

Catches, Sprains, Pain Killer.
All pains, external or internal, are instantly relieved by PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer.

GRANDS FRAIRIE.
SAINTS, Oct. 24.—The weather for the last few weeks has been grand and the harvest and threshing in the valley has been excellent. The capacity of Grand's Prairie in a par with any other farming province.

KAMLOOPS.
In the Cranven (Lancet).
of, of Craven & Elwell, Ducks, path Africa to take a prominent English mining syndicate.

REVELSTOCK.
In the Kootenay Mail.
It is said to have been given on the 10th. No ore will be shipped until the 15th.

MINERAL DISCOVERY.
Oct. 25.—(Special)—Seven men were staked on a quartz vein in the land of Col. Elliot, of which they are said to contain principal copper. It is said that the discovery was made some years ago by someone, but was not staked on until the west side of the mountain between Somers and Hall's.

Any diseases from one cause lead to impurity.
Dr. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Pills
Go to the root of any malady.

DURRANT DOOMED.

The Jury Absent Only Twenty Minutes—A Never to Be Forgotten Scene.

The Murderer's Mother Swears—All Else Satisfied With the Dread Verdict.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—District Attorney Barnes yesterday appeared as the central figure in the trial of Theodore Durrant. While the spectators in the crowded court room craned their necks to catch every word of the speaker, he delivered what is considered in many respects one of the strongest arguments ever made to a California jury. Aside from being logical and convincing in his discussion of the testimony, he made two or three dramatic plays that put to a severe test the iron nerves of the prisoner. Of these scenes the most impressive took place in the early part of his argument, when he spoke of how counsel for the defence had invoked the spirit of Blanche Lamont, and vowed her thought by saying: "Let me go free; he harmed me not." While looking intently at the frame bearing Miss Lamont's dress, which stood near the jury box, and telling through the long days of the trial he had seen the young schoolgirl clothed in all her innocence and purity, Mr. Barnes reached the climax of the scene.

Turning upon Durrant, who was seated only three feet away, the district attorney with clenched fists and in a voice of thunder exclaimed: "I see her now. There she stands behind him at this very moment, not praying for vengeance for her deed, but remediless wrongs, not for the law's retribution upon her murderer, but with uplifted hand and streaming eyes praying that God will not put it into your hearts, by a mockery of a verdict not guilty, to set free this monster to prey upon other souls who with vile hands the untaught snow of other children and defy anew that God of justice whose ministers you are."

He continued: "The individual who perpetrated this hideous murder with which the defendant is charged, stands before you as a harrowed the soul and frozen the blood of this community, is no ordinary criminal, and his crime is without a parallel. It was not committed under a blind and furious impulse to avenge some real or fancied wrong on his person, his property or his character, nor from motives of gain, nor in the commission of robbery, not yet under the hot spur of jealousy, that hell of the injured loved, but it was in every sense a cold-blooded, vicious murder. It was without the slightest provocation or apparent excuse or palliation. The assassin chose for his victim an innocent and helpless maiden, in years almost a child, almost a stranger in our city, a simple school girl, engaged in the struggle to obtain an education as a teacher in the Normal school. She was undeveloped in mind, pure in life and in thought, unsuspecting in nature, and presenting in body some of the qualities which are supposed to adorn the evil passions of a seducer and libertine."

"For the scene of his dreadful assault the murderer selected an evangelist church, dedicated to the worship of God, a temple where the doctrines and life of Jesus Christ were taught, and illustrated in the assembly, in mid-week prayer meetings and in social gatherings. He took the life of his victim, not with the savage mercy of the quick pistol, or the silent knife, but he tortured her with the lingering process of strangling, driving his cruel fingers deep into the tender flesh of her delicate throat, and so fiercely did he do his devil's work that the stigma of his crime remained until the discovery of her corpse, clearly discernible as the cause of death, not only by the expert medical examiner, but by the most unlearned observer. What other, if any, wrong was done her before her soul escaped and went to heaven we do not know. The advancement of natural decomposition by the expert medical examiner, and the knowledge impossible, but we know that either living, or dying, or dead, she was taken up the steep stairs of the steeple of the belfry of the church, where he supported the poor body with blocks of wood, and left there to rot in nakedness, with in the cool western wind that swept through the lofty spire. He hid the remains where he believed they would remain undiscovered and receive no promise of Christian burial. There he left her. She was dead, and he believed himself safe from detection and exposure."

