister Woodford are being prepared at the state department for presentation to Spain for another demand for the immediate payment of the claim for indemnity made by Samuel T. Tolon. The original demand was presented to the Madrid government by Mr. Taylor, who has just returned from the office of minister. He stated in stirring language that this government was prepared to pay the just claim of \$50,000 as indemnity for the sufferings Mr. Tolon had endured. Spain's reply was that it was under no obligation to indemnify anyone for this has been followed by another statement which declares that the action of the Spanish authorities was a gubernative measure, and Spain is not bound to herself should she indemnify Tolon. State department officials insist that the claim is just one, and will continue to present it.

Tolon was naturalized in New York city in 1878. He established a general business in Cardenas, Cuba, in 1880. He left Cardenas for Havana, September 1 of last year, intending to sail for the United States. While on board the steamer Seneca he was arrested by the police authorities and taken to the police station in the interior porch of the court yard of the police station. He was thrust into a small, hot, filthy cell. He remained there until September 13, and during that time he was subjected to various indignities and humiliations. He was returned to the interior porch September 21, and was deported to the United States seven days later. Mr. Tolon has also pending a claim for \$100,000, arising out of the damage done to his property in Cuba by Spanish soldiers.

AN ABDUCTION STORY. A Young Girl Taken From France Found in Chicago.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Acting-Captain McCluskey of the detective bureau has discovered the whereabouts in Chicago of Louise Ripp, 16 years old, of Corbeil, near Paris, who was abducted in March last. Henri Pallensau, who was arrested on his arrival in Paris, was one of the men who abducted Miss Ripp. Paulsen is wanted here for the robbery of jewelry belonging to Miss Day, owner of the yacht Stryden. The girl went to Paris to the Mardi Gras festival. Paulsen and one Edouard drugged her and conveyed her to England and then to this city. Louise fell ill while herand was taken to Saratoga to recuperate. When she recovered she was taken to Chicago by Edouard and placed in a house there.

POLITICS IN SERBIA. A Parliamentary Party Bent on Plundering Their Rivals Instead of the State.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, describing the proceedings of the trial of two hundred brigands and receivers of stolen property, now in progress at Tschabtschak, Serbia, says it has developed a plot for the systematic plundering and murdering of members of the Liberal party at the instigation of the Radicals, and deposed that the latter promised to assist the brigands in their expedition into Italy. In his work of fever problem he met with considerable success. He came to the city late in the evening, and he made experiments on many animals, especially young horses and oxen, which had been inoculated with fever virus. After a year's work he finally succeeded in producing a virus which would immunize inoculated animals.

STOCK FOR THE ORPHANS. The New Purchasers Have Made a Gift and the Suit is Withdrawn.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 13.—(Special)—According to reports on the street the public are not in possession of accurate information regarding the Orphan Boy suit. The fact is that the suit brought against the Orphan Boy Company and the Messrs. Haskins and Haskins to set aside the sale of the Orphan Boy property is withdrawn. Mr. C. N. Davidson informs the COLONIST representative that a number of shares will be set aside to recompense those who originally held Orphan Boy stock. This is being done without prejudice and not in the nature of a compromise.

SMOOTHING THE KICKERS. Premier Laurier Explains That He Cannot Take Everyone's Advice.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—At the meeting in honor of Mr. Tarte, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that so long as he continued the leader of the Liberal party, the doctrine of that party would be to leave to each member of it complete responsibility. But on questions which affected the discipline of the party he reserved the right to exercise his judgment. He could not always take the advice of every member of the party. He might commit errors, but he would ask the Liberal party to have confidence in his judgment.

GRENIER'S SENTENCE. Tarte Will Ask That Executive Clemency Be Extended.

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—In the Queen's bench to-day W. A. Grenier was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for libelling Hon. Israel Tarte, minister of public works. His counsel made a second attempt to stay the proceedings by presenting a motion for arrest of judgment, but the motion was rejected by the court. Grenier must in addition furnish security to keep the peace for two years. It is understood that Tarte will sign a petition to the Minister of Justice on behalf of Grenier asking for clemency.

HOMEWARD BOUND. Bishop and Miss Ferris En Route West From Toronto.

THE HORSES RAN AWAY

Col. Bliss the Victim of a Dreadful Runaway Accident—Saved His Children But Sacrificed Himself.

