

APPOINTED.

City, to Preside over
way to Porcupine.

published yesterday
announced of
his city, as Judge of
and appeal for the
merely presided over
D. The Cassiar, Esq.,
and Victoria city
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let known as the
ward land districts;
liberal electoral dis-
play and Clayquod
tion of the Cowichan
known as the Ron-
that portion of the
l district known as
district.

been appointed des-
for Chilliwack dis-
za Gold Mining &
been incorporated;

gives notice that he
session of the legis-
to build a railway
near the junction of
and Clayquod
and rivers; thence
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point not less than
provincial boundary,
erated in connection
posed steamer line
trict.

made by D. G. Mac
incorporate the Lake
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that at or near the
near the provincial
ish Columbia and
or near Lake Ben-
oth parallel of lati-

all placer claims in
testminster districts
the present date
time from November
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of September 15th to

and Martin will apply
to a point at or near
any lake, the Crav-
ry's river valleys to
tenary.

Company, dry goods
ver, have assigned.
pecting Syndicate,
solved.

S POOR.

sorrow, whose mystic
starving poor, to
peals;

at your case, 'midst
the walls and strays
to door;

and in a garret cold
er in a garret cold

and starving, cluster-
here,

"My poor darlings, I
st to-day."

that may be seen in
ay.

iving with her needle

of sweaters, tolling
way,

ance, scarce enough
is calling, by the
en sent;

me this morning?
like this, you know;

money you owe me, or
now, you must go;

lone woman; give me
entreats,

you daily see in Lon-
da.

ish workman out of
he feel

streets, he's tramp-
ing to beg or steal?

he wife lies dying, any
her last;

bends his footsteps,
and sick at heart.

he faintly mur-
murs, "In this world can

to baby when I'm
grave."

all is over, through
sweeps away;

that may be seen in
ry.

ed husband, his grief
can bear,

he streets he wanders,
to despair;

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tell,

ell of his poor wife
ell.

ext she's taken, how
to be brave,

ell is taken and she is
er's grave;

uncomfort for him, sooner
broken down,

the waters of London's

rm couple, who have
florid span,

in together, begging a
they can,

es in the workhouse,
y end their worldly

as they knock at the
ard to be parted, man

ad good-bye, they part
one arm they're wait-

olden shore, such things
I sorrow, such things

ats that are daily seen
y town.

ELLIOTT, R.M.L.L.
FROM BANK.

The amount of bul-
m the Bank of Eng-
is £22,000.

recent census, the
ussian empire is 129,

\$1.50 per annum. \$1.50

VOL. 21.

The Flight Of Emperor

Prince Su Tells of the Journey of the Court from Peking.

Soldiers, Who Were Beyond Control, Pillaged and Murdered Along the Route.

(Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 30.—The correspondent of the Daily Express says the Chinese plenipotentiaries have opened negotiations by proposing that China should pay an indemnity of £40,000,000 sterling in sixty installments, agreeing that Peking and the customs services should be under foreign control until the obligation should be discharged. They also agree that Prince Tuan should be imprisoned for life and that Tien Tsin should be treated as an international district, and that other places should be opened to foreign trade. China undertakes to abstain from purchasing war material abroad. In order to raise the indemnity she proposes to double the import duties.

Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, has received the following dispatch, dated October 22nd, Pao Ting, from Alfred Gaselee:

"I have appointed an international commission to inquire into the murder of the missionaries and railway officials, with a view of fixing the responsibility."

In a dispatch dated Pao Ting Fu, October 22nd, Gen. Gaselee says that in pursuance of instructions from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, the British troops will return to Peking and Tien Tsin, reaching their destination about November 6th.

French Kill Boxers.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The Chinese minister here cabled to Emperor Kwang Hsu yesterday, urging His Majesty to return to Peking, pointing out that his so doing would greatly facilitate the peace negotiations.

The Havas agency has received the following from Peking: "The foreign envoys have had further meetings, and the French note has been accepted in principle as the basis of the discussion. Li Hung Chang has informed the legations of the poisoning of Yu Hsien. The Austrian minister has arrived. A company of French troops has been sent to Peking to aid a district that was reported to be infested with Boxers, killed eight rebels, took one prisoner, and captured a mitrailleuse."

"The international column, now returning from Pao Ting Fu, is pillaging the villages en route. The armed population is being punished, and all arms are destroyed."

Towns Destroyed.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—The foreign envoys in Peking, said a foreign official to-day, are still holding conferences, but they communicate to the commissioners only such decisions as are ultimately reached.

A dispatch from Tien Tsin to the German secretary, dated yesterday, says: "A German detachment attacked a force of Boxers at Tai Yuen Chang, killing 50. Two towns have been completely destroyed by artillery."

Answer From United States.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Secretary Hay this afternoon returned the answer to the United States government respecting China. It will not be made public until it shall have been delivered in London and Berlin.

Peking, Oct. 28.—Prince Su, who accompanied the Chinese court in the flight to Tai Yuen Fu, and afterwards returned here, has been disheartened by the anarchy existing among those composing the immediate advisers of the throne, gave in course of an interview to-day an interesting account of his journey.

"On the first day," said Prince Su, "the court travelled in carts, 20 miles north escorted by 3,000 soldiers, who pillaged, murdered and committed other outrages along the entire route. The flight was continued at the rate of twenty miles a day to Hsuan Hua Fu in the most panic-stricken manner. So little authority was exerted that the soldiers even stole the meats prepared for the Emperor and the Empress Dowager. The execution of several for murder and pillage eventually brought them under control."

"The court remained three days at Hsuan Hua Fu, and then, owing to the fear of foreign pursuit, the flight was resumed to Tai Yuen Fu with 10,000 additional troops under Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang, who added to the discord."

"The Empress Dowager did little but weep and upbraid her advisers. The Emperor reviled everybody. The journey occupied 26 days, the longest route being taken owing to fear of pursuit."

"On arriving at Tai Yuen Fu, great difficulty was experienced in forming any semblance of government. Many edicts were ignored and affairs reached a state of absolute chaos. The Emperor would have preferred to trust himself to the allies, but he was compelled to join in the flight."

Prime Su does not believe that the court is going to Sian Fu. He thinks that the plan is to return by a circuitous route through southern Shan Si and northern Ho Nan.

Russia's Reply.

London, Oct. 30.—Russia's reply to the

Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1900.

NO. 28.

Searching For Victims

Laborers at Work on Ruins of Wrecked Building in New York.

It Will Probably Be Some Time Before Any Bodies Are Recovered.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Oct. 29.—To-day's disaster at the big building of Tarrant & Co., makers of medicinal specialties, at the northwest corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, was one of the most terrible which has ever occurred in the city. It was about 12:15 o'clock when the flames broke out. One fire company from station 60 had just arrived when a terrific explosion occurred and threw the entire engine crew down the stairway. The firemen, realizing the danger of their position, rushed out of the building to the street.

The second explosion occurred about five minutes after the first, from the accounts of witnesses. The building seemed to leap into the air, and in a moment masses of brick wall, timbers and stone were falling into the street. Across Warren street to the opposite buildings the flames leaped, setting them all afire at once. The great explosion was followed by half a dozen that were scarcely less intense, and by a countless number of smaller ones.

From the burning district a column of smoke was rising high in the air, mingled with flames that could not be controlled by the streams thrown upon them. The second explosion carried destruction in every direction. That it did not cause a wholesale loss of life was due to the fact that almost 20 minutes' warning came after the first cry of fire—a cry that was a real warning to the people who knew the character of the chemicals in the burning buildings; and fully five minutes occurred between the first and minor explosion, which warned everybody within hearing, and the second one. Immense masses of masonry, pieces of complex great beams, windows, casings, and an indescribable mass of wreckage of every description tumbled suddenly into the street in front of the building. The wreckage was thrown across through the windows of the building where the Irving National bank is located. The offices of the Irving bank and of Mecklen Bros., bankers and brokers, were completely demolished. The explosion came down the building from the west. The immense buildings of Mohlman & Co., fronting on Washington street, simply collapsed, a deluge of barrels and boxes filled with fruit rolling down the street.

The only person known to have been killed up to 5 o'clock to-night was a man who died in one of the hospitals from injury received on the street.

The loss of life is not known, but from all sources of information it is gathered that there are perhaps the bodies of 30 persons in the ruins, and the slowness of removal of the debris and the slowness of recovery of the bodies had been removed up to midnight.

Chief Crocker of the fire department said to-night that the loss to property is fully \$1,500,000.

New York, Oct. 30.—Although three hundred men were at work on the ruins caused by the explosion in the building occupied by Tarrant & Co. No body was recovered, and it is believed that none will be recovered for over twelve hours at least.

It is not believed that the bodies of the dead will be recovered for some time. One hundred and twenty injured persons were received at the hospitals, and most of them were discharged after their wounds had been dressed.

The property loss is variously estimated at \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. Chemicals were probably the origin of the fire. Exact figures in the amount of the insurance carried upon the destroyed buildings and their contents will not be ascertained for a week or two. The body of a woman was located under the wreckage in the rear of the Home Made restaurant.

The list of missing up to 9 a.m. numbered 39.

TALSTOI WRITING A DRAMA.

(Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—Count Tolstoi is enjoying excellent health. He is engaged in writing a drama entitled "A Corpse."

Salisbury's Resignation

London Papers Say He Will Give Up the Foreign Office Portfolio.

According to Daily Telegraph He Will Be Succeeded by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

(Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 30.—The Daily Telegraph makes the following important announcement: "We understand that, after mature consideration, Lord Salisbury has decided to resign the foreign secretaryship, which will be transferred to the Marquis of Lansdowne. Although the health of the Prime Minister gives no cause for alarm, we believe that he is largely influenced by the counsels of his medical advisers."

Referring to the appointment of the Marquis of Lansdowne to the foreign office, the Daily Telegraph approves it, especially in view of the fact that Lord Salisbury's influence will still reside over the foreign policy of Great Britain.

Lord Salisbury came to London yesterday and paid a long visit to the foreign office, where he received Lord Devonshire, and after him the Duke of Devonshire. In the afternoon he held the customary reception of the members of the diplomatic corps, among those present being M. Destille, the Russian ambassador; M. Paul Cambon, the French ambassador; Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, German ambassador; and Mr. Choate, United States ambassador. He remained until a late hour at the foreign office, and then went to Hatfield House. There is little doubt that the Daily Telegraph's information is correct.

The appointment of Lord Lansdowne, whose control of the war office has been so condemned, will cause some dissatisfaction.

The Times confirms the statement of the Daily Telegraph that Lord Salisbury will give up the foreign office portfolio, but it does not name his successor.

London, Oct. 31.—The Marquis of Lansdowne's elevation to the foreign secretaryship, according to the announcements in the newspapers this morning, has taken the country's breath away. It was as unexpected as it was welcome. Even the staunchest ministerial mouthpieces among the afternoon newspapers condemn it.

The Globe declares the appointment only shows Lord Salisbury is completely out of touch with the feelings and wishes of the electorate and the Conservative party while the Westminster Gazette, Liberal, crowing over the disfigurement of the ministerial newspapers which have been so loudly demanding the retirement of Lord Lansdowne from the war office, expresses relief at the fact that Mr. Jos. Chamberlain was not given the position, saying the latter's appointment would have filled thoughtful people with dismay and it is something to have escaped this serious danger.