"The heaven pointing spire of the Redeemer's church was his only confidant and accomplice. No human eye had witnessed his assault upon the body of Blanche Lamont. No ear had heard her first shriek of terror and amazement as the monster fell upon her, or the last stifled groan of dying agony that preceded the awful silence of her final rest. None save the God, whom he feared not, hid her from his extended the hand and slender form upon the belfry floor, laid the thin arms across the undeveloped bosom, propped the head and straightened the meagre body in the dust. Not a human being beheld his retreat from the awful presence of death which was his work, and the secret was safely locked in his own breast. There lay the speechless and unretreating corpse, and what was it now to give him fear. It had been nothing but a girl after all, and concerning her being there would be the same old story, to which he could help to give currency: it was the same old story of a vanished girl, a distracted family, and ineffective and perfunctory search among the houses of ill-repute: a reluctant conclusion that this little one, like others of her kind, had gone by her moral destruction; a picture hung on the wall; a name never spoken; and oblivion personal and social, for poor little Blanche Lamont—and he was right for the moment. The wrath of God, whose law he had violated and whose vengeance he had seemed to slumber. The murderer went his guilty way with his undivided crime, unsoftened, unwhipped of justice, while his victim lay in the spire that points its tapering finger to the sky, as if reproaching its ruler for his unavailing indignation."

"Gentlemen, counsel for the defence, such a man is of such rare quality that, if confronted at last with the proofs of his crime, whose recital has shocked all civilization, he could stand before you, as he has done, meekly smiling in the awful presence of the relics of his victim, torn by his hands from her stifling body, and exhibit neither passion nor emotion, neither sympathy nor regret, for the unfortunate child he had brought to a premature grave."

MURDERER HOLMES.

Agonizing Ordeal Through Which Poor Mrs. Pitzel Was Forced to Pass.

Prisoner Breaks Down Before the Woman He Married Under False Pretences.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—In continuing the examination of Mrs. Pitzel yesterday the prosecuting counsel asked: "Have you seen your husband since he left St. Louis for Philadelphia?" A—"I have never seen him since July 29th, 1894, nor heard from him since August 29th, when I got the last letter in his own handwriting, the strange way in which it was from Philadelphia."

"Have you seen or heard from Alice, Nellie or Howard since this man got possession of them?"—"I have not heard from them since they left St. Louis."

"Have you seen them since?" Sobbing bitterly, the woman answered, "I saw Alice and Nellie lying side by side in the morgue at Toronto. I never saw Howard, except what belonged to him in Indiana, in the coroner's office."

"District Attorney Graham then showed her the crayon portrait of Pitzel, and she said: "Yes, that is a good picture of my husband as he left home."

The first witness was Sidney L. Samuels, a member of the bar at Fort Worth, Texas, a young man with most perfect good looks. He spoke quickly and sharply, and invariably referred to Holmes as "the individual." Holmes smiled broadly whenever the term was used. Attorney Graham produced the notes identified by Mrs. Pitzel yesterday as the one Holmes pretended to pay to the St. Louis bank, for which purpose he took \$500 from her. Mr. Samuels said the body of the note was in his handwriting.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Visit of the New Governor of Queensland to Ottawa—Trade With Chili.

P. E. Island Lobster Pack—Mounted Police on the Yukon—"Quadras" Accident to Be Investigated.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—Lord Leamington, the new Governor of Queensland, will shortly visit Ottawa en route to his new home at the Antipodes.
A proposition has been received by the government, through the Imperial authorities, from the Chilean government for the opening of negotiations with the Dominion with a view to a trade treaty.
Lieut. Governor Dewdney is expected here in a few days.
To-morrow being All Saints day will be a departmental holiday.
The total pack of lobsters in Prince Edward Island this year amounts to 3,091,000 one-pound cans, a decrease of 70,000 as compared with last year. This total was the product of 192 factories. In addition 11,000 pounds of live lobsters were exported to Boston alone.
Hon. Mr. Daly had a hearty day over the sensational reports which lately appeared in the U. S. papers in regard to the sending of a mounted police detachment to the Yukon country. So far from anti-pating trouble there the police had been welcomed by the residents as a guarantee for the preservation of law and order among the mining population. Among those most persistent in urging the Dominion government to send police to the Yukon district were trading firms controlled by U. S. citizens. So far as the position of Fort Cudahy is concerned the Minister remarked that there was no question about it being in Canadian territory. Six years ago Surveyor William Ogilvie determined the position of the 141st meridian—the treaty boundary—from which it appeared that the town was entirely Canadian. This year Mr. Ogilvie has surveyed the townsite, and his report is expected here soon.
The Department of Trade and Commerce has received a copy of a draft bill now before the New Zealand legislature for reciprocity between that colony and the other colonies of Great Britain. In addition to a memorandum of the terms agreed upon with Canada, New Zealand is negotiating similarly for a treaty with South Africa.
The Marine department has ordered an inquiry into the cause of the Quadra rammer in Foul Bay. Captain Devereux will hold an investigation.