An Important Customs Regulation—Movement Among the Militia and Imperial Forces.

"YANKEE SILVER AGITATORS." London Press Agitated Because the British Government Has Listened to Them.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—All the afternoon papers to-day published editorials urging the British cabinet at the meeting tomorrow to participate in the conference of delegates named by the Russian government to represent it at the approaching conference to be held in this city to consider the conditions of seal life in the North Pacific. It is understood that the commission makes it impossible for him to participate in the Washington conference, so that the Russian interests in the matter probably will remain in care of Mr. Boktime and the two delegates who will sit with him.

DIED RED-HANDED. A Stage Robber Retains Arrest, Kills an Officer and is Himself Killed.

DELTA, Cal., Oct. 14.—Wm. Harold, of this place, and Under-Sheriff Radford, of Yreka, were killed, and Under-Sheriff Stewart was seriously wounded this morning, while the officers were attempting to arrest Harold for complicity in the robbery of the Yreka and Jones stage on the 26th of last September. The stolen money was traced by Detective Thacker and J. Jennings, of Delta, Fargo & Co., to this place, and the Yreka county officers in accordance with instructions, came down from Yreka last night for the purpose of arresting Harold, who was sleeping in a room at the Hotel of origin. As to goods warehoused in the city, the importer's declaration of the origin of the goods will be accepted.

EAST KOOTENAY MINES. Favorable Report on Some of the Channe Properties.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 13.—(Special)—Mr. G. S. M. Carter writes from Golden regarding mining matters: "Favorable reports are coming in from the Centaur claim on Fifteen Mile creek about eight miles south of Golden. The Channe Mines Co. have a force of men developing this property which is a high grade and the companies of the R. E. C. T. at London, Toronto, St. John and Fredericton."

CURING YELLOW FEVER. An Italian Scientist Has Discovered How to Make It Harmless.

MONTREVIDEO, Oct. 13.—Dr. San Arelli, who was a few months ago announcing the curative power of his fever germ, now announces the discovery of a serum which will, he declares, make yellow fever harmless. He will publish a pamphlet explaining his last discovery. The details will be withheld until the doctor officially notifies the medical society of Uruguay what he has accomplished. He experienced great difficulty in producing a curative serum. He made experiments on many animals, especially young horses and oxen, which had been inoculated with fever virus. After a year's work he finally succeeded in producing a virus which would immunize inoculated animals.

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HOMEWARD BOUND. Bishop and Miss Ferris En Route West From Toronto.

TORONTO, Oct. 14.—The Bishop of British Columbia and his sister, Miss Perrin, of Victoria, arrived yesterday on their way back from England, where they went in May last. His lordship will return to his diocese early in the coming week.

SIR JOHN'S CAREER. Baroness Macdonald Contributes an Article on Her Distinguished Husband's Life.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Baroness Macdonald, of Earscliffe, has written an article on the career of the late Sir John Macdonald, her distinguished husband, for the November Fall Mail Gazette.

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VANCOUVER, Oct. 13.—(Special)—According to reports on the street the public are not in possession of accurate information regarding the Orphan Boy suit. The fact is that the suit brought against the Orphan Boy Company and the Messrs. Haskins and Haskins to set aside the sale of the Orphan Boy property is withdrawn. Mr. C. N. Davidson informs the COLONIST representative that a number of shares will be set aside to recompense those who originally held Orphan Boy stock. This is being done without prejudice and not in the nature of a compromise.

SMOOTHING THE KICKERS. Premier Laurier Explains That He Cannot Take Everyone's Advice.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—At the meeting in honor of Mr. Tarte, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that so long as he continued the leader of the Liberal party, the doctrine of that party would be to leave to each member of it complete responsibility. But on questions which affected the discipline of the party he reserved the right to exercise his judgment. He could not always take the advice of every member of the party. He might commit errors, but he would ask the Liberal party to have confidence in his judgment.

GRENIER'S SENTENCE. Tarte Will Ask That Executive Clemency Be Extended.

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—In the Queen's bench to-day W. A. Grenier was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for libelling Hon. Israel Tarte, minister of public works. His counsel made a second attempt to stay the proceedings by presenting a motion for arrest of judgment, but the motion was rejected by the court. Grenier must in addition furnish security to keep the peace for two years. It is understood that Tarte will sign a petition to the Minister of Justice on behalf of Grenier asking for clemency.