Lord Salisbury apparently arranged matters with the Queen at Balmoral a week ago. His Lordship's own inclination was to resign the Premiership and devote himself exclusively to the foreign office. He wrote Her Majesty to this effect, but she declined to accept the suggestion. Lord Salisbury, therefore, went to Balmoral to discuss the question, with the result that the Queen carried her point.

Public anxiety is to some extent relieved by the conviction that Lord Salisbury's experience will still be available to direct broad lines of policy of the prospective foreign minister.

BACK AT WORK.

Majority of Mines Around Hazelton Are in Operation.

(Associated Press.)

Hazelton, B.C., Oct. 30.—The Oneida and the Derringer collieries of Cox & Brothers & Co. began operations to-day, and the Cranberry mine, operated by A. Farver & Co., which was idle yesterday on account of the refusal of the men to return to work until the suspended engineers should be reinstated, also resumed, though not with a full force.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre companies' mines are still idle, but everything otherwise is moving along smoothly in this district.

USELESS TO FIGHT.

West Elgin Conservatives Will Not Oppose the Election of A. McGugan, Liberal.

Rodney, Ont., Oct. 30.—West Elgin Conservatives have decided not to oppose the election of A. McGugan, Liberal, but have a resolution condemning the government.

THE TRIAL OF POWERS.

(Associated Press.)

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 30.—The Louisville Evening Post to-day prints an affidavit of Finley Anderson, a telegraph operator, upon whose testimony Caleb Powers was convicted of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, in which Anderson swears his story told on the stand at Georgetown was perjured.

CECIL RHODES ILL.

(Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to the Central News from Capetown says that Cecil Rhodes is suffering from fever.

THE PATERSON MYSTERY.

Prosecutor Now Ready to Submit Case to Grand Jury.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Oct. 31.—With the ending of the coroner's inquest in the Jennie Roschier murder case in Paterson, N. J., Prosecutor Emley is ready to lay the matter before the grand jury.

It is now believed that the great point raised by the defence will be the question as to what caused the death of the girl. The wound in the head was found only to be a scalp deep. The organs of the body were found to be in normal condition. Chloral, which the authorities say was used, is a most volatile drug, and it is said to be almost impossible to detect its presence in a body five days after death.

MINER KILLED.

In a Mine at Summit Camp—His Partner Seriously Injured.

(Associated Press.)

Grand Forks, Oct. 30.—Myles McNeil, a miner, was killed last night by a cave in of a stope in the B. C. mine, Summit camp. N. Greene, his partner, escaped with a broken thigh and severe internal injuries. He will recover. Dr. Kingston was summoned from Grand Forks. An inquest was deemed unnecessary. The deceased was unmarried.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Powder Magazine Exploded—Many Persons Killed and Injured.

(Associated Press.)

Shanghai, Oct. 30.—The Daily News reports that a powder magazine at Nankin has been exploded by lightning and that many persons were killed or injured and much property was destroyed.

Not Tired Of Fighting

Failure of Negotiations With Botha For Surrender of Boers.

Admitted His Defeat, but Said Burghers Wanted to Continue the War.

(Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 31.—A belated dispatch from Pretoria tells of the failure of the British negotiations with General Botha for the surrender of the Boers. Botha received General Paet's flag of truce contemptuously and admitted his defeat, but said it was impossible to treat for surrender as long as any burghers wished to continue the war.

Ex-President Steyn was more irreconcilable. He refused to even see the bearer of a flag of truce.

Churchill Lectures.

London, Oct. 31.—Field Marshal Lord Wolsley, commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's forces, presided last night at St. James hall on the occasion of the first lecture delivered by Winston Churchill, lately a war correspondent in South Africa. The hall was crowded, among those present being Mr. Churchill's mother, Mrs. Cornwallis West, the Duchess of Devonshire and many other prominent members of society. A number of military men were also present.

The egotism of the lecturer provoked laughter, but otherwise he was interesting. He used lantern slides and described the pictures.

Lord Wolsley, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Churchill, maintained that the British officer was the finest fighting man in the world, and the born leader of men.

AFTER THEIR SCALPS.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell Will Oppose Appointment of Hon. J. Haggart and Others as Ministers.

(Associated Press.)

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—In an interview to-day Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said Hon. John Haggart and others of the same party are not fit to occupy positions in a Conservative cabinet and any influence which he possessed would be used to prevent such men from occupying the same.

HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

(Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 30.—There is no truth in the report that Queen Victoria is ill, though naturally she is affected by the death of her grandson, Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein.

NIPISSING ELECTION.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—The contest in Nipissing has been postponed until a later date than November 7th. This is on account of there being no lists ready for the unorganized district.

FREE FROM PLAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—The Russian plague commission announces that Port Sair, Bender Abbas and Bushire are not infected with the disease.

Punishing The Rebels

It Is Reported That All the Buildings at Bothaville Have Been Destroyed.

Surrounding Boers Near Bloemfontein to Prevent Them Rejoining Commandos.

(Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 30.—The Daily Mail's Capetown correspondent comments upon an astonishing outburst of Boer activity, and points to the possibility of the Boers having been considerably reinforced. Complaints are being heard in Capetown, he asserts, regarding the premature disbanding and dispersing with the services of the various volunteer forces.

The same correspondent says he hears on the highest authority that the late Prince Christian Victor was playing cricket early last week, and that he was then being congratulated upon his rapid recovery from enteric fever.

Paris, Oct. 30.—Foreign office officials believe that former President Kruger will travel incognito during his visit to the European capitals, relinquishing it in each city only long enough to permit an exchange of visits between Mr. Kruger and the head of the nation. His stay in Paris will not exceed 48 hours.

The French government will not offer Mr. Kruger any formal function, though it is expected the city will tender him a demonstration, which will be a scene of enthusiasm. The government will not take part in the reception, but will not, however, put any obstacles in the way of private plans of welcome.

Buildings Destroyed.

Craddock, Cape Colony, Oct. 30.—The Dutch church is the only building left standing at Bothaville, owing, it is reported, to strong British measures. More Boer women have been deported from Jagersfontein; they were sent to Bloemfontein, where they are imprisoned with others a few miles outside of the city.

Train Derailed.

Bloemfontein, Oct. 29.—The telegraph lines are still interrupted and mails delayed owing to the Boers derailing a train ten miles south of Edenburg. All Boers over 14 years old, living outside a radius of ten miles from Bloemfontein, are being surrounded by British troops and brought here to prevent their rejoining the commandos.

The Canadians.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—Following is a dispatch from the Secretary of the Colonies to the Governor-General: "Her Majesty's government desire to express their thanks to your ministers for the intimation conveyed in your telegram of October 19th, that the Canadian contingents were free to take their discharge in South Africa."

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED

In London During the March of Volunteers Through the Streets.

London, Oct. 29.—During the reception to the City Imperial Volunteers to-day scores of people were injured by panics caused by the inability of the police to control the surging crowds.

In Fleet street the scenes could only be likened to a continuous football scrimmage. Shrieks and groans filled the air, people were hurled to the ground and trampled upon. Life Guards, on horseback, were swept off and lost in the struggling mass of humanity after important attempts to stem the pressure of the mob.

Some of the injuries received were so severe that it was feared they would prove fatal.

GERMAN SHIP WRECKED.

Twelve Men Missing and It Is Feared They Have Been Drowned.

(Associated Press.)

Hamburg, Oct. 30.—The German ship F. Bischoff, Capt. Schwarling, has been wrecked at the entrance of the Elbe. A boat containing eight of the crew put off from the vessel and another boat in which were four men left the ship for the purpose of rendering assistance. Both of these boats are missing, and have been given up for lost.

STRIKE AT EXTENSION.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Oct. 30.—Two hundred imported Scotch miners working at Extension collieries went on strike on Thursday morning because the \$3 a day arrangement made for them on the solicitation of Mr. Ralph Smith with Mr. James Dunsinuir last month ends tomorrow. Delegates from the men are anxious to consult Ralph Smith, but he is electing to stay at Chemainus.

P. C. Mitchell, who is here from Dease lake, reports break mining at Sibbett creek. The American Company is putting in a big hydraulic plant for next season. Before he left a strike of six dollars to the pan was reported. Atlin, he says, was absolutely dead.

Measures Sloan and McNamee are storm-bound in Bay of the Coast in their private tug.

MURDER IN SECOND DEGREE.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Oct. 30.—Guilty of murder in the second degree was the verdict brought in last night by the jury before which Arthur Harris, the negro, had been on trial for killing Patrolman Robert J. Thorpe.

It was Harris's unprovoked crime that incited the wholesale race riots on the west side a couple of months ago.

Captured By Boers

Who Also Held Up a Capetown Mail Train and Loted the Carriages.

The Prisoners Were Afterwards Set at Liberty by the Burglars.

Enthusiastic Welcome Extended to Canadians Who Reached Halifax To-day.

(Associated Press.)
Capetown, Nov. 1.—It transpired to-day that a Boer commando captured a British outpost of ninety men in the vicinity of Gervens on October 26th. The Boers afterwards held up a Capetown mail train, looted the carriages and passengers, destroyed the mails, set fire to an armored train.

Not wishing to be hampered the Boers released the prisoners they captured.

May Settle in Rhodesia.
London, Nov. 1.—"Mr. Cecil Rhodes," says the Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, "will oppose the settlement of Boers in Damaraland, but he will welcome them to Rhodesia, and will grant favorable terms after the war to induce them to settle there."

Landed at Halifax.
Halifax, Nov. 1.—Never has the historic military city of Halifax witnessed such scenes of enthusiasm as occurred to-day upon the arrival of the transport Idaho with four hundred of the first contingent which left Quebec for South Africa on October 20th, 1899.

The scenes were indescribable. The streets were lined with thousands of citizens, buildings decorated with bunting, windows crowded with fair sex who threw kisses to the heroes as they marched through the streets, many carried upon the shoulders of their enthusiastic countrymen, headed by bands of the naval and local militia. Business was suspended.

At 3 p.m. the men were entertained in a banquet in the armories by the ladies of Halifax.

Tonight a torchlight procession and other interesting events will be held in their honor.

They expect to leave for their respective destinations at midnight. On arrival at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London and Windsor, the men will be warmly welcomed by the citizens.

The British Columbians who arrived on the Idaho are Sergt. Northcott, Pte. Stewart and Corp. S. H. O'Dell, of the 11th, C. A., Victoria, and Pte. A. S. Rice, of Nelson Rifle Co.

While en route the Idaho broke two of her propellers.

Free Use of Wires.
The C. P. R. telegraph, through Manager Jas. Kent, has authorized the free use of their wires to members of the Canadian contingent returning by the transport Idaho, announcing their arrival, etc.

Companies Want Their Money.
Hamburg, Nov. 1.—The provincial court has laid an embargo upon bar gold of the value of 2,500,000 marks which arrived at Cuxhaven yesterday on the Imperial mail steamer Buendensath, from Dagestan. This step was taken, it is alleged, for the sole purpose of reimbursing insurance companies here for gold withheld by the Transvaal government during the war. The Hamburg-Bremer-Bank, however, denies a rumor that the gold was shipped by Mr. Kruger.

Protector, Oct. 31.—Intelligence has reached here that Commandant-General Rodas is marching with a strong force to invade Cape Colony near Laenhardt, where it is said the irreconcilable Boers are ready to join him.

Lord Grosvenor Wounded.
London, Oct. 31.—Another long casualty list has been received by the war office. Lieutenant Lord Grosvenor was wounded in the right thigh during the fighting at Bethlehem.