A FLUKE OR A FIGHT?
HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 31.—Corbett is here; Fitzsimmons is at Little Rock. There will be a hearing in court at the latter place to-morrow, after which a new proposition will be submitted by Brady looking toward the bringing of Corbett and Fitzsimmons together at once. O'Donnell and Maher, and Ryan and Billy Smith are all ready, but everything depends upon the Little Rock proceedings and present arrangements.
Little Rock, Oct. 31.—Julian and Fitzsimmons were taken into custody at two o'clock. The State moved to postpone the hearing until to-morrow. Julian was with his lawyer and said he was perfectly willing to postpone the case. Julian and Fitzsimmons will remain in custody until to-morrow.
City Youth—Where was it you said you lived?
Mountain Maid—I told you I lived in the Switzerland of America.
City Youth—Y—s—, I know; but which one?—New York Weekly.

Almost Passes Belief
Mr. Jas. E. Nicholson, Florenceville, N. B., Struggles for Seven Long Years with
CANCER ON THE LIP,
AND IS CURED BY
AVER'S Sarsaparilla
Mr. Nicholson says: "I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose; the cancer began to eat into the flesh, spread to my chin, and I suffered in agony for seven long years. Finally I began taking Aver's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a decided improvement. Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore under my chin began to heal. In three months my lip began to heal, and after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared."
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AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.



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

DURRANT CONVICTED.
The conviction of Durrant on Friday must have been a surprise to nearly every one who took an interest in the trial. It was generally believed that after so protracted a trial the jury would take a long time to deliberate, and not a few were in doubt whether they would after all agree to a verdict. There was a great deal of evidence, but it was all circumstantial, and there are many persons of considerable intelligence who have a prejudice against evidence of that kind. This was seen when a jury was being selected. A very large number of the talesmen were challenged and rejected because they openly avowed that they could not conscientiously agree to a verdict that had nothing but circumstantial evidence to support it. It was thought that even though some of the jurors might be morally certain that the prisoner had committed the crime, they might not be able to satisfy themselves that the evidence from a legal point of view was strong enough to permit them to agree to a verdict of guilty. But the event has proved that there were no substantial grounds for such speculations. The jury-men must have studied the evidence as it was presented most carefully and arrived at an estimate of its value, so that when the trial was concluded they had little else to do than to record their verdict. Twenty minutes was a very short time indeed to review the immense mass of testimony that they had heard. That the verdict was a righteous one few that have followed the proceedings at all carefully will, we think, venture to deny.

The San Francisco newspapers must have saved the jury a great deal of trouble. Not content with publishing the evidence verbatim they outlined much of it before it was given and commented upon it after it was heard in court. The prisoner was treated by them as guilty long before the verdict was delivered. Are the ends of justice furthered or hindered by this outspoken way of dealing with a case while it is being tried? Is not such an unrestrained mode of reporting a case while it is pending calculated to prejudice the public and the jury either in favor of or against the person accused? Can a prisoner say that he is tried fairly when he is tried by the court and jury and the newspapers simultaneously? Through we strongly believe in the freedom of the press we incline to the opinion that such reports as appeared in the San Francisco newspapers of the Durrant trial are an abuse of that freedom.

Another question suggested by the trial is how far is the counsel for the state warranted in going to secure a verdict favorable to his contention. Should he confine his address to the jury to a statement of the facts, and a business-like review of the evidence, and an argument to show their weight and significance? Should he, in short, appeal solely to the reason and the common sense of the jury, or is he besides doing all this warranted in making an impassioned appeal to them, taking for granted that the accused man is without doubt guilty, and painting him as a monster of wickedness? It seems to us that appeals to prejudices and passions are out of place, and indeed unfair, on the part of the public prosecutor. Was the "terrible arraignment" of District Attorney Barnes in this Durrant case, for instance, necessary? Did it help the jury to arrive at an impartial verdict? Assuming for the moment that the man was innocent, would not the District Attorney have taken upon himself a terrible responsibility in thus going out of his way and using all his power of eloquence to fasten the rope round the neck of a man who was guiltless of offence? It seems to us that neither the newspapers nor the public prosecutor should say or do anything calculated to make it difficult for an innocent man to make his innocence manifest. They, on the contrary, should do everything that their duty to society can permit to make it easy for the accused man to prove that he is not guilty of the offence with which he is charged. But if everything that forensic talent and journalistic skill can devise is done to prejudice the minds of the jury and the public against him, this might be made almost if not altogether impossible. We believe that Durrant was guilty and that the verdict was a righteous one, but we also believe that if he had been innocent it would have been unnecessarily hard for him to convince the jury and the public that he had not murdered Blanche Lamont.