HOMEWARD BOUND. Bishop and Miss Ferris En Route West From Toronto.

TORONTO, Oct. 14.—The Bishop of British Columbia and his sister, Miss Perrin, of Victoria, arrived yesterday on their way back from England, where they went in May last. His lordship will return to his diocese early in the coming week.

SIR JOHN'S CAREER. Baroness Macdonald Contributes an Article on Her Distinguished Husband's Life.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Baroness Macdonald, of Earscliffe, has written an article on the career of the late Sir John Macdonald, her distinguished husband, for the November Fall Mail Gazette.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Prospects Brighter Than For Years—A Confession of Leakage in Passenger Receipts.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada was held to-day. The attendance was large and harmonious. Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the road, congratulated the stockholders on the announcement that the accounts showed a surplus of \$13,500. He said the prospects of the road were brighter than for years, adding that while the passenger traffic was greatly decreased, owing to the depression of the revenue therefrom declined but little because of greater care being taken in collecting tickets. The increased revenue, the president further explained, was due to reforms, decreased working expenses, improved management and the establishment of permanent economies in the operation of the road.

CATHOLICS AS FORESTERS. Many of Them Had Joined the Independent Order for Its Insurance Benefits.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 13.—(Special)—Regarding the dispatch from Montreal stating that the bishop had caused to be read in all the churches a letter deprecating the fact that the Independent Order of Foresters was so rapidly increasing in membership and advising all Catholic members to leave the order, District Chief Ranger J. O. Fleming of the Ancient Order of Foresters said: "There are very few Roman Catholics in the Ancient order, although I believe there are many in the Independent Foresters on account of the insurance department in connection with that body. Consistent Roman Catholics have refused to become members of the A.O.F. on religious grounds as they have an organization of their own—the Catholic Order of Foresters which fulfills the same requirements; but when it comes to a question of life insurance it seems hard that anyone, no matter what his religion, should be debarred from joining either the A.O.F., or the I.O.F., the former society in Eastern cities carrying insurance for its members. Two worthy Catholics in Toronto who had joined the order in Toronto with the understanding that they would first consult the late Archbishop Lynch. They were advised that they could not be admitted as Catholics and join any secret society."

THE SMLTHER OFFERS. The Vancouver Council's Decision Criticized by the Remington Representative.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 13.—(Special)—A. Williams, M. P. F., representing Mr. Remington, who has offered to build a smelter in Vancouver for a bonus of \$100,000, was seen this morning with the city council of Mr. Symons' offer to build a smelter for a bonus of \$65,000, the smelter to cost \$1,000,000, and the bonus to be paid at the rate of a ton on the ore smelted by the city to receive stock in exchange for the bonus and Mr. Symons to pay for the submission of the by-law, as well as forfeiting \$5,000 if the smelter is not commenced by June next.

Mr. Williams said that the weak point in Mr. Symons' offer was that he was to promote the smelter as Premier Mr. D. F. Fyfe had done, and Mr. Symons simply represented a syndicate who had from now to the end of next year to build their smelter. From what he could ascertain the people want a smelter to be built right away. They do not want to grant franchises and privileges which will practically shut out other bona fide companies for a year. His people are practical smelter men and know all about the smelting business from experience, and understand the wants of this country.

AGAINST VICTORIA. Mrs. Lang Gets a Verdict for Twenty Thousand Dollars.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 14.—In the case of Mrs. Lang v. the city of Victoria to-day the jury was instructed to answer similar questions as in the Paterson case. At 3 p.m. the jury were recalled after being out during the recess. They awarded \$22,000, less \$2,500 insurance, to Mrs. Lang, the widow to receive \$7,500 and each child \$2,500.

MR. BLAIR BANQUETTED. Political Parties in His Province United to Show Appreciation of His Services.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Oct. 14.—(Special)—The non-political banquet to Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways and canals, here last night, was the most brilliant affair of the kind ever held in the province. Upwards of fifty leading Conservatives were among those present. Mr. Blair in his speech said it was desirable that Canada should have an all Canadian line through her own territory.