Returning Home.
Ottawa, Oct. 31.—A cablegram to the militia department says Private Neill, of the Fifth Regiment, Victoria, has left Liverpool for Canada.

The Idaho.
Halifax, N. S., Nov. 1.—The transport Idaho, with the Canadian soldiers returning from South Africa aboard, has been reported off the harbor.

Ordered to China.
Durban, Oct. 31.—The Gordon Highlanders and the Devonshire regiments have been ordered to be ready to sail for China in a few days.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK.
(Associated Press.)
Port Huron, Mich., Oct. 31.—The Chicago & Grand Trunk railroad was sold at noon to-day, under first mortgage foreclosure proceedings brought by the Mercantile Trust Co., of New York, in accordance with a decree of the United States district court. General Manager C. M. Hay and E. W. McLaughlin, of Detroit, representing the stockholders of the road, were the only bidders, the road being sold to them for \$5,708,701.04. Of this amount \$5,437,000 represented the mortgage and \$271,701.04 was interest.

SPEAKER PELLETIER ILL.
(Associated Press.)
Halifax, Nov. 1.—Senator Pelletier, Speaker of the Senate, is very ill at a Halifax hotel. Physicians are in attendance.

THE COURT DISPLEASED.

Objects to Mr. Gould Being Appointed to Watch Over the Countess's Fortune.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 1.—The Countess de Castellane, whose property has just been placed under the direction of her brother, George Gould, by a French court, was questioned relative to the matter, says a Paris dispatch to the World. She said: "Please, make light of the matter. It will only revive stories which will hurt my dear husband's feelings. He already suffers keenly the exposure of his present situation."

Count Boni has been away from Paris for the last three days, but will return to-day (Thursday). Last night he was conversing for an hour with his father over the long distance telephone and heard the news. He is indignant that the court should have appointed a foreigner to watch over the countess's fortune. He wanted his father appointed if a trustee was needed.

"My son," said the Marquis de Castellane last night, "thought I could serve him equally well. Boni and the Gould brothers won't agree. We both feel that George Gould will administer the trust with harsh parsimony. Boni, with difficulty, will bear this bondage."

BOUND HOME

His Worship the Mayor received to-day at noon the following dispatch from Halifax from Corp. Seymour Hastings O'Dell, the Times' special correspondent with the first contingent.

"Halifax, Nov. 1st, 1900.
"Northcott, Stuart, Wood, Lehman, Nye of Vancouver and self leaving west-bound to-night."
"SEYMOUR H. O'DELL."

It is evident that Sergt. Northcott and the other men mentioned arrived on the Idaho. Leaving Halifax to-night they should reach Victoria one week from to-day, although it is probable that they will remain at Ottawa for a short time to take part in the ovation to be tendered them there.

Preparations will at once be made to tender the men a proper reception, details of which will be announced later.

IMPERIAL CABINET.

Mr. St. John Broderick is Now Secretary of State for War.

(Associated Press.)
London, Nov. 1.—Queen Victoria has approved the appointment of Lord Salisbury as Premier and Lord Privy Seal; the Marquis of Lansdowne as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. St. John Broderick as Secretary of State for War; the Earl of Selborne as First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. C. T. Ritchie as Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Murderer of Express Messenger Tried to Smother Himself.

Marysville, O., Oct. 31.—Roslyn H. Farrell, who was last night found guilty of the murder of Express Messenger Lane, attempted to commit suicide during the early hours to-day by smothering himself. He wrapped the bed clothing tightly about his head and turned over on his face. When his purpose was discovered the guards pulled the clothes off while Farrell fought to prevent them.

VENEZUELAN EARTHQUAKE.
Later Particulars Show That Many Persons Were Killed and Injured.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 31.—Further details received regarding the earthquake of Monday show that San Casimiro, Cua and Charallano were entirely destroyed. An islet situated at the mouth of the Nemer river has disappeared. At Tarcagua, Brochico and Curipe, the damage done was considerable. There are many dead and injured.

SKELETON IN A CELLAR.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 1.—While workmen were clearing up a cellar formerly occupied by the late Dr. Thomas S. Holmes, who had a drug store in Brooklyn, they came across a box secretly fastened, which was found to contain the petrified head and trunk of a girl about 12 years old. The police made an investigation and became satisfied that the skeleton was the property of Dr. Holmes who, it is said, experimented with an embalming process which he had used during the civil war, and the secret of which he died without revealing. It was Dr. Holmes's boast that he had discovered a process of embalming that would ossify bodies. He was at work on it when he died.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Bowmanville, Oct. 30.—Sir Richard Cartwright addressed a meeting of West Durham electors here last night in defence of the Liberal administration.
Toronto, Oct. 30.—Referring to the method of appointment to the senate, Hon. Clarke Wallace last evening said \$10,000, as alleged by H. H. Cook, ex-M. P. for East Simcoe, was a very small price to pay and that \$25,000 or \$50,000 were the usual.

ALVORD ARRESTED.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 29.—Alvord, the New York bank defaulter, is under arrest here. He was caught at the south end this afternoon by Chief Watts, of the bureau of criminal inspection, Boston.

Elected by Acclamation

No Opposition Offered to the Return of Messrs. Lavergne and John Costigan.

It is Expected That Mr. Robinson's Opponent in Northumberland Will Retire.

Bright Prospects of the Government Being Sustained by Increased Majority.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Looking over the result of the nominations yesterday the outlook for the Government being sustained by a large majority is exceedingly bright.

The Conservatives have one election by acclamation, Mr. Seagram, the distiller, of Waterloo. This was done in return for allowing the local member of the same constituency being elected to the Toronto house, and had nothing to do with the Dominion contest.

On the other hand Sir Wilfrid Laurier gets two supporters by acclamation, L. Lavergne, of Athabaska, and John Costigan. It is also expected that the opponent to James Robinson, Northumberland, N. B., a strong supporter of Mr. Blair, has retired, which would give Sir Wilfrid three to one.

There are a large number of men put up by Conservatives for mere factional opposition. In some cases they will lose their deposits, and in others will be in a hopeless minority.

Most cheering reports are being received here to-day from all over the Dominion, and Sir Charles Tupper and his followers will be routed.

Mr. Costigan Returned.
Ottawa, Nov. 1.—A private dispatch received here to-day says that John Costigan has been elected by acclamation for Victoria, N. B. Mr. Costigan was endorsed by the Liberals.

UNION OF CHURCHES.

First Meeting of the United Free Church of Scotland Held in Edinburgh To-day.

(Associated Press.)
Edinburgh, Oct. 31.—The formal union of the Free and United Presbyterian churches, decided upon yesterday at a joint meeting here of the Free Church Assembly and the United Presbyterian Synod, was commenced this morning. The ministers marched from their respective halls to the royal institution, then proceeded to Waverley market and held the first meeting of the United Free Church of Scotland. Large crowds witnessed the procession. Rev. Robt. Rainy was chosen moderator of the United Free Church.

The small minority which opposed the union met in a separate hall to-day and constituted themselves a Free Church Assembly.
MANITOBA CABINET.
Winnipeg, Oct. 29.—The new cabinet, which took the oath to-day, is as follows: R. P. Roblin, president of the council and minister without portfolio; J. A. Davidson, provincial treasurer; H. D. McFadden, minister of public works; Colin H. Campbell, attorney-general; Robert Rogers, minister without portfolio.

Mr. Roblin having accepted the presidency of the council, vacates his seat in Woodlands, making the new election necessary. A writ will be issued at once. Nominations are fixed for Thursday, November 6th.

CARLIST ACTIVITY.

Madrid, Oct. 31.—It is officially admitted that the Carlist band in the vicinity of Berga numbers 600 men. Troops are pursuing them. Communication between Berga and Barcelona has been severed. Another band appeared at Figols. It has 16 horses and is divided into three groups. The gendarmes, who searched the country house of Senor Torres Baro, brother-in-law of the Duke of Solferino, where they seized several rifles, also obtained possession of documents giving the names of 120 Carlist chiefs and 600 Carlist soldiers.

A SIGN OF PROSPERITY.

Toronto, Oct. 29.—Reported births for the half of the present year show an increase in returns for a like period last year of 496. The increase in marriages during the same time was 600, which may be attributed to prevailing prosperity. On the other hand there is a decrease of 856 in reported deaths.

ARBITRATORS' DECISION.
Ottawa, Oct. 29.—The Dominion government, according to the decision of arbitrators, will have to hand over \$243,512 to the province of New Brunswick in connection with the Eastern Canada railway extension claim which has been hanging since 1884.

FARMER MISSING.

(Associated Press.)
Toronto, Oct. 30.—A farmer named A. Grant, of Thornhill, who came into the city on Saturday morning and put up at the Commercial hotel Jarvis street, has not been seen since noon of that day. Foul play is feared.

SETTLING DIFFERENCES.

Miners Are Resuming Work at the Collieries.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 31.—The Milnesville colliery, operated by the Vanwickie estate, will resume work on Friday. The company this afternoon agreed to grant the men all the concessions made by the other companies and operators. Calvin, Pardee & Co., and a committee representing the strikers for whom there was no work at Lattimer when operations were resumed on Monday, arrived at an amicable settlement to-day, and all the discharged men will be back at their old places to-morrow.

Will Resume To-day.
Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 31.—The Susquehanna Coal Co., at William, Pa., near here, to-day granted the demands of the mine workers in that colliery, and will resume operations to-morrow. This is one of the largest collieries in the country, 700 men being employed. The mine workers will celebrate the event to-night with a big demonstration.

Idle Again.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 31.—Three hundred miners employed at the Hudson colliery of the Delaware & Hudson Company, went out on strike this morning because the foreman insisted on more "topping" on the cars than the men were willing to give.

Granted Increase.
Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 31.—The Corbin colliery, operated by Andrew Robertson & Co., between here and Mount Carmel, resumed work to-day, 500 men and boys being granted the 10 per cent. increase last night. The Excelsior colliery, also owned by the same firm, will resume to-morrow with 800 employees.

INTERESTING TO ELECTORS.

Returns Like the Following Make Pleasant Reading—How Dominion Customs Receipts Are Increasing.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The customs receipts of the Dominion for the month of October were: \$2,483,951 compared with \$2,400,010 for the same month of last year, or an increase of \$23,941. The increase in custom receipts for the four months of the current fiscal year over the same time last year was \$372,907. The growing time continues.

BUDDHISTS IN JAPAN.

(Associated Press.)
Tacoma, Oct. 31.—According to Yokohama advices, the Buddhists of Japan are making great efforts to celebrate the beginning of the new century by active missionary work. The recent arrival of some sacred relics from Siam was made the occasion of an extraordinary demonstration of devotion to the faith. The roads over which the relics were borne were covered with cloth, which was afterwards sold in small pieces at more than ten times its value, realizing over \$2,000,000. They propose to collect 1,000,000 yen and to erect a grand building as a repository for their treasures. After this has been done they intend to turn their attention to charity and education.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

New Directions for Sailing Among South Sea Islands to Be Issued.
(Associated Press.)
San Francisco, Nov. 1.—Discoveries of great value are reported by the United States fish commissioner ship Albatross, which has returned from a fourteen months' cruise in the South Seas and in Japanese and Alaskan waters.

The officers of the vessel state that nearly all of the South Sea Islands are inhabited by a few natives, who are well clothed anywhere from two to a dozen miles, making steering by chart extremely dangerous. The exceptions are the Fiji group, owned by Great Britain, and the Tahiti, owned by France. New and accurate sailing directions for use among the islands have been prepared.