JOURNALISTIC RUFFIANISM.
The Province newspaper in its issue of the 19th ult. made a covert attack of a gross nature on whoever had induced the Duke of Montrose to invest in the Golden Eagle mine at Alberni, although there was not the slightest foundation for such a charge. It was well known that Colonel Baker acted as agent for the Duke in this matter, but the Province in its issue of the 26th ult. stated it was unaware of that fact, and the editor tried to wriggle out of the miserable position in which he had placed himself by what he now calls an apology, but which no reasonable person could consider to be one. Finding that Colonel Baker was, very properly, using the paper for libel the editor in the issue of yesterday at last apologized to Colonel Baker for the gross assertions in connection with the Golden Eagle, but in the next page uses most contemptible tactics in order to discredit him in another direction by trying to fasten upon him the personal responsibility of the Government having ceased to subscribe for thirty-six copies of the Province newspaper, twenty-four of which are distributed among leading libraries in England.

We are in a position to state that the action of the Government in ceasing to subscribe to the Province newspaper was the decision of the Executive and was not done on the personal responsibility of Col. Baker. The only blame we think can attach to the Government in the matter is that it should never have subscribed to such a paper at all. But when the Province not only attacks the Government as an opposition paper on matters of party politics but descends to the low level of trumping up foul accusations against the private character of Government officers as it did in its issue of the 19th ult., it is high time that the Government should cease patronizing such a disseminator of contemptible untruths. As to the Hon. Colonel Baker, his character is so well known and respected that it is not likely to suffer from such base attacks, but for the sake of the interests of our country it is much to be regretted that an honorable man cannot undertake a leading position in politics without being subject to such indignities.

THE ASHANTI DIFFICULTY.
There is evidently going to be a little war in Ashanti. The King of that country is a very bad neighbor and it will be necessary to teach him good manners. His country is difficult of approach and he evidently believes that the British will not consider it worth while to invade his territory. Besides he believes that he is stronger and his people are in a better condition to resist invasion than they were twenty-one years ago, when Sir Garnet Wolseley paid Ashanti a visit and taught its inhabitants, from the King downwards, that it was not safe to trust too much to the forbearance of the British. The Ashantis have become so troublesome of late that Colonel Sir Francis Scott, the Inspector General of the Gold Coast Forces, has come to the conclusion that the Gold Coast Colony can never be quiet until Ashanti has been brought under British rule. There appears to be a lady in this case as there is in almost every other. Colonel Scott says: "The Queen mother—the mother of the young King—is a powerful factor in the country and is responsible for much that occurs. The actual power of the King is small as he has to submit to his mother's counsel." The example which this lady sets to neighboring chiefs is dangerous. If she can set British authority at defiance they are inclined to believe that they can do the same, and they are consequently "watching like a hen on a fence to see which way we go."

In December Capt. Donald Stewart was sent to Comassee (now spelled Kumasi) with an ultimatum, to which no attention seems to have been paid. Since then another ultimatum has been sent, demanding that the King put his country under British protection. To this demand, it is said, a point blank refusal has been given, and now it remains for Great Britain to enforce her demand, which she seems well inclined to do. Sir Francis Scott said to the representative of Reuters' agency: "If the King absolutely refuses to accept a British protectorate, it will be necessary to despatch a strong force of Imperial troops, not necessarily white troops. Some special service officers will be required from England. A force of say 100 troops from Lagos, 600 Gold Coast Houseas and a battalion of the West Indian regiment—which I found worked so well in the Juba campaign, would, in my opinion, be sufficient."

SLAVERY UNDER THE FLAG.
There are many who are ready to assert that slavery does not and cannot exist under British rule. Such persons will be shocked to know that hundreds of thousands of slaves—negro slaves—live and suffer under the protection of the British flag. And more than that, it is found not to be by any means an easy matter to procure for these slaves their freedom. There are on the west coast of Africa two islands, Zanzibar and Pemba, which are absolutely under British control, in the former of which there are 140,000 slaves, some of them held legally and some illegally. There are, according to Mr. Donald Mackenzie, 90,000 slaves on the island of Pemba. So that there shall be no mistake about this we will quote verbatim part of a resolution passed unanimously at a meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society recently held in London: "That whereas it is computed that a quarter of a million of slaves are at the present time engaged in working upon the plantations or as porters, &c., in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, having first been enslaved in Central Africa under circumstances of the greatest barbarity—and nearly all of them taken to Zanzibar and Pemba illegally in contravention of the Sultan's decree of 1873, abolishing the above trade—this meeting would emphatically urge Her Majesty's Government to abolish the status of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba without further delay, inasmuch as the continuance of a state slavery necessarily leads to a corresponding activity in the slave trade." The state of these slaves does not appear to be much better than that of slaves generally. It had been said that they were contented with their condition, and that to liberate them without finding homes and occupation for them would be cruelty. But Mr. Mackenzie said in his speech: "At Chaki Chaki I walked into a tumble-down old prison. Here I found a number of prisoners, male and female, heavily chained and fettered. I thought that these men and women must be dreadful criminals or murderers or they must have committed similar crimes and are now awaiting their doom. I inquired of them all why they were there. The only real criminal was one who had stolen a little rice from his master. All the others I found were wearing these ponderous chains and fetters because they had attempted to run away from their cruel masters and gain their freedom—a very allowable and just thing to do. I thought that the masters of these slaves are Arabs. As the Germans in circumstances somewhat similar do not attempt to abolish slavery. Baron Schele, the Governor of German East Africa, declared only a year ago that any general measure for the abolition of slavery was "out of the question, as it would inevitably result in the economic ruin of the colony." This seems to be pretty much the opinion of Mr. Hardinge and others in authority in Zanzibar.

BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.
NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A special to the Herald from Barbadoes, West Indies, says Great Britain may have to declare war with Venezuela not only upon the boundary question. In previous dispatches reports have been circulated that for some weeks Venezuelan gunboats had been cruising along the coast of the island of Trinidad, one of the islands forming the main of the British Indies; that complaints had been lodged with the colonial government as to the unwarrantable interference by the Venezuelan gunboats with British vessels trading in these waters, and to the fact that British ships had been fired upon, the crews narrowly escaping with life, while the sails had been rent by the shots from the Venezuelan cruisers. "People here have been startled by the announcement that a commander named Filbert, on board a Venezuelan coast guard, British schooner Myosotis, on board that vessel, while on a voyage from Port of Spain, Trinidad, in a most unprovoked manner, the schooner was brought to and the guards were at once made alongside and took the schooner, with its dead owner and freight crew on board, in tow, and proceeded to Carapana. Here the vessel was rammaged from stem to stern, and as there was no contraband goods found on board the vessel was liberated. The Myosotis was seized by the Venezuelans some time ago upon an alleged breach of the revenue laws. Mr. Garcia decided to defend the case, and proceeded to Caracas for trial. The court dismissed the action and liberated the vessel. Whether the murder of Mr. Garcia was the outcome of revenge for the defeat of the Venezuelan commander in court is a question which is being eagerly discussed here.

Exposures to cold, damp winds, may result in pneumonia unless the system is kept vigorous with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected. Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE--20,000 ACRES FARMING LAND

In contiguous Blocks; Beautifully watered; forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings, 2000 cattle; 50 to 80 horses; easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed, most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE --- 1388 - ACRE FARM

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

- 120 Head Cattle 1 pedigree Hereford Bull.
- 12 Horses.
- Ploughs, Harrows, Reapers, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.
- Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.
- Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.
- 9-Room House (single roofed Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.
- 7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, &c.
- Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

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

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. **The Climate** is not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. **The Title** is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given.

The South West Kootenay and Oroyoco Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, judgments from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

WILFUL MURDER.
H. H. Holmes Found Guilty of the Murder of B. F. Pitzel.
A Unanimous Verdict of Guilty Found Against the Arch Homicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Counsel Rotan having addressed the jury for the defence of Holmes on trial for the murder of B. F. Pitzel, Judge Arnold, who presided, having received the evidence continued: "These questions must be determined by you. In this case: Is Pitzel dead? Did he die a violent death? If he did, did the prisoner kill him or did he commit suicide?"

Holmes was convicted of murder in the first degree. He coughed slightly when he heard the worst, but that was the only sign. The jury retired at 5:40 o'clock. They had, it is said, reached their verdict before the doors of the room closed upon them but for hunger sake ate their supper first. Then they took a ballot and every man of the twelve answered: "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

Holmes, before he was taken back to the Moyamensing prison said, "I feel that this condemns me. It was an unjust trial." Immediately after the announcement of the verdict the usual application of leave to file a motion for a new trial was made. The verdict was a surprise to many persons who did not believe the crime had been fastened upon Holmes beyond a reasonable doubt.

MONTECAL, Oct. 30.—(Special)—The Bank of Montreal has received from the Cariboo gold mines in British Columbia a pyramid and a brick of gold valued at \$70,000. This pyramid weighed 2,435 ounces, and the brick, 1,568.

MISCELLANEOUS.
GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST-SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfasts and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."
Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. cold-w

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

FALL ASSIZES.

Vernon	Monday	14th October
Lytton	Friday	11th October
New Westminster	Wednesday	6th November
Vancouver	Monday	14th November
Victoria	Tuesday	19th November
Nanaimo	Tuesday	28th November

au3-d&w-td

WANTED-HELP.
RELIABLE MEN in every locality (local or travelling) to introduce a new discovery and keepour shaver cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary \$45.00 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write
THE WORLD HERALD ELECTRIC CO.,
London Ont., Canada.
[EMPLOYMENT wanted by young man, good at farming and stockman; could take entire charge if necessary; good references. Address care Box 532, City.]