TRAINS IN COLLISION. Four Victims of Carelessness—The Marvel is That More Were Not Killed.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—Through the carelessness of the telegraph operator at Siltville, the Toronto express on the C. P. R. dashed into a Westbound freight train from here at 5 o'clock this morning. Mail Clerk Pedin, Engineer R. Larandeau and brakeman Hasteley on the express were killed, and also a tramp named Kearney, who was stealing a ride on the freight. Very few passengers were injured.

NO ENGLISH NEED APPLY. A Fat Office at Ottawa Reserved for Some French Liberal.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—There is no truth in the report that Lieut.-Col. Oter is to be removed from Toronto to be deputy minister of militia at Ottawa. Col. Oter is still deputy and has not asked for superannuation. When he does it will require to be a French Canadian who takes his place. There are only two French Canadian deputies in the service and the number cannot with any fairness be reduced.

SIR JOHN'S CAREER. Baroness Macdonald Contributes an Article on Her Distinguished Husband's Life.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Baroness Macdonald, of Earscliffe, has written an article on the career of the late Sir John Macdonald, her distinguished

The Colonist.

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W. H. KELLS, MANAGER.

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have been done, or that great good has not resulted from its policy in this respect; but reliance has been placed upon vague charges either of corrupt participation in the expenditure of public money, or else it has been alleged that the expenditure were intended as bribes to influential men. The singular thing about these vague charges is that nothing of the kind has been breathed in the House. If there were a scintilla of truth in them, it would naturally be expected that some time during the session, in some one of the scores of debates, some member of the opposition would hint at such things. But not a word of this nature has been spoken. This sort of work has been left to the opposition press, which we are sorry to say has been ready to prostitute itself to such a base use. Among the enterprises in connection with which the government has been assailed are the Nakusp & Slocan railway, the Kaslo & Slocan, the Columbia & Western, the Nelson & Fort Shepherd, the Columbia & Western. Yet these are the enterprises which have made the great development of Kootenay possible. It may be a matter of surprise that characterless papers on the Coast assail the government for having been instrumental in promoting these great works; but it is inconceivable why the press of Kootenay should ever have uttered a word in condemnation of them.

We look forward with great confidence for a cordial endorsement from Kootenay of the present provincial administration, whenever Mr. Turner shall deem it expedient to bring on the elections.

VICTORIA AND THE GOLDEN NORTH.

So far as the season of 1897 goes, the Yukon rush may be said to be over, and we have thought it well to briefly recapitulate this morning some of the salient facts about this great gold region. We need no apology for so doing, for the subject is of the greatest interest to the minds of all of us as desirous of doing whatever lies in our power to make the most of the great exploitation of the great wealth of the Golden North, and the best means of aiding in so praiseworthy an object seems to be to familiarize the people at home and abroad with what has been done, what is likely to be done and the ability of Victoria to profit by the developments of the future. It is highly gratifying to be able to announce that the business men of the city are fully awake to the necessities of the situation, and that there is a determination on their part to leave nothing undone by which the commanding advantages of Victoria can be utilized. In the resume of facts printed this morning there will necessarily be some things that have been in print before in other forms; but this will make the paper especially valuable to those persons who desire some handy compendium of information on the subject to send away. This is not a "Klondyke edition," but simply a little more matter than usual on this great subject got out in the regular course of the COLONIST'S work. We ask those who read the conservative review of the situation as is presented and the latest intelligence, which we print to-day in advance of all the papers in the world, none excepted, to favor us with any suggestions that may occur to them, in order that during the next months the COLONIST may be able to do the best possible work to advance the commercial interests of the city in this connection.

Victoria was at a disadvantage this summer in the competition for the Yukon trade. This was not due to the lack of energy on the part of the merchants, but to some well known facts that may be mentioned. The earliest discoveries in the valley of the Yukon were in Canadian territory, but the first paying mines were either in Alaska or near the boundary that they went to the credit of that territory. About three years ago it began to be evident to the business men of Seattle that there was a great deal of money to be made out of the trade of these miners, and they set themselves to work to secure it. There never was any better work done than was put forward by these men and the Seattle press in this connection. The result was that they gave the trade of the Yukon a set in their direction. Their efforts were further strengthened by the fact that the two great trading companies doing business on the Yukon were American concerns. Indeed, at the time when the Portland came down on her first memorable voyage telling of the riches of the Klondyke, Seattle had built up a snug trade with the Yukoners. Therefore when the rush North began, it was the most natural thing in the world that our lively neighbor should get the cream of the trade.