A world's record for deep sea net dragging was made about 50 miles east of the Tonga group of islands, in lat. 20 deg. South. Specimens of marine life were brought up from a depth of 4,200 fathoms, or nearly five miles.

Monterey, Oct. 29.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier left here this morning for Thetford mines, county Megantic. At Richmond, Windsor Mills and Sherbrooke he addressed meetings from the train.

Woodstock, Oct. 29.—South Oxford Conservatives have nominated S. King, of Ingersoll, to oppose Sir Richard Cartwright.

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 29.—West Elgin Conservatives have decided to put no candidate in the field, leaving the fight between McLaughlin, Liberal, and Roblin, patron.

Winnipeg, Oct. 29.—E. D. Martin is definitely in the field as independent candidate for the Commons for Winnipeg. The fight will be between Martin and Putter, the labor candidate.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 29.—Sir Charles Tupper spoke here to-night in the interests of Col. White and Lewis Wigle, the Conservative candidates in North and South Essex.

DOES NOT WANT STATION.
(Associated Press.)
Berlin, Oct. 31.—The Cologne Gazette containing the dispatch of the Associated Press of October 29th, authoritatively denies the stories of Germany's contemplated lease from Venezuela of a coaling station at the island of Margarita, and adds: "Germany does not covet any acquisition in the vicinity of the American continent."

ONE SHORT PUFF CLEARS THE HEAD.—Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is the breath offensive? These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a remarkably short time. If you're had Catarrh a week it's a sure cure. It's of fifty years' standing it's just as effective 50 cents. Sold by Dean & Hisecks and Hall & Co.—57.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Medical Adviser (paper covers) is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED

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Send for a Child's Sleeping Suit BY MAIL.

This Special Offer is made to all Mail Order Customers at the prices to assist them in testing our Mail Order Values. Children's Sleeping Suits in good quality Merino, soft finish, with high neck and long sleeves, side pocket, feet attached and turn over cuffs, exactly like cut, to fit youngsters of either sex, in sizes to suit the following ages:

Prices, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 years. 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c each.

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RETURNING TO WORK.

Majority of Collieries in Hazleton District Are Again in Operation.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 29.—Operations were resumed this morning at a majority of the collieries in the Hazleton district and they will be continued in full blast for the next two months.

The strike is still on at the mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co., located at Andonreid, Honeybrook and Green Mountain. One of the officials of the company said this morning that the company had informed the men that it would abolish the sliding scale and agree to pay the ten per cent. increase until April 1st, and he did not know why they refused to report. The mine workers say they want a written guarantee in this respect.

Reported for Work.
Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 29.—When the colliery whistles blew this morning 16,000 men and boys between Traverton, this place, and Mount Carmel, reported for work.

Nearly All in Operation.
Scranton, Pa., Oct. 29.—Work was resumed to-day at practically all of the collieries of the big coal companies in the Lackawanna and Wyoming districts. A few of the mines were not quite ready to start, but will resume to-morrow or Wednesday, and the output of coal is expected to be greater than ever for a while.

REMAINS OF VICTIMS.

Ghostly Find in Ruins of Tarrant Building, the Scene of Monday's Explosion—Fragments of Human Bodies Found.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Oct. 31.—In the ruins of the Tarrant building, which was demolished by fire and explosion on Monday, the searchers found early to-day fragments of at least three human bodies.

Inspectors Tench and Kenny, of the building department, found a woman's head at the northwest corner of Green-wich and Warren streets, also a package of tools, a man's apron and a bag. Inspector Graham, of the building department, found two pieces of human flesh, and later the same inspector found another piece of human flesh and a knee joint.

Two tons of chlorate of potash and one ton of sulphur, it appears, were in the Tarrant building when the disaster occurred.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

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VICTIMS OF THE FIRE.

Twenty-Six Persons Are Unaccounted For—Search Still Going On.

New York, Oct. 31.—A revision made to-night of those persons missing and thought to have perished in the explosion and fire at Tarrant & Co.'s drug house, shows 26 unaccounted for. Of this number, four are persons reporting addresses given by the persons reporting them as missing. Out of this whole number, eight are put down by the police as employees of Tarrant & Co.

Not a single body had up to 10 o'clock to-night been found in the ruins, though what looked like parts of bodies have been dug out. It begins to look as if what remains, if any, are in the mass of debris still cumbering the place will be totally unrecognizable as of human composition, even should the workmen find them.

This is because of the tremendous heat involved by the explosion and the fires and the fusing of materials which, running together, form a mass of all sorts of stuff.

POLITICAL NOTES.

(Associated Press.)
Hamilton, Oct. 31.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is billed to speak here next Monday. Chatham, Oct. 31.—Sir Charles Tupper addressed a meeting in the interest of T. A. Smith, Conservative, in Kent county yesterday.

London, Oct. 31.—Sir Charles Tupper addressed a large meeting here last evening in the interests of Major Beattie, Conservative.

Montreal, Oct. 31.—La Patrie, the French-Canadian local Liberal organ, last evening published in large type, occupying the whole of the front page, a letter signed by about one hundred French-Canadians in Manitoba expressing complete satisfaction with the settlement of the Manitoba school case.

ENDORSED AT CHEMAINUS.

(Special to the Times.)
Cheminus, Oct. 31.—Mr. Ralph Smith's meeting here was a grand success. The building was crowded to the doors. Captain Olive Phillips Wolley was badly beaten. Resolutions endorsing and supporting Mr. Smith were carried unanimously, only Mr. Wolley being against them.

OIL FIRE.

(Associated Press.)
Ottawa, Oct. 31.—Parson and Smith's oil sheds at Janelville, across the Rideau river, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$5,000, which is supposed to be covered by insurance.

LEE PLEADED GUILTY

To Charges of Fortune Telling and Was Fined One Hundred Dollars at Toronto.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—"Dr." Norman Lee yesterday pleaded guilty to three charges of fortune telling and was fined \$100 and costs on two charges. Sentence was withheld on the third conviction, and if he continues his practice here he will be fined \$500 and costs on each charge and committed to prison for a year.

Lee claims the power of being able to cure the maimed, the halt and the blind. His victims were numbered by hundreds.

REFERRED TO AUTHORITIES.

Charge of Insubordination Against Lieut. Col. Cooke.

Montreal, Nov. 1.—The charge of insubordination against Lieut. Col. Cooke for having refused to call out the Prince of Wales's Fusiliers for parade duty in connection with the Valleyfield strike unless the pay of the men was guaranteed, has been referred to the military authorities at Ottawa for decision.

REV. S. A. DONAHOE

Testifies to the Good Qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. Church, South, Ft. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned gripping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

DO WE GET NOTHING?

It is contended on behalf of the Conservative candidates that we get absolutely nothing from Great Britain in return for the preference which she receives in our markets, although it is noticeable that Col Prior, the Boer agent of the party in British Columbia, discreetly steers clear of the subject. The Times maintains, and the Liberal party occupies the same position, that the preference is of great benefit to the people of Canada, altogether apart from the fact that we surely owe something to the Mother Land for the protecting arm that has been thrown around us for so many years. That aspect of the question was treated a few days ago, and we shall say nothing beyond drawing attention to it. We have on other occasions alluded to the millions of dollars' worth of goods now purchased in Canada for the army and navy and the tremendous increase in the demand in Great Britain for Canadian products. There is no doubt about these things; they can be verified by almost daily reports in the British newspapers. The preferential tariff brought them about. It is perfectly true that the markets of Great Britain are open to the products of the world, and there is not a statesman in the country who holds out any hope of a change in that respect. The Duke of Devonshire was alleged by Sir Charles Tupper to have offered a preference to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but he denies absolutely that he ever made any such proposal. It was said Mr. Chamberlain was in favor of a scheme of the same character, but he also denied emphatically that he had any hope of living to behold the adoption of such a policy by the Empire, while Lord Salisbury put down his foot in this emphatic way:

"I ask him to look at the state of opinion in this country, especially the state of opinion in our commercial, manufacturing and industrial classes, and say if he sees the slightest chance within any period to which we have a right to look forward, of such a modification of opinion in this country as will enable any statesman, whatever his opinion may be, to propose the establishment of retaliatory duties. It seems to me to be absolutely out of the question. If you wish to set up a discriminating system in favor of the colonies as against the rest of the world, just consider what are the goods on which you will have to levy a heavy duty in this country in order to make that discrimination felt. They are grain, wool and meat. What chance have you of inducing the people of this country to accept legislation which would make these essential articles of consumption susceptible of such tariffs? I see no probability whatever of it. That being the case, I think we should be hardly behaving respectfully to the colonies if we ask them to send representatives to a conference to discuss the question, when we know that the answer which many of them, at all events, many of their statesmen, would give, must be met immediately on our part by the information that such a thing is absolutely impossible."

It is perfectly clear that there is no hope of the scheme of the leader of the opposition finding favor with the people of Great Britain. Because these things are true, shall the people of Canada reject Laurier, who says we owe something to the Mother Land for all she has done for us in the past, and accept Tupper who says business is business, that we cannot afford to give something for nothing and that the British preference must be abolished, not that we love England less, but because we love Canada more? We say it is incumbent on the Conservatives, as they maintain that the preference has injured Canada, to prove it. During the short time it has been in operation the country has enjoyed the most prosperous period of which there is any record in its history. Trade has been released from artificial barriers and restrictions and is flowing naturally and freely. Put the Conservatives in power again and they are pledged to alter all this and place us in the unenviable condition in which we were previous to the emancipation of 1896.

Because Canadians are as free as any people in the world, because we are at liberty to place restrictions upon the trade of the foreigner and upon the commerce of the nation to which we owe our existence, because we are not treated like the colonies of France, Germany, and all the other nations of the earth, and compelled to admit the goods of the Mother Land free of all imposts, do any of these facts justify us in flinging gratitude to the winds, especially when all that we have done has added alike to the prosperity of the giver and the receiver? Suppose British statesmen were to say, as some of them did practically at the time of the adoption of the extreme protection tariff by the "loyal" Tories of this country, that business is business, and that the colonies which appeared desirous of having no dealings with the parent country should be allowed to manage their own affairs, to maintain their own armies and navies and to support their own diplomatic corps, would we have had any reason to complain? We do not hold for a moment that we are not capable of taking our own part, of defending ourselves against all comers. But the point is that the hostile policy, advocated by the Conservative party made for national disintegration rather than national unity

and that the policy of the Liberal party has operated towards the consolidation of the British Empire. All the leading public men of Great Britain are agreed upon that point. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has added greatly to the strength of the national structure; he has been a builder, not a puller-down, like his predecessors. The great Australian Commonwealth proposes to follow his example and give the Mother Country a preference in the markets of the rising young nation in the South Seas. Her statesmen have seen the effect in Britain of the Canadian tariff and they propose to do, as the Canadian government has done. The people of Canada are in favor of making more stable the foundations of the Empire and for that reason there is no strength in the campaign arguments of the Tupper candidates.

CONTEMPTIBLE TACTICS.