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Miners' Licenses on Lulu Island—Van-couver's New Police Magistrate—Charged With Forgery.

Mining at Alberni and on the Main-land—Indian Potlach at Nanaimo.

(Special to the Colonist.)

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 31.—During the past week 105 miners' licenses have been taken out and 59 quartz and two placer claims recorded on Lulu Island. Several hundred acres have been staked out. Prominent lawyers say the holdings are illegally claimed, as the applicants have sworn that there was gold without any knowledge of the fact.

WESTMINSTER, Nov. 1.—Tramps of the toughest type are swarming in from the Blaine way. Seven of them tried to steal a ride on the freight train bound for Vancouver, but the C. P. R. officials were too watchful for them.

WESTMINSTER, Nov. 2.—The grim reaper gained a little late month on the population of Westminster. There were 9 births, 12 deaths and seven marriages.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 31.—J. A. Russell, bar-rister, of the firm of Russell & Godfrey, has received a commission to act as police magistrate of Vancouver, at a salary of \$1,800. Magistrate Russell will take the bench to-morrow.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 31.—The members of the band have severed their connection with the militia. The city is swarming with tough char-acters. Three of them were run in yester-day. Owing to the vigilance of the police, they have done little harm as yet. Most of them have come in over the trail track from Westminster. They will still be seen here or promptly jailed.

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man was largely attended and conducted un-der the auspices of Judge A. F. & F. A. M. Mr. Freeman was one of Vancouver's best known citizens, and was connected since his arrival in Vancouver about eight years ago with the Union Steamship Com-pany, being a stockholder in the company as well as acting as its wharfinger. He was popular among all classes of the community.

Mr. H. Abbott, general superintendent, C. P. R., returned from the Kootenay yester-day. He reports that the wholesalers in Victoria and Vancouver are increasing their business in Kootenay. Survey work for the new branch line from Rosland to Col-umbia is progressing. The work of con-struction on the smelters of Nelson and Trail Creek is being hastened and the smel-lers will be running by January 1. The Nelson merchants spoke hopefully of trade.

The Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen have accepted an invitation to be present at the St. Andrew's and Caledo-nian Society ball here.

One of the most important social events of the season took place last evening on the occasion of the ball given by Hon. G. N. Noyse, Japanese consul for Canada, in commemora-tion of the natal day of His Imperial Majes-ty the Mikado of Japan. The ball was at the Hotel Vancouver. A number were pres-ent from Victoria. The emblematic de-signs in the decorations were striking and intensely interesting. Mrs. Noyse presided each lady present with a pretty national emblem of "Nippon."

The Agassiz excitement is being to be oc-casioned by gold bearing ore said to be found at Trout Lake, five miles northwest of Harris lake. The gold is in an 80 foot ledge and runs \$45 to the ton. There is a rush of miners to the spot.

NANAIMO, Oct. 31.—The Nanaimo Indians have decided to complete the new school house by their own labor without a contract. A "bear" dance by four Cowichan In-dians and the christening of two Cowichan girls and giving them the names of the wives of noted chiefs of the Cowichan tribe were part of the proceedings at the Indian potlach yesterday afternoon.

At a meeting of the directors of the Min-eral Creek Gold Mining Company on Friday the representatives of the Vancouver syndi-cate reported favorably respecting the gen-eral Creek property. They have, they de-termined to open a tunnel with a view to crosscutting the veins already discovered. The contract has been let to Messrs. Lorne, Simpson and Darr, the work to be com-pleted within sixty days. The syndicate has also purchased a third of the Victoria claim together with a large number of the shares of the old company.

Messrs. C. Wilson, D. McGilivray, T. Dunn and J. A. Wood, representatives of the syndicate which has taken over the Mineral Creek Mining company's property, returned from Alberni last night. Mr. Mc-Gilivray stated that he and his colleagues were well satisfied with what they had seen of the company's property. Mr. Wood, the mining expert, said: "There are gold veins showing on the Alberni claim which are very fine looking indeed. One exposure carries probably \$200 to the ton in free gold. The veins are from two to three feet wide at the richest spots. The Chicago claim is an extension of the Alberni, the vein con-tinuing through both claims, which is an additional assurance of greater permanency. A tunnel will be dug from the bottom of the hillside, cutting the vein at the latter about 100 feet from the top. As the vein is free milling quartz. There are ten men working on the claims, and work on the tunnel has been commenced."

NANAIMO, Nov. 2.—Three out of the twenty-seven Celestials recently fined for either playing or looking on at the game of fan tan are appealing against Police Magis-trate Simpson's decision.