The advantage of having the start of the British Columbia cities was augmented by the unaccountable delay of the Canadian government in putting customs house officers upon the Passes of the United States. When the officers had been finally put on, the great majority of the gold seekers had already made their arrangements for outfitting, and it was too late to alter them. Victoria merchants arose to the occasion. Splendid work was done and the result was most gratifying. Considering the lateness of the date at which collection of duties was ordered and the fact that Seattle had

been already advertised all over the continent as the only outfitting point, and also considering that San Francisco, Portland and Tacoma were joining with that city in spreading broadcast the impression that the new discoveries were in United States territory and that there were no duties on goods from that country, the share of the outfitting trade secured by this city was remarkable.

One thing that contributed to the success of our merchants as much as anything else was their intimate knowledge of the requirements of this trade and their personal experience in outfitting. The men in Victoria who sell outfits to miners have been in this line of business for years, and many of them have had actual experience as miners. It is a long way to the Yukon, and the journey is arduous; but it was also a long way and the journey was arduous to Cariboo, Omicamea and Cassiar. The outfitters of Victoria have had experience in supplying parties for those remote districts, and this is at the service of every one who buys from them. It is a fact that of no other city on the Pacific Coast can this be said with truth.

There is no room for doubt as to the richness and extent of the Yukon gold fields. Klondyke is only a corner of them. The yield of this year is only a foretaste of what is to come. The rush of 1897 was quietest itself with what we may look for in 1898. Probably the world never experienced anything like the excitement that there will be on next year. People will rush into the Yukon from all ends of the earth. The only limit to the tide of immigration will be the capacity of the lines of transportation. From the Forty-Ninth parallel to the Arctic circle there will be a long procession of gold seekers. Is there room for all in the Yukon? In reply we say that there are nearly two hundred thousand square miles of gold bearing country in Canada, north of British Columbia, and that practically the whole of British Columbia's 384,000 square miles is auriferous. It may sound like exaggeration to say that there are in Canada half a million square miles of country that are likely to repay the prospector, that is reckoning only the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, but this is literally the case. Those who ought to know say that on the Klondyke alone there is likely to be room for every one who will get into the Yukon next year. For years to come this vast Golden North can afford scope for the enterprise of every man who sees fit to venture his fortune there. This is not to say that every man who goes north will make his fortune. There will be a large percentage of failures, as there always is in mining regions, but the right kind of men will succeed. No one knows the extent of the very rich diggings; but it is certain that on scores of streams, we might truthfully say hundreds of streams, there are placers that will yield a handsome profit, when once better means of transportation are provided. When wages are \$15 a day, diggings must be very rich to be workable as a placer; but in a few years, railways have been built, so that provisions and clothing can be got into the country and sold for reasonable prices, the cost of living will be brought down and placers will be worked that now must be passed by. Of such there are so many that it is useless even to try to estimate them. There are extensive lode mines unworkable now, by reason of the prohibitory cost of transportation of machinery, but certain to become the source of a vast and permanent gold supply.

Looking the whole situation over, we feel the utmost confidence in the future of Victoria as regards the development of the Golden North. Geographically we command the situation. All lines of transportation, by land and water, centre here. We have a thirty-five per cent duty in our favor as against the cities of the United States. Our merchants know the business and are prepared to take care of all that offers. Our city is becoming known the world over as the great entrepot of the Yukon. Let us relax no efforts, and Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Eight will be the greatest year in its history.

ISLAM.

Since Allah is all powerful, why should we try to resist Him; since He is all-merciful, why should we wish to do so. On this basis rests Islam, the creed of one hundred and thirty millions of people. Mohammed taught absolute submission to the will of God. He did not teach predestination, nor what is usually called fatalism. These features of Islam are the inventions of the modern teachers of the faith. Islam is an eclectic religion. Its theology is Hebraic; its angelology Persian; its ethics largely Christian. Fundamentally there is not much in it to which any Christian can take exception, further than that a denial of the Sonship of Christ is to be inferred from the doctrine that God was unbegotten and has begotten no offspring. It teaches that there have been six great prophets, namely, Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus and Mohammed, each one being greater than his predecessors, and consequently Mohammed the greatest of all. It inculcates temperance in all things, charity, obedience and all the virtues; but it places faith in the highest place and submission to the will of God next. So

high is the esteem in which faith is held, so that a man shall accept in the minutest degree the idea of the unity of the Godhead, he shall be ultimately saved to eternal happiness, no matter to what depth of hell he may descend in consequence of his wickedness. The only men who are lost are the infidels, that is those who deny that there is only one God. Later teachers have insisted also that a belief in Mohammed is necessary to final salvation, but this was not taught by Mohammed himself.