There is a gentleman of the name of McBride holding a portfolio in the provincial government. There is nothing specially notable about the young man except that he is a Conservative in politics and is said to be afflicted with one dominant idea—that the Conservatives are the natural rulers of this country and should hold all the offices under the Crown. This characteristic has brought trouble into the present provincial government and some say it may end in disruption if the exuberance of Mr. McBride be not curbed. At the present time the lawyer who is Minister of Mines and represents a farming constituency is earning his salary by campaigning against Mr. Aulay Morrison in the New Westminster district. Perhaps there might be no objection to that if the campaign were conducted in an honorable manner and in such a way as to allow Mr. Morrison an opportunity of replying to the Minister of Mines. But Mr. McBride does not believe in that sort of thing. He engaged in a bout with Mr. Morrison on one occasion and was so badly worsted that he feels sore over it yet. He came out of the contest with a head considerably reduced in size but with bitterness and venom in his heart. These feelings have made themselves manifest in charges of the meanest and most despicable kind against Mr. Morrison—charges without any foundation in fact—in a word, Mr. McBride has resorted to typical Tory tactics. He has been telling the fishermen on the Fraser river that Mr. Morrison is responsible for the building of fish traps not only on the Canadian side, where these institutions were in operation long before the present government came into power, but also on the American side, where the Canadian authorities have no jurisdiction whatever. We think the Premier should take his colleague in hand. Possibly there might not be any objection to a member of a cabinet constructed on non-party lines taking part in the present campaign in an honorable manner and standing forth and uttering his condemnation in a manly way before all the people, but the tactics Mr. McBride is reported to have descended to cannot but bring contempt on himself and disrepute into the ranks of the local government party.

EFFECTS OF THE PREFERENCE.

The manager of Messrs. O'Kell & Morris's manufactory, Mr. Price, in an interview in which it was impossible to disguise his strong Conservative proclivities, attempted to show that his particular business was affected adversely by the British preference. Unfortunately for his contention, however, it happens that one of the authors of the tariff was Hon. Wm. Patterson, Minister of Customs, who is himself a manufacturer along the same lines as the O'Kell & Morris Co. Candies, for instance, and we think jams, jellies and preserves, are produced by the establishment of Mr. Patterson. Now is there any reasonable or intelligent citizen of Victoria who believes that the Minister of Customs would introduce a tariff that would be disastrous to his own business? Biscuits and cakes are also largely manufactured at Mr. Patterson's popular Brantford establishment, all of which are affected by the preferential tariff. Yet Mr. Patterson placidly contemplates the competition from Great Britain—where the colossal manufactories of Huntley & Palmer, Peek, Frean & Co., and others are operating, and he would be most unlikely to submit a measure that would undermine his own business. The thing is too palpably absurd.

We are afraid, however, that Mr. Price has not carefully looked into the tariff as it affects his own business, and has been more desirous of scoring a point against the Liberal party than fairly discussing the preferential tariff. For instance, he quotes candied peels. Now citron, lemon and orange peels in brine are free, and are purchased as cheaply in California as the English manufacturers can in Palermo, Sicily or Spain. The only difference lies in the duty paid on sugars in Canada, which are admitted duty free in Great Britain. According to Mr. Price, the duty paid on sugar used in his factory is \$1.25 per 100 pounds. It is estimated that in the production of 100 pounds of candied peel 30 pounds of sugar are required, which will cost the manufacturer 38 cents duty. On the other hand, the tariff upon candied peel is half a cent per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem, less one-third preferential upon 100 pounds of peel; therefore the duty levied at present average values would be about \$3. Less one-third would

give \$2 per 100 pounds protection. Surely Mr. Price will not assert that this very large measure of protection is not ample for such an enterprising concern as the one over the destinies of which he presides? Again, the duty upon jams, jellies and preserves is 3½ cents per pound, less one-third preferential tariff, or about 2 cents per pound net. Any housewife knows that about one-third sugar is necessary for jam or jelly, and the duty upon the sugar is about 40 cents, whilst fruit is as cheap in British Columbia as in Great Britain.

Further, it is a well known economic fact that the best sugar of Germany, Austria and France is not suitable for manufacturing purposes, and the great candy manufacturers and preserve factories invariably use cane sugar, upon which there is no bounty.

We fearlessly assert again that the preferential tariff has not in its incidence adversely affected a single manufacturer in the province, but has through the quickened influence upon trade and commerce increased their profits and enlarged their business.

A PREFERENCE IN BRITAIN.

The British preference has turned the heart of the Mother Country toward Canada. The splendid impression made in Great Britain by that measure, was increased and emphasized by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's presence during the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that nothing did more than the British preference to waken all over the British Kingdoms that Imperial sentiment which sent the troops of the colonies to the aid of the empire in South Africa. But the British policy of the Laurier government has not only a sentimental value. It has an enormous value in dollars and cents. Aside from the great increase of trade with the Old Country since the Liberal government came into office, the war office authorities are showing a preference for Canada which means a very great deal to the producers and manufacturers of this country. Witness the following facts:

Orders from the Imperial government filled in Canada during 1900:

February—	
3,075 sets of saddlery	\$118,468
8,114 muskets	16,109
2,000 munition packs	4,410
30,000 greatcoats	180,180
50,000 pairs trousers, khaki	95,000
50,000 serge frocks, khaki	130,725
10,000 tent-pin bags	5,400
50 transport wagons	18,375
	\$568,742

For the Indian government, China expedition:

July 18—	
35,975 greatcoats	\$268,481
43,500 pairs long stockings	25,841
29,000 leather moccasins	83,737
1,320 fur caps	3,118
	\$379,077

The above are all of Canadian material, manufactured and shipped to Vancouver on October 3rd. Grand total, \$947,819.

Negotiations are going on for the following supplies:

2,200 wooden huts for South Africa	\$2,650,000
110 do. for China	132,000
2,000 tons stewed wood for China	4,000
300 transport wagons	105,000
	\$2,891,000

Tents and boots—Samples have been submitted to the war office, and large quantities will be required. There has been also supplied, through the agriculture department, hay, oats, jam, etc., to the value of about half a million of dollars.

TUPPER'S TEXT.

When Sir Charles Tupper told the people of Quebec that Laurier was too British for him he gave the Conservatives of that province the keynote for their campaign. They did not lose any time in taking advantage of the hint. The French edition of the Montreal Star has revived the school question and is striving to prove the British proclivities of the Premier by the effect of the settlement of that dangerous misunderstanding. It was not intended that pamphlet No. 6 should be seen outside of the Eastern province, but it found its way to all parts of the Dominion and opened the eyes of the electors as to the depth of infamy to which the Conservative leaders are prepared to descend in order to attain power. But even that interesting document did not bring them down to their proper level. A new edition of No. 6 has been issued by the Quebec Tory leaders, which makes charges against the British of cruelties in South Africa even more recklessly than Mr. Earle denounces the alleged corruption of the Laurier government. This new evidence of Tory desperation concludes as follows:

"Now, this is a matter which no Canadian should allow to pass unchallenged. Every member of the cabinet at Ottawa, that instrument of khaki British imperialism, has helped to bring on Canada and the Canadian people a share of the responsibility and disgrace for the brutalities and bestialities described in this and now, without consulting the Canadian people, they have given to the government in London, Eng., the tools of a vile Anglo-Jew combination against freedom everywhere, a power of attorney to treat the Boers who are fighting for their country and liberty as rebels, and with all the vindictive cruelty habitual to the British nature."

Montreal, Oct. 1900. "Note.—'Khaki' means in the Hindu language 'dirty, filthy, excrement.' This is a very appropriate term for British Imperial rule."

That is the kind of warfare that is

being carried on by the Conservatives in Quebec against Laurier for sending the contingents to South Africa. Colonel Prior says the volunteers would not have been sent at all if it had not been for Sir Charles Tupper. As an offset to this we show a specimen of the argument used by the traitorous Tarte to his own constituents in a French-speaking community:

"They say that I am disloyal, but they do not prove it. I defy them to prove it, for I am not disloyal, never was, and never will be. My opponents have published a pamphlet, full of lies, purporting to be reports of various disloyal speeches made by me while in France. They are most unblushing falsehoods. The Canadian public man who would go to a foreign country, who would utter disloyal words, would be a traitor. That man is not myself. The traitors to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to the British flag, which floats over us, and grants us all our liberties, are those who try to set the various races in this country against one another. I am addressing a mixed meeting, and the English electors can judge by the way my words are received by the French Canadians in this meeting how far I express their views. I am a French Canadian—I would be nothing else. My father was a French Canadian, my mother a French woman. That was an accident of birth, and I could not help it. And I was born under the Union Jack. Yes, and I live under it, and enjoy and appreciate the liberties it represents. I am a loyal subject of Her Majesty the Queen. I deserve no special credit for that. Why should we not be loyal; are we not happy? I have just returned from Paris, where I had the opportunity of studying at close range some forty-two different nations and their form of government. And I found that no form of government was so satisfactory as ours; that no people were so free and had so much reason to be happy and contented as have we in this Canada of ours."

My traducers say that I tried to sell this country to France, and that if I did not deliver the goods it was not my fault. Just as if I and the French-Canadians are so lost to all sense of honor and all sense of self-interest as to wish to transfer our allegiance from Britain to France! Where is the fool in my race who would for a moment wish to be ruled by France and under the systems which prevail in France? We are French-Canadians, but we are British subjects; yes, and loyal and devoted subjects of Her beloved Majesty Queen Victoria.

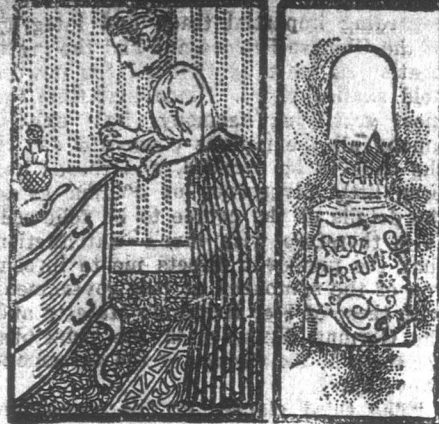
A STATESMANLIKE PREMIER.

"I have always avoided introducing politics into the pulpit, and I will not do so now; but I cannot help instancing as one of the reasons for thanksgiving the fact that we have a Premier who has proven himself so statesmanlike in the administration of the high function of his office; who is so stainless in his character; who is so just and conciliatory in his public utterances; who is so broadly and unselfishly patriotic, that, although a Catholic in his religious faith, he commands the confidence and loyalty of Protestants as no other man in political life at the present time could."—Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto.

THE DUTY ON SOAP.

In our paragraph of yesterday about the preferential tariff we argued that Mr. W. J. Pendray had still a very considerable protection upon soap, notwithstanding the British Preferential Tariff. We omitted, however, to mention that until July 1st of this year Mr. Pendray has experienced the benefits or otherwise—as he may choose to consider the question—not of the British Preferential Tariff, but of the French Treaty, a treaty that was particularly the work of Sir Charles Tupper when acting as High Commissioner for Canada under Sir John Macdonald's Government. This treaty, a miserable apology for a trade treaty between two such important Governments as the French and the Canadian, permitted a special tariff for a few articles entering Canada. Amongst these articles was common soap, upon which the tariff was reduced from 1½ cent, per pound to ¼ cent per pound, upon ordinary importations. As Canada could not give any preference to France without extending the same benefit to Great Britain, it followed that soap importations from the Mother Country also received the lower duty. Hence Mr. Pendray has for years been enjoying the special regard of the Conservative Government, as his own particular business was the only manufacturing industry that the Conservative Government marked out specially to withdraw protection from. On July 1st the Laurier Government further reduced the Preferential Tariff from one-fourth to one-third the ordinary tariff, which is now 1 cent, per pound upon common soap. Hence the only difference in the amount of protection enjoyed by Mr. Pendray under the Conservative and Liberal regimes is ¾ cent per 100 pounds, and that has existed only for three months.