The customs returns for the month of Oc-tober were: Duty collected, \$3,321.38; Miscellaneous, \$6,452.32. Total, \$9,773.70. Imports free, \$1,389.00; Dutiable, \$4,652.32. Total imports, \$11,824.00.

A. Harlan, M.P., says he has no inten-tion of contesting the majority this year. Mr. Dunbar, manager of the Alberni pa-per mill, came as far as Wellington on Thursday by Sarsault's stage. He is en route to the old country, where he purposes to solicit additional capital for the paper mill.

Four careless boys who were out target shooting with a 22 breach air gun, danger-ously wounded John Calnan in the left hip. The boys were put under bonds to appear when called for.

The creditors of Robert Graham, hotel keeper, Courtenay, have appointed M. Ham-burger and R. Grant trustees to manage the business. The hotel has been rented to A. McWilliam, of Nanaimo.

De W. S. Dalby has opened an office in Union.

The Union postoffice has been removed to the Dunne block.

DUNCAN, Oct. 31.—The first of a series of meetings in connection with the "Gospel Temperance Mission," under the combined auspices of the W.C.T.U., Band of Hope, and the I.O.G.T., was held in the agricul-tural on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst. The proceedings began with the singing of "Temperance Hymns," and the chairman having briefly stated the object of the mission, called on Rev. J. A. Leakey for further ex-planation, which that gentleman proceeded to do in a very able manner, asking all pre-sent to aid in this temperance movement and to help in raising the moral tone of the dis-trict. To this end he suggested that it would be well to abstain from giving or fer-fering intoxicating drinks to visitors. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Leakey caused some amusement for the company by "Why should a man who would feel in-sulted at being asked to walk into a store and partake of 10 cents' worth of something to eat—behold, for instance—consider it a compliment to be invited to drink 10 cents' worth of wine, whiskey or beer?"

Then followed the hymn "O, Brother, Life's Journey Beginning," at the conclusion of which Mrs. Spofford, provincial organ-izer of the W.C.T.U., gave a telling address, which was listened to with marked atten-tion, and brought home to many eyes as the depicted the abject, hopeless misery of the homes in which King Alcohol reigns sup-reme. Rev. Mr. Spencer followed with earnest words of advice to all, to come for-ward and sign the temperance pledge, an in-

itation which many availed themselves of shortly after.

The assembly then joined in singing "God be with you in your going home," and the benediction was given by Mr. Leakey. The next general temperance mission will be held (D.V.) in the Somers school house, on Tuesday, November 5.

DUNCAN, Nov. 2.—Messrs. S. Pitts, Hall and H. Holton left by this morning's train for Victoria on their way to England by the C.P.R. route.

The Cowlitzian and Salt Spring Island Agri-cultural Society will hold their annual general meeting at the agricultural hall to-day.

RESON. (From the Nelson Miner.) The ore shipped from the North Star, Dan Mann's mine on the St. Mary's river, about 20 miles from Fort Steele, in East Kootenay, netted \$27.50 a ton. The owner-ship intend to take and ship 5,000 tons the coming winter.

The Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd., has acquired an option on the Cliff and St. Elmo Consolidated claims, at Rosland. The sum stated in the option is \$225,000, \$150,000 of which goes to the owners of the Cliff and \$75,000 to the owners of the St. Elmo Consolidated.

Business continues to improve at Sandon, but building goes on despite the dispute be-tween the owners of the Kootenay and the Kaslo & Slooan railway company for the possession of the land. What is known as the Harris townsite has been platted, and the buildings have been put up with but little regard for regularity, the assumption being that in the future the land being sold the owners of the buildings will have first chance to purchase.

John M. Harris has constructed a new trail from Sandon to Keoo mine, which will serve nearly all the mines upon the Noble Five mountain.

KASLO. (From the Nelson Tribune.) Though not supplied with all the appli-ances of a completed railway, the Kaslo & Slooan is doing a considerable traffic. Travel-ers into the Slooan district find it con-venient and quick. It is said there is enough ore in the vicinity of the railway line to insure the delivery of forty tons a day until rawliding is commenced.

C. L. Arnold reports an important find on the Salmon river, about ten miles from the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway. He has called his location the Arnold, and an assay of sur-face croppings shows 9 per cent. copper, 26 per cent. lead and 36 ounces of silver.

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and several big deals are on, which will doubtless be consummated in the near future. The camp never looked better, and those who were classed as enthusiasts six months ago now see their fondness hop about it as realized.

MIDWAY. (From the Advance.) G. W. Averill, Grand Forks; Captain Hall, Butte; Mr. Pitner, Chicago; and Dr. McCulloch, Seattle, have recently been closely investigating mineral properties hereabouts.

The Sawdrop on Midway mountain has widened from five to eight feet.