Woman occupies a very subordinate place in the religion of Islam. Indeed, as she cannot hope to enjoy a future life of happiness, there seems to be no particular reason why she should trouble herself about religious subjects. She is destined for hell, not as a punishment, but because there is no place for her in Heaven. No amount of faith can save her. Mohammedanism takes it for granted that individual existence is eternal, and hence could not get rid of man by destroying her. The hours of Paradise were never mortal.

Prayer is the cardinal duty of all believers in Islam, a fact which disproves the theory that fatalism is one of its fundamental principles. Prayer is addressed directly to Allah, but the intercession of Mohammed or the great prophets or any of the angels may be sought. Right living is insisted upon, but more as a mere naked duty than as tending to better one's position in the future life. On the whole the ethical side of Islam is excellent. It inculcates such ideas as these: While it is the duty of every man to pay his debts, it is wrong for the creditor to oppress the debtor, and he is urged to forgive the debt if he can and count it as alms. It is permissible to charge for the use of money, but to take exorbitant interest is forbidden. Indeed the taking of any interest at all is condemned, wherein Islam seems to have anticipated a modern school of social reformers. Chastity is insisted upon, and the Koran recognizes no distinction between men and women in this regard. In these points it will be seen that there is no substantial difference between Islam and Christianity, and we shall see in future articles that there is really no difference in most respects as regards morals between any of the great world religions. So high and pure is the code of Mohammedan ethics that there is no reason for surprise at the opinion expressed by those who study it, to the effect that it is unsurpassed by any that has ever been taught to mankind.

But it may be asked: What of the extravagant notions of a future life, the killing of unbelievers, polygamy, the harem and other ideas and institutions of Mohammedanism, which distinguish it from Christianity? The answer is that these form a part of the doctrines of Islam only in the sense that the burning of heretics and witches, a purely material conception of heaven and of other things, that have grown up in connection with Christianity, form a part of that religion. The Mohammedan heaven is a grossly sensual one. It was intended to stimulate believers to lives of abstinence here. The putting to death of unbelievers was no part of the original cult; but was engrained upon it when Islam became a political institution. Polygamy and the harem are not recommended; they are simply not discounted. They follow almost necessarily from the teachings of the Koran as to women. The terrible practices which make Mohammedanism so pestiferous are really antagonistic to the teachings of its founder. In a general way it may be said that the great difference between this faith and Christianity is that, according to the latter, a future life of happiness can only be obtained through repentance and faith in Christ. According to Islam the Mohammedan heaven and the position which woman occupies in the social and religious organization, we can deduce the great superiority of Christianity as an instrument of civilization. Islam is great in its way; but it never can become the regenerator of humanity.

The United States Bureau of Geographical Names has decided that the proper way to spell the name of the new gold field is Klondyke. What the United States Bureau has to do with the matter is not very clear. We suggest to our neighbors that it would be about as well to permit the Canadian Department of the Interior to determine how the name shall be spelled. We have already seen that Hon. Mr. Sifton should publish something official on the subject. The COLONIST has spelled the word with a Y from the beginning and has kept to it for the sake of regularity rather than because we think it more correct than any other.

If the Midway Advance will ask its questions of the COLONIST in intelligible English and not mix us up so much would be so smartness with them, we shall be glad to answer them. We must first insist upon knowing what the questions are supposed to mean. We can assure the Advance that it is welcome to form any opinion it wishes as to the intelligence of those who conduct this paper.

The Times treats its readers to another collection of language. This time it is the COLONIST that is the victim. We are glad to welcome it in this new field of place, for it has discarded such minor matters as the Westminster platform

and the sins of the local government, and set itself up as a literary critic. The country has been aching for this. At last Canada has taken a front rank among the nations of the world. She has a literary critic. At the same time we must insist that the language of our contemporary would be more useful if arranged alphabetically.