So we find that for all the ill that had befallen Mr. Pendray up to July 1st, his quondam friends the Conservatives, whom we presume he has loved not "wisely, but too well," must receive the blame. We may also be pardoned for reminding Mr. Pendray that as nearly all the raw materials that are used in the manufacture of common soap, such as grease, coconut, palm and olive



oils, alkali and rosin come in free, the protection he still enjoys of 66½ cents per 100 pounds is a very substantial advantage.

WILL SWEEP THE COUNTRY.

Dominion Presbyterian: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier enjoys a unique popularity not only in Canada, but in the Motherland. It looks as if the Liberals, under his leadership, will again sweep the country; and, indeed, to the non-partisan onlooker, there seems to be no good reason for a change. The country is prosperous, the manufacturing interests were never more so; and it is not claimed that a change of government just now would result in a better or more economical administration of public affairs."

The Colonist has unearthed two men who are opposed to the preferential tariff. Mr. Pendray is reported to have misgivings as to the effect on his business of the policy of the Liberal party. He should not forget that he still has a very reasonable measure of protection against the competition of British cheap labor. The duty on ordinary laundry soap is one cent a pound; under the preference extended to Great Britain the duty will be two-thirds of a cent, a pound. Other varieties of soap are taxed 35 per cent, and under the Liberal scheme 11 2/3 cents would have to be deducted from that. Add the cost of carriage and you have a very fair amount of protection. The government is bound to look at this matter from the point of view of the consumer as well as from the standpoint of the manufacturer. Sir Charles Tupper says he will get a preference for Canadian goods in the British market. Imperial statesmen all say this cannot be done except on the basis of free trade within the Empire, so that on the day when Sir Charles Tupper gains his point the manufacturers of Canada will have no protection whatever against the alleged cheap labor of Great Britain.

Colonel Prior said last night: "It had come to a pretty pass in that country when an honest miner, after the toils and hardships of locating a claim, had to give a share of it to some dancing woman, the 'friend' of one of the officials, or lose it altogether under the pretext that it had been located before he discovered it." That is campaigning after the style of Sir Hilbert Tupper, with evidence supplied by Sir Hilbert Tupper's American friends. We warn the Colonel that he is treading on dangerous ground when he descends to such a level. He should remember what happened to Sir Hilbert when he met his master in Brandon, Mr. Sifton, Major Walsh and William Ogilvie are all clean men, and will tolerate none but officials of unimpeachable character around them. Comparisons are "odorous."

Judging from the remarks of Col. Prior, he endorses the sentiments of Sir Hilbert Tupper, uttered at the time he was a minister of the Crown. On the 6th of April, 1894, speaking in the House of Commons, Sir Hilbert said of Great Britain: "Driven from the civilized markets of the world, steadily and every year finding their output to these markets decreasing, they spend millions on their navy and millions on their army to force their wares and their goods and their merchandise into the uncivilized markets of the world." The N. P. was founded on such sentiments as the foregoing and it was rapidly accomplishing the work for which it was designed, as previous to the advent of the Laurier government the trade of Canada with Great Britain was decreasing by millions a year. Now it is increasing by millions.

On Friday the Liberals will hold the principal meeting of the campaign, which will be addressed by Mr. Maxwell of Vancouver, and Mr. A. Henderson, of New Westminster. The candidate for Burrard is one of the best speakers in the country, and the man from Westminster is not far behind him when he is in good form. They will be assisted by the best of our local speakers and the Laurier Quartette of Vancouver.

At the Victoria theatre on Saturday evening Mr. Bodwell will explain to the ratepayers of the city all the details of the arrangement which they will shortly be asked to ratify with the company asking for a bonus to connect Victoria with the Great Northern railway. Every man with the interests of the city at heart should attend this meeting so that he may be able to intelligently endorse or oppose the scheme.

The Colonel says the mint is a mere election dodge. That means that if he is elected he will oppose it just as he opposed the all-Canadian line to the Yukon—because it would strengthen the government in British Columbia.

BEAUTIFUL PERFUMES.

We have an assortment of the best quality of perfumes, that will surely prove an enjoyment to the ladies. The natural fragrance of sweet flowers, bottled and sold for a right price. We are headquarters for gift perfumes. We invite you to inspect our stock.

Cyrus H. Bowes,
CHEMIST,
88 GOVERNMENT STREET,
Near Yates Street.

Nominations Made To-Day

Candidates Formally Designated to Bear the Lance for Their Parties.

The Proceedings Passed Off Quietly at the Market Hall To-Day.

There were no exciting scenes in Market hall when nominations were made to-day. The candidates came around quietly, deposited their papers properly signed and witnessed, the necessary amount of cash, and then left the hall as quickly as they had come.

Messrs. Riley and Drury arrived shortly after the nominations opened, and something after an hour later Messrs. Prior and Earle put in an appearance. For Richard Low Drury the first five names on the paper were: Wm. Templeman, Wm. J. Hanna, Stephen Jones, Lewis Hall, James Tagg, Lyman P. Duff, and about 60 others. The witness to the nomination and assent of the candidate was John Jarvie.

For George Riley the first names on the papers were: Wm. J. Hanna, Daniel Campbell, John Nicholles, John Piercy, Francis Gilbert, H. A. Mann, A. B. McNeil, and about 60 others. Witness to signature of signers and candidate's consent, William Dalby.

E. G. Prior presented papers signed by J. S. Helmcken, James Baker, Prof. R. Foster, Chas. E. Pooley, W. H. Cullin, and about 100 others. His witness was D. H. McDowell.

Thomas Earle's papers were signed by J. S. Helmcken, Alfred C. Anderson, Thomas Magneson, Arthur Robertson, James Mitchell, and about 100 others, with Allen S. Dumbarton as witness.

The agents for the candidates are: R. L. Drury—Louis Charles Smith, 115 Dallas road, barrister at law.

George Riley—Francis Brooke Gregory, 80 Belleville street, barrister at law.

E. G. Prior—H. Dallas Helmcken, Belleville street, barrister at law.

Thomas Earle—George Jay, Elford Ave., barrister at law.

On November 7th the polls will be open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. In polling division No. 1 at the market hall there will be 15 booths. The divisions are as follows:

No. 1, Market hall; No. 2, Agricultural hall, Cadboro Bay road, Temperance hall, Cedar Hill, Speed's Cottage, opposite Tolmie school, Bolekine road; No. 3, Prior's hall, Fairson's bridge, Masonic hall, Esquimalt; No. 4, Metchosh's hall, Metchosh.

J. G. Brown is the returning officer.

Nominations at Nanaimo.

(Special to the Times.)
Nanaimo, Oct. 31.—Clive Phillips-Walker, Wm. Sloan, and Ralph Smith, were duly nominated this afternoon as candidates. All candidates are absent electioneering.

A Failing Memory

Is One Symptom of Low Vitality and Waning Nerve Power—A Sign That You Need Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

To the practical physician, skilled in the diagnosis of disease, there is much to be read from this one symptom. A failing memory signifies that the nerve force is exhausted, and that the mind lacks energy to give attention. It points to low vitality, to an exhausted condition of the nerves, to thin, watery blood and to weakness and irregularities of the organs of the body.

The person with the failing memory has sleepless nights, is nervous and irritable, suffers from nervous headache and dyspepsia, and gloomy, despondent feelings. He is weak, exhausted and run down, and may be fast approaching nervous prostration, paralysis, epilepsy or insanity.

This wasting away of the nervous energy of the body must be stopped, and stopped quickly, if robust health is to be restored. Whatever the cause of this weakened condition, the cure is the same—restoration by the building up process—restoration by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

This great blood builder and nerve vitalizer has proved wonderfully successful in restoring to perfect health scores and hundreds of pale, weak, nervous men and women. It promptly stops the wasting process, and aids nature in the restoration of health and strength.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is not a patent medicine, but the favorite prescription of the world's greatest physician, Dr. A. W. Chase. It is thoroughly up-to-date and scientific. It has proven its right to the high estimation in which it is held by physicians and people alike by the marvellous cures which it has brought about. As a restorative it is unapproached by any preparation known to man; 50 cents a box; at all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

can't stand everything. One pill a day.
Try them.

to destroy her trade. If Mr. Price
three years had been able to compete
against these firms in the free trade mar-
ket of England, how was it he could

In the post office department, in addition to penny post, 324 new post offices

VITALLETS
MADE
**STRONG AND
MANLY MEN.**



FREE **MEN AND**
TO WOMEN.
VITALLETS
For Nerve Strength and Blood Health.

Vitallets are a power-altering, brain and blood food. They feed the brain, build up, repair and strengthen wasted, worn and tired nerves, purify the blood, make every organ act and vibrate in its proper rhythm.

Have you weak nerves or impure blood? Do you lack energy, ambition or courage for your ordinary life? Are you constipated? Are your kidneys inactive? Are you a man and yet not a man, but suffering from neurasthenia or other effects of early intemperance, overwork, worry or other excesses? Are you a woman and afflicted with one or more of the diseases or ailments of your sex or any of the symptoms mentioned above? Then take VITALLETS and you will get well.

Free treatment sent prepaid by mail. Do not delay but order now.

VITALLETS
MADE
**HEALTHY AND
HANDSOME
WOMEN.**



MALYVOR MFG. CO., BOX 7410, KENTON, Ohio.

and 387 money order offices, while the mileage over which mails are carried has been increased by 8,253,600. The deficit also had been reduced by \$319,400.

The Intercolonial road was now on a paying basis, and equal in regard to its rolling stock to any in the Dominion.

The canals had been deepened to such an extent that ocean going vessels now went up to Lake Superior, half way across the continent.

The general revenue had been increased beyond the dreams of everyone, and he believed it would be the height of folly to return two opposition members.

Comparing the two leaders, he said they were not in the same class. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a statesman, a supporter of the Canadian politician (Applause). Could any one imagine Sir Wilfrid coming over from his office as high

Whereas the Crown Grant, No. 1180, of the above named land was on the 8th day of September, 1871, issued in pursuance of the Statute of the Dominion described: And whereas application has been made for the issue of new Crown Grants in the said land in favor of Auguste Brabant, the present owner:

Now notice is hereby given that the said Auguste Brabant intends three months after date to apply for the cancellation of the said Crown Grant No. 1180, and for a corrected Crown Grant to be issued to him in place thereof.

All persons claiming adversely are hereby notified to file their claims with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., on or before the 31st day of November next.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 8th day of August, 1900.

AUGUSTE BRABANT.

No matter what might be an elector's politics, he would be demeaning himself to cast a ballot for the return of such a treacherous leader as Sir Charles Tupper.

On the other side was Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a man who had done more to advertise Canada than any one else, more than would probably ever be done in many years.

Although Victoria had always been regarded as a Conservative city, he believed she would redeem herself on this occasion and return government supporters.

The government had been a clean one. There was not a man in the Dominion who could prove any act in any of the departments not in the interests of Canada. Even if the government did not come up to expectations, it could scarcely be no worse than what we had had under Conservative rule.

Mr. Paterson then resumed his seat, and the chairman announced that a message would be read in the theatre on Friday evening, when in addition to other speakers G. R. Maxwell and Alex. Henderson would deliver addresses, and campaign songs would be given by the students.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and cheers for the candidates concluded the meeting.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noise in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave handsomely to the cause, and was unable to prevent the Deaf Drama from having them free. Address No. 207 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

**Good Progress Made With the
By-Law at Last Night's
Council.**

campaign organization and direction uneclipsed even by Marcus Hanna or Jas. Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, the coming election will undoubtedly be replete with keen excitement.

Mr. Bodwell replied that much depended on the way in which a matter was put. The Market building, he said, was a dead asset, and if the citizens were to-day asked to vote the appropriation for it, they would not do so. On the other hand the company kept it in repair, and gave it back at the end of a term of years as an improved asset.

Cholera and Darrincoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by Henderson Bros. wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

**Splendid Liberal Meeting Held in
Johns's Bros. Hall Last
Evening.**

the advantages of cold storage whereby farmers could ship the products of the dairy direct to the old country. Why should electors vote against the present government when the exports were greater in the last four years than in the eighteen previous years? The Liberal government was the best government any country ever had. "We have

APPLE PILLS
[for Ladies.]
FOR LADIES.
A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
SUPERSUCCESSFUL BITTER APPLE PILLS
COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.
Order of all chemists, or post free for
\$1.50 from **EVANS & SONS, LTD.,** Victoria,
or **MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist,**

Local News.

GLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

—The funeral of the late B. Stone, formerly mate of the river steamer Clifford Sifton, who was drowned in Thirty-Mile river, and whose remains were

APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
FOR LADIES
A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE, PLE
COGNEA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.
Order at all chemists, or post free for
\$1.00 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Vic-
torian, MONTIN Pharmaceutical Chem-

A Rousing Speech

By Ralph Smith in the Opera House, Nanaimo, on Saturday Night.

Disposed of the Charges Brought Against Him by Col. Prior.

The Telegrams to the Conservatives Explained by Labor Candidate.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Oct. 29.—When Ralph Smith walked across the stage of the opera house on Saturday night at twenty minutes past eleven, to take his seat in the candidates' row, a mighty shout of welcome went up that drowned all other noises for some minutes. There could be no mistaking the effect that the supporters of Mr. Smith were present in full force, or that they were delighted that he had managed to get through from the distant point at which he had been speaking. In time to answer the various charges laid against him by the speakers of the evening.

Colonel Gregory was speaking in his defence as Mr. Smith stepped to his place on the platform, but that gentleman soon wound up his remarks to allow the champion of independent labor to plead in his own behalf, closing a ringing speech by saying: "Here he is himself, and I think I can safely leave him to attend to Wobbling Willie, the gifted son of this lovely district; that is the gift of the gab. He is more highly endowed in that respect than any man I have ever met." (Laughter.)

Mr. Haslam, the chairman, then introduced Mr. Smith briefly, announcing that he would be limited to fifteen minutes, which would give Mr. Wolley and Col. Prior fifteen minutes between them to reply before midnight.

Mr. Smith, on advancing to the front of the platform, was hailed with another of those spontaneous outbursts which indicate that a man is at least not unpopular.

Mr. Smith said: "I have just had put into my hands a paper containing two or three notes of statements which have been made about me here this evening. I desire, in a very kindly way, to give my explanations of these matters. You have heard that Mr. McInnes has made certain statements regarding me; the speakers here this evening have told you a good deal about them, I understand. Now, if I thought there was the slightest truth in what Mr. McInnes had been saying I would very carefully go into the whole matter in each case and show where he was mistaken, but because I know that not one of these statements is correct, and because I am convinced that the great majority of you here know the same thing, I do not propose to waste the time of this audience giving explanations on what we all know to be not matters of fact.

Gentlemen, the very best evidence we can have that the bottom is gone out of the cause of Mr. Sloan is Mr. McInnes's speech at the meeting at Extension, held on Thursday night. And that those gentlemen know is plain to everybody from the tactics which they are adopting. They well know that they are now fighting for a lost cause, that they have no chance of winning. In fact, these men are getting desperate and they are adopting desperate tactics. I think you will agree with me that is not exaggerating the facts of the case as they have been made known to us.

"Now, to take up the points laid against me," Col. Prior says (reading from the notes) "you asked for the Conservative nomination, and sent two telegrams." A very serious charge that, well, now, we'll have the telegrams Col. Prior says were sent. Where are they? Sir, (turning to Col. Prior, amid uproarious applause and shouts of: "That's it, Ralph, make 'em cough up the wires.") I ask you to produce those telegrams you say you sent, and which you told the audience here to-night were sent. Where are they? Col. Prior said he had not got them. (Renewed uproar and encouraging cries to Mr. Smith from the audience.) Well, then, if you cannot produce them I shall tell the audience all about them. I did send two telegrams. One to Mr. Burns, a Conservative, and the other to Mr. Munro, also a Conservative, to the effect that as there was to be a Conservative convention held in Nanaimo, I wanted these gentlemen, for the sake of the cause and for the sake of the country, to take the same wise course the Liberals already had taken to use their influence to get the convention to endorse me. But I never asked any Conservative convention to nominate me. (Cheers.) To be nominated by a Conservative convention would bind me to allegiance to the Conservatives, and that is altogether another matter. What attitude did the Liberals take in this matter? They said, the labor interests of this country have a right to direct representation in that house, the right to claim recognition, and they manfully surrendered their right to nominate a straight Liberal candidate in this constituency, in favor of organized labor of this country, and declared themselves perfectly willing to endorse the action you have taken, and to prevent a straight Liberal from running in this constituency against the labor candidate. I wanted the Conservatives to be as reasonable as that. Had they done so their interests would have been much better conserved. Now they are fighting the direct interests of labor in this country. The organized labor classes of this country wanted to bring out a man, and they endorsed my nomination. The men who are using their influence against me are fighting industrial interests of this country. Col. Prior recognizes the difference between the two points. Mr. Wolley says my connection with Mr. Robins, as a capitalist, has spoiled my

opportunity for serving labor. My connection with Mr. Robins is exactly the same as that of any other candidate who has run in Nanaimo. Mr. Robins used his influence to promote the interests of Mr. Keith in 1894, and in 1896 he used his influence to help Mr. Haslam. And if he did it with them, why not with me. I never asked Mr. Robins for his support, never in my life. Mr. Robins voluntarily handed over his endorsement of me just as he had done of every other man he approved of. I respect Mr. Robins most highly; more highly than I do any other man in this country. He has always shown himself willing to support any man who has been generally acceptable to the workmen of this city. I want to know if it is possible to find another man in any other country who is prepared to take similar action. (Applause.) When the business of the workmen has been put into my hands to be discussed with Mr. Robins, he does that business just as straight and faithfully as any occasion calls for. Mr. Wolley himself admits that Mr. Robins acts in harmony with the men; he never objects to the representatives of labor presenting their grievances to him. He stands as a man ready to settle his differences by arbitration. I may say the same about Hon. James Dunsinuir to some extent. When I went to see Mr. Dunsinuir about the case of the Scotch miners' four, he was prepared to be as amiable about the matter, and he adopted my suggestions as a labor leader. He also showed the same spirit when he raised the wages of his men to the standard of the district, and involuntarily putting the Chinese out of his mines. "It is stated that I am likely to get five or six thousand dollars out of the commission on the Chinese enquiry. Well, perhaps I should be glad to hear it. But if the result of the work of that commission were to be the driving of every Chinaman out of this country, would not you say that I had well earned that six thousand dollars? You wouldn't object to me getting that amount would you? (Cries of "Of course not!") Mr. McInnes has made this statement. I have not the slightest doubt he knows all about it, as he does of everything else. (Laughter.) But I don't know in the least what I am going to get. Mr. McInnes perhaps does not know that his statement throws discredit upon Mr. Maxwell, of Vancouver, who has been most active in promoting this commission. If that commission accomplishes the object for which it was appointed it will be worth more than five thousand dollars to me. This commission is to go into the matter thoroughly, to leave no stone unturned that will reveal the smallest portion of evidence, and the report upon the actual facts as they exist in this province. And I can assure you this will be done and the report will be safe to fall to act upon it. If I get six thousand dollars out of it I am going to tell the people; I shall tell them in any case what I do get. (Applause.) That is the way I acted in the case of the Rossed labor dispute. The government sent me a cheque for \$500. I sent it back to Mr. Martin, asking him to send a cheque for \$200. He sent it back to me protesting I should take it, but I did not want any more than my actual expenses and losses as miners' secretary on salary. (Applause.)

Mr. Haslam here intimated that Mr. Smith's time limit had expired and Mr. Smith took his seat, exclaiming: "I have always been a Liberal, but if the Conservatives are returned to power and do the good things for labor that the Liberal government did last session, I think I can support them. But there is no hope that they will ever get into power in this election. I don't think the people will be so foolish. (Applause.)

READ IT IN THE FACES.

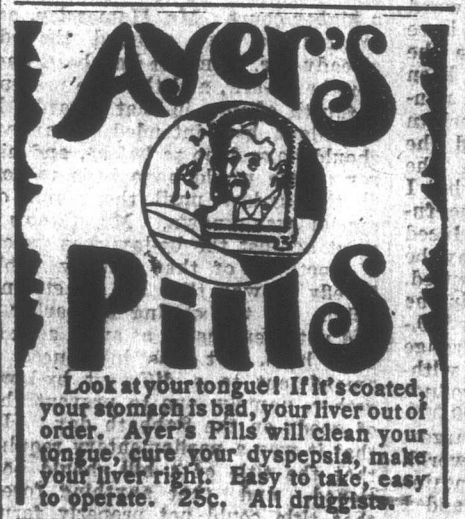
This is the age of brain trouble, of heart failure, of nervous and of body weakness. You can read it in the faces of the people you meet. Nervous diseases do not get well of their own accord. Regular and persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the only treatment that can be absolutely relied upon to stop the wasting process which saps vitality from the system. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food creates new rich blood, revitalizes the nerves and permanently cures all nervous diseases. 50 cents a box.

BONDING MONARCH GROUP.

Rich Mining Claims in Which Victorians Are Interested.

Messrs. Burns and Taylor were in the city for several days past making arrangements of both the Monarch group of claims on Birch river, and they are now in Vancouver completing final arrangements. A number of prominent Victorians hold the majority of stock in these claims, and they feel confident that they have a good chance of securing the Ontario and the New Brunswick claims adjacent to the Lorne group, which was recently bonded for \$100,000 and a cash deposit of \$7,500 has already been put up as a first payment. The claims are considered the richest on Birch river. The Monarch group is owned by the British Columbia Gold Property Company, and the headquarters of this company are located in this city.

G. M. Richard, steward of the steamer Amur, is registered at the Occidental hotel.



Ayer's Pills

Look at your tongue! If it's coated, your stomach is bad, your liver out of order. Ayer's Pills will clean your system, cure dyspepsia, make your bowels regular. Easy to take. 25c. All druggists.

Want your stomachs cured? Buy a beautiful bottle of Ayer's Pills. It's the best. BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for Whiskers.

Committee Appointed

To Report Upon the Best Way of Securing the Mint For This City.

Portland Promoter Would Like to Establish Rice Mills in Victoria.