There were some sharply contested races at the meetings of yesterday and Friday; but horse racing will not be popular in Victoria until a more attractive programme is presented and until things are managed less in a casual sort of way. People will not go out to a race track for an afternoon to see three or four races that occupy less than ten minutes in all, the rest of the time being spent in dreary waiting.

RUDYARD KIPLING objects to talk about the loyalty of the Colonies. He says the word "Colonies" is out of date and "There is no need to talk about loyalty among white men—that is one of the things you take for granted, for the Empire is US."

The new Canadian loan seems to be regarded by the London papers as a great success. Since we must borrow, it is well to know that we can do so on exceptionally favorable terms.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN seems likely to be the leader of a new party in British politics. Imperialism and Trades Unionism hand in hand would be a strong combination.

We hear of winter lingering in the lap of spring pretty often, but this year summer seems to have decided to push autumn out of the field.

If LILY LANGTRY had waited a little longer, she would not have needed that divorce.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

THEY GO TOGETHER. Public spirit and public enterprise are the two most important factors in building up a solid go-ahead town.—Kamloops Standard.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK. During the past week there has been a noticeable improvement in business in Rosland. This is evidenced by the fact that the stores at nearly all times in the day are thronged with customers, who are leaving in stocks of clothing and goods for the winter.—Rosland Miner.

THE WORDS OF AN AUTHORITY. Mr. William Ogilvie, of the Dominion Geological Survey, while warning the public against foolish exaggerations, confirms to a large extent the reports already received as to the exceeding richness of the Klondyke gold fields. As an authority on this matter Mr. Ogilvie's position is absolutely unique. He speaks from knowledge, having been in the country since the days of the pioneers; and he is absolutely unbiased, having no axe to grind, and no interest to serve except those of the Dominion. While millions were being made about him, Mr. Ogilvie has not made a dollar for himself out of the gold fields which he brought to the knowledge of the civilized world. He is a remarkable man in Dominion Surveyor Ogilvie, and the world knows few like him.—Montreal Gazette.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Where Boston is—Teacher to small boy in the first class in geography—Now, Charlie, tell me where Boston is. Small Boy (who has not prepared his lesson)—In the first place, ma'am.—New York Tribune.

They Don't Speak Now.—Mrs. Bloom—My husband doesn't look like a man who has been married ten years, does he? Mrs. Dash—That must be because he's had to be away from home most of the time.—Cleveland Leader.

No Need.—Visitor—I presume your daughter plays the piano? Mrs. Nevour—(she shrugs)—No, indeed. Dear Ethel doesn't have to. Her pa is rich enough to buy her one of those pianos which plays itself.—Harper's Bazar.

Misunderstood.—Officer, is there a good restaurant in this neighbourhood? "Yes, ma'am—just around the corner." "Is there a saloon attached to it?" "No, but they will send out and get you anything you like, ma'am."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Anti-Matrimonial Indication.—Jenks—Doctor, I have a frequent and intense desire to kiss young and beautiful girls. Do you think I ought to get married? "Yes, Doctor—No; under these circumstances you'd better not get married."—Yellow Book.

Heartless.—That was a very inhuman reception Henderson gave the tramp who called there for a bite to eat yesterday. "Well, he 7?" "Got out of one of his wife's biscuits and—" "Surely he didn't feed it to his poor fellow?" "No—he hit him with it."—Cleveland Leader.

The camel is a beast of great strength and endurance. Nothing hurts it until the proverbial "last straw" is added to its burden. The human digestive system is very much like a camel. It is really astonishing how much abuse it will stand. Sometimes, however, something worse than usual will be eaten, and will go through the stomach into the bowels, and there it will stick—that's constipation. Nine-tenths of all human sickness is due to constipation. Some of the simplest symptoms are coated tongue and foul breath, dizziness, heartburn, flatulence, salivaceous, distress after eating, headache and lassitude. A little thing will cause constipation, and a little thing will relieve it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a certain cure for constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, mild and natural in their action. There is nothing injurious about them. Sold by all druggists.

Address with 31 cents in one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and get a free copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."



Men Who Have Wasted the Vital Power of Youth, Who Lack Vigor Can Be Cured by Electricity.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Is an appliance which is known all over the world for its wonderful tonic influence upon the waning vitality of men and women. Its touch is the touch of life. Warmth and energetic health follow its application within ten days. A permanent cure of all weakness—restoration of new life—is assured in the longest standing cases within ninety days.

"THREE CLASSES OF MEN."

Dr. Sanden will send you a book upon this subject with valuable information, free. If possible call and see his famous Belt. Try it and regain your manhood. Life has a new charm to those who wear it. Address

DR. A. T. SANDEN, 156 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Quebec.

THE PRESENT ISSUE OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

SEVEN COLUMNS. EIGHT PAGES.

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If you want to keep your friends informed, you cannot do better than send them THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

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SPAIN'S ULTIMATE FATE. But such assumption, if truthful, brings with it associate responsibilities, and the importance of bearing in mind being thus possessed of such exalted position the solemn warning "Let us forget the refrain of ever-verse of that beautiful poetry from Rudyard Kipling.

To the EDITOR.—It would be difficult to find a more hazardous subject upon which to conjecture a future than the present lamentable condition of this unhappy country. Latest information represents that further contest to regain Cuba will have to be abandoned from the lack of those means, aptly defined as "the sinews" of war. When a nation finds itself in such position it may be safely said it is on the eve of internal strife and trouble, threatening its very existence, for all things fatal to the welfare of a nation is that of financial difficulty.

When we think of the mighty power that Spain at one time possessed, contrasted with her present position, there comes over us the thought of that remarkable expression in "Milton's Paradise Lost," in which Beelzebub addressing Satan said, "If thou beest he, but oh! how fallen, how changed." And with it comes this appalling matter for reflection, that in such change in a nation there is no recuperation, for in all history there is not recorded a solitary instance. Spain was one of those powers that at one time aimed at universal dominion, and in the plenitude of her strength and the felt importance arising from the gold pouring in from America, had the audacity to send a formidable armada to conquer England—to crush out the life of her young Protestantism and to establish in its place the Roman Catholic faith and the Inquisition. From that day Spain never held up her head, but kept going down to present insignificance. Verily it seemed like a judgment upon her. History, it is said, sometimes repeats itself. In that memorable conflict of the Armada, between Spain and England, there is the same disparity in numbers of the contending foes as in that encounter between David and Goliath, and with similar results, our little David defeating the Spanish Goliath.

Time was when there were three great powers in the ascendant—Spain, France and England; other powers that since that time have sprung into importance were then in embryo. In the race since that period for supremacy of the different nations of this triumvirate Spain, and with similar results, our little David defeating the Spanish Goliath. Time was when there were three great powers in the ascendant—Spain, France and England; other powers that since that time have sprung into importance were then in embryo. In the race since that period for supremacy of the different nations of this triumvirate Spain, and with similar results, our little David defeating the Spanish Goliath.

As a newcomer to Victoria myself I should be glad of such correctly drawn up statement to send to several English local papers, and if a list were kept of the papers to which it had been sent, it would be possible later on to send it to papers in any countries which had been omitted. It would be gladly admitted, I believe, in local papers in the old country from correspondents here.

FORTIETH C.P.R. INT.

Short Line From Vancouver to Port Moody.

First-Class Water-necessity Next.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 17.—Statements made yesterday, are heretofore, and one of the ship communicants next spring, be on a first-class car and Victoria as a point of travel.

Very significant, is naturally a different Sir Wm. Van Horn's transfer of the Coast-Kootenay and Eastern routes is regarded as a most either arrangement against the C.P.R. said to a reporter:

"Is it the intention to have a line from Vancouver to Klondyke trade?" "Yes," replied our intention to see Vancouver and with the railway to Klondyke trade." "The character of the line is not to any other. We spring."

"You want to see can you tell me 'Rosland'?" "We are going to the road will be completed as soon as proved at Ottawa." "Where will you have the connection with the Klondyke trade?" "The character of the line is not to any other. We spring." CONNECTION. "You want to see can you tell me 'Rosland'?" "We are going to the road will be completed as soon as proved at Ottawa." "Where will you have the connection with the Klondyke trade?" "The character of the line is not to any other. We spring." CONNECTION.

"An impression Mr. Sifton says Mr. R. might put on between Vancouver that go?" "We have not in that direct two or three years Vancouver and Victoria interests sold the boat and with the present of the contract will but for how long a ber."

A TALK TO Sir William Says More Lightly Expensive.

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