Contrary to expectation the consideration of the railway by-law was not resumed at the meeting of the city council last evening. A special session of the council will be held on Wednesday evening, when the various clauses will receive careful attention. Thanks to the foresight of Mr. Bodwell, the amendments that have already been made will be printed in additional copies for the members of the council, who, in consequence, will not be compelled to disfigure their copies by pencil emendations and insertions. What appears to be one of the direct results of the submission of the railway proposition to the council last evening in the shape of a communication from C. J. Allan, of Portland, announcing his intention to establish a rice mill here on condition of being guaranteed immunity from taxes and wharfage charges.

A very unique and voluminous contribution to the epistolary literature of the age was received from C. C. Moody regarding the establishment of a mint. The writer, with careful observance of the main principles of composition, forcibly pointed out to the council that his claim to priority in the institution of the mint was well founded. He had letters from the Bankers' Association of Canada and Sir Wilfrid Laurier confirming his claim, and he intended to see that his rights were not trifled with. There were several more paragraphs along the same line.

The reading of this communication produced a marked impression on the council. They were, however, somewhat sceptical as to the value of the adopted in dealing with it. One of the aldermen advised that it be referred to the park committee, but this drew forth an indignant protest from Ald. Hall. Ald. Yates advised that the validity of the claim be referred to the committee in the future, but in the meantime he moved that it be received and filed. Carried.

F. B. Kitch, secretary of the S. P. C. A., wrote regarding the successful work of the Victoria West End Association in securing the council to look after the interests of two of their number who while carried away by the exuberance of their patriotism on Mafeking day, burned a shed on Craigflower road. This evoked considerable discussion, in which it developed that the city solicitor was acting for the plaintiff in the case. The latter, however, offered to withdraw from the case should it interfere with the city's interest in the matter.

Finally it was decided to inform the plaintiff that the city solicitor would look after the corporation's interest during the hearing of the case. Mrs. S. Williams and others of North Park street petitioned for the extension of a sidewalk. Referred to the city engineer for report.

The report of the finance committee recommending the appropriation of \$806.84 for the payment of accounts was adopted.

The resolution regarding the appointment of a committee to deal with the mint question was carried. Ald. Cameron, on Brydon and Stewart being appointed the special committee.

The following letter was read from C. J. Allen, of the Portland rice mills: "I am writing to you to ask you to establish a rice manufacturing business at some point in British Columbia, on the coast. We expect to handle about twenty-five tons per day of the manufactured article, and will import raw material very largely from the Orient. We have the product to Eastern points. The Green Northern or its connections are likely soon to reach Victoria.

I should be glad if you would communicate with me at your earliest convenience, what facilities there are for obtaining sites for a manufactory of this kind, and other matters in connection with the establishment of our business at Victoria, and whether or not any concessions could be obtained in the way of exemption from taxation, free wharfage facilities, or other encouragements of a similar nature, to induce the establishment of our manufacturing interests there.

Kindly give us as much information as you can upon the points mentioned in my letter, and other matters which you think would be of interest to me in this connection. After deciding to resume the consideration of the by-law on Wednesday evening the council adjourned.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Oster's Little Nerve Pills, which are made for the purpose of relieving nervous dyspepsia. Price 25c.

Steamship Glenogle sails for the Orient this afternoon. She will receive 34 Chinese passengers here, but no cargo.

There is no reason why the lepers could not be kept in isolation hospitals somewhere near Victoria. The leprosy is right in the village of Tracadie, with about four or five acres of land about the building.

Ald. Williams moved that the com-

munication be received and the information asked for granted, and that copies of the resolutions formerly dealt with by the council on the subject be forwarded to Mr. Bodwell.

Ald. Brydon could not see that the writer would be benefited by copies of these resolutions, and Ald. Yates was of the opinion that it would be quite sufficient to give the gentleman the information.

E. C. Hart, coroner, communicated the rider submitted by the jury at the inquest in connection with the death of the late R. S. Gray, in which the attention of the council was directed to the dangerous state of the various cliffs along Dallas road. Referred to the city engineer for report.

F. J. Deane, secretary of the royal commission on Chinese and Japanese immigration, asked for information of the (1) number of Chinese and Japanese now residing within the city limits; (2) increase, if any, within the past twelve months of this class of residents; (3) revenue obtained by the city from Chinese and Japanese sources of the revenue and the amount thereof up to September 30th ult; (4) occupations of Chinese and Japanese residence within the city limits; (5) such reports from the city medical health officer and sanitary inspector regarding conditions of Chinese and Japanese within the city limits; (6) such other information as in the opinion of the city council may be of service to the royal commission.

Ald. Williams wanted this communication referred to the finance committee, and Ald. Stewart seconded, as he believed in giving these gentlemen as much work as possible. Ald. Cameron, of this committee, however, demurred, but pointed out that some information could be furnished by the corporation officials. Finally, on the suggestion of Ald. Beckwith, the communication was received and filed, and Mr. Deane will be informed that he can obtain the information on application to the various city officials.

The city engineer reported regarding the complaint of the condition of San Juan avenue. This was reported on last November. It would cost \$45 to grade the road. The grading of Garbally road was also reported upon on the same date. It would cost \$285 to grade and surface this street with gravel. Regarding the petition of W. J. Bowden and others for a sidewalk on Esquimalt street, the city carpenter recommended construction of a walk on the north side of the street 600 feet long, at a cost of \$81. A sidewalk 450 long at a cost of \$50 was also recommended to be laid on the east side of Market street.

The report was referred to the street committee.

J. L. Raymur, the water commissioner, wanted to know what system of lighting the city proposed for the pumping station. Referred and filed, and the council decided in favor of electric light.

The sanitary inspector recommended the destruction of the two-story building on the north side of Cormorant street, belonging to W. J. Macdonald, and the two wooden buildings on Esquimalt street, together with the three buildings in the rear. The building inspector recommended that the old buildings on the corners of Johnson and Broad streets also be destroyed.

The building inspector's report was adopted, while the owners of these premises condemned by the sanitary inspector will be asked to meet the council on Friday, November 9th.

A petition was read from the committee of Victoria West End praying for the assistance of the council to look after the interests of two of their number who while carried away by the exuberance of their patriotism on Mafeking day, burned a shed on Craigflower road. This evoked considerable discussion, in which it developed that the city solicitor was acting for the plaintiff in the case. The latter, however, offered to withdraw from the case should it interfere with the city's interest in the matter.

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Summer days are embroidering days. The 376 shades of BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG Asiatic Dyed Embroidery Silks make beautiful work, the product of your Summer's restful employment. Each perfect, lasting shade put up in our Patent Holder. Can't soil, tangle, or "muss up." Our "BLUE BOOK" tells exactly how to do 50 different leaves and flowers—sent on receipt of three tags or a one cent stamp.



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SNOW FLAKE FLOUR, Sack \$1.10
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OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN, Sack 1.45
SUGAR (Granulated), 17 lbs. 1.00
NOVO, Cake 25
(The greatest of all cleaners for paint, carpets, etc.)

Dawson's Coal Supply

City No Longer in Need of Fuel—Big Deposits Discovered on River.

Demarcation of Inter-Provincial Boundary Completed—Other News.

Steamer Amur, which was reported at Vancouver yesterday as having there arrived with a large number of passengers on board from Northern ports, reached Victoria at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having landed all but about a dozen of those who came south on her. Those who continued the voyage to Victoria were C. Dubois Mason, who has been operating some mines in Atlin; W. W. Grime, J. K. Devlin, W. B. McKicking, one of the telegraph construction party, and P. T. Richardson.

The steamer brings news that snow has fallen to a depth of six inches on White Pass, and that the hills and mountains as far south as Wrangell are whitened. On the upper Yukon-ice has made its appearance as well as on the Pelly river, and unconfirmed reports had arrived at Skagway of the thermometer having fallen to 20 degrees below zero. Residents of the city, however, will not lack for fuel this winter for, according to T. A. Davis, manager of the White Horse Navigation Company, Dawson has now its own coal supply. His company had handled 3,000 tons for the N. A. T. & C. Co., which had been freighted to Dawson in barges from Cliff creek, 60 miles down the river, where the Cliff Creek Coal Mine Company have rich deposits on which they have expended in developing \$150,000. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 600 feet, and coal is being turned out rapidly with every facility for handling it expeditiously. There has been two miles of railway constructed in connection with the mine over which coal trains are operated. The company is already supplying the steamers on the Yukon with fuel, and has among other large contracts on hand that of furnishing the Dawson Electric Company with 2,000 tons annually. The coal is of the bituminous quality.

Another interesting piece of news received by the Amur is that George White Fraser, who has been demarcating the boundary line between this province and the Yukon territory, has completed his work, his wife having accompanied him throughout the entire expedition. A Northern paper, in speaking of the undertaking, says: "In April last the start was made from Bennett. A packer and a cook were the only helpers accompanying the engineer and his wife. Unlike the contested portion of the Alaska boundary, the interprovincial British Columbia-Yukon line takes its bearing from the stars, the 60th parallel of latitude being the dividing line. Mr. White Fraser's work was of a preliminary nature, though it comprised all of the intricate work of locating the line. At certain stations—notably the crossings of large rivers and on mountain peaks—the astronomical instruments were set up, a temporary camp made, and when the line was located it was marked by a monument. From these monuments it will be a simple matter for a surveying party to mark out the line. In speaking of his trip Mr. White Fraser said: "Our path lay through a very rough, wild country, and after leaving the region adjacent to the starting point, we met with no one until we came out at the head of the Porcupine. For a greater part of the distance our work took us above timber line. The Alsea

river, along which we worked for a considerable distance, is a turbulent stream and the country it traverses is badly broken up, with frequent precipitous cliffs and mountains, which made traveling difficult and hazardous. The region seemed to be mineral-bearing, and near the Porcupine frequently showed coal signs."

James Siorah, a pioneer saloon-keeper of Seattle, died at Dawson, October 23rd, by his own hand, after taking the life of his mistress known on the variety stage as Anna Mitchell.

It was expected that the United States telegraph wire now being constructed in the Yukon valley will be completed from St. Michael to Fort Gibbon, opposite Weare, at the mouth of the Tanana, this month.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, commissioner of education, who visited the coast of Siberia in July and returned to the Alaskan Coast, says the disease first, which is killing many natives along the coast of the Behring Sea, ravaged the Siberian Coast and that half of the native population of that coast fell beneath the dread reaper.

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

Inhabitants of West Indies Desire to Continue Under Danish Crown.

(Associated Press.)

St. Thomas, D. W., Oct. 30.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Colonial Council at St. Croix, Danish West Indies, yesterday, the vice-chairman denounced the statements made by Mr. A. J. Blackwood, the United States consul at St. Croix, and chairman of the Colonial Council, that the sentiment of the people of the Danish West Indies was strongly in favor of annexation. A resolution was adopted to cable King Christian of Denmark "unmistakenly expressing" the wishes of the inhabitants to continue under the Danish crown.

FATAL RAILWAY WRECK.

Mail Clerk Killed and Six Others Injured.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 30.—Geo. W. Corson, a mail clerk, was killed and six others were injured in a collision on the Chicago and Alton near Mitchell, Ill., early to-day.

The midnight special, bound from Chicago to St. Louis, collided with a freight train on a long curve near Mitchell. Behind the passenger engine was the mail car in which several clerks were asleep. The car telescoped and none of its occupants escaped uninjured.

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Dear Sirs:—Please send me one of your Treatise on the Horse, your new book as advertised on your bottles. I have cured two Spavins and one Curb with two bottles of your Kendall's Cure in four weeks.

FRANK JUBERIN.

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