Some particularly fine samples of ore have recently been sent down from Greenwood camp, taken from the Snowshoe claim. The specimens will compare favorably with those sent from other portions of British Colum-bia.

A new townsite is to be started at Grand Prairie, three miles from Grand Forks. Local merchants are doing a big trade with Marous and Pentiction.

CRISIS IN TURKEY. Discovery of an Extensive Plot Against the Porte—Important Events Expected.

Murder of an Armenian Who Was a Naturalized American Subject.

VARNA, Bulgaria, Nov. 1.—According to advices received here from Constantinople, a most serious state of affairs exists there. There seems to be no doubt that the report of the discovery of a plot against the Porte on Monday evening last is correct. Three Mussulmen are said to have been arrested at Stamboul in connection with it. In addi-tion, several houses have been searched and a quantity of arms seized. Besides this con-siderable alarm is reported to exist at Wild-izkiosk in consequence of the fact that the Albanian guards refuse to do duty there any longer. It is supposed the guards were absorbed by Mussulman committees. Eight Indian soldiers were executed and twenty-four others sent to prison. In Anatolia the feeling of discontent against the rule of the Sultan is becoming so marked, that impor-tant events are expected to take place short-ly. A fusion of the Mussulman and Armen-ian committees is believed to be imminent. The Turkish government is aware of the serious aspect which affairs are taking and it is evident desperate efforts are being made in Constantinople to raise money with which to provide for calling out the army reserves.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.—Advices from Asia Minor say that the trouble which was anticipated by U. S. Ambassador Terrell in his Marsovan despatch to Washington in August last, has culminated in an attempt to burn the American college there. It is alleged that the would-be incendiaries have not been discovered. The agitation against Americans at Marsovan began about a year ago, when a number of pupils of the Amer-ican college were expelled because their fathers were accused of being members of the Armenian movement. This caused an-impul-sion to fall upon the professors of the col-lege, five in number, two of whom are American citizens. Mr. Terrell notified the authorities at Washington that Garabed, a naturalized American citizen, had been assassinated at Marsovan, close to the church door as he was going to attend religious ser-vices. Garabed was one of the students pre-sent at the college at the request of the Turkish authorities, and the implication is that he was connected with the Armenian revolutionists. He was the chief man of the Protestant community at Marsovan and the chairman of the council of thirty, who are held responsible for the peace of the city. Garabed, however, is said to have been murdered by the revolutionists be-cause he had given the government infor-mation regarding their plans. At the same time, Garabed identified the state depart-ment at Washington that Garabed, a naturalized American citizen, had been as-sassinated at Marsovan, close to the church door as he was going to attend religious ser-vices. Garabed was one of the students pre-sent at the college at the request of the Turkish authorities, and the implication is that he was connected with the Armenian revolutionists. 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THE STORY OF FRANCIS J. LINDSTROM

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[CONTINUED.]

And yet it was so desperate that for a moment I leaned against the wall dazed and hopeless, listening to the infernal tumult without and within. Had Bertie been by my side to share the responsibility and join in the risk, I could have borne it better. I might have felt then some of the joy of battle and the stern pleasure of the one matched against the many. But I was alone. How was I to save these women and that poor child from the yelling crew outside? How indeed! I did not know the enemy's language; I could not communicate with him, could not explain, could not even cry for quarter for the women.

A stone which glanced from one of the mullions and grazed my shoulder roused me from this fit of cowardice, which I trust and believe, had lasted for a few seconds only. At the same moment an unusual volley of missiles tore through the window as if discharged at a given signal. We were under cover, and they did us no harm, rolling for the most part noisily about the floor. But when the storm ceased and a calm as sudden followed I heard a dull, regular sound close to the window—a thud! thud! thud!—and on the instant I turned the plan and the danger. My courage came back, and with it my wits. I remembered an old tale I had heard, and dropping my sword where I stood I flew to the hearth and looked at the great pot. It was heavy, half full of something—broth most likely, but I recked nothing of that. I bore it swiftly to the window, and just as the foremost man on the ladder had driven in the lead work before him with his ax flung the whole of the contents—they were not scalding, but they were hot—in his face. The fellow shrieked loudly, and blinded and taken by surprise lost his hold and fell against his supporter, and both tumbled down again more quickly than they had come up.

Sternly triumphant, I poised the great pot itself in my hands, thinking to fling it down upon the sea of savage upturned faces, of which I had a brief view, as the torches flared now on one, now on another. But prudence prevailed. If no



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more blood were shed, it might still be possible to get some terms. I laid the pot down by the side of the window as a weapon to be used only in the last resort. Meanwhile the duchess, posted in the dark, had heard the noise of the window being driven in and cried out pitifully to know what it was. "Stand firm!" I shouted loudly. "Stand firm. We are safe as yet!"

Even the uproar without seemed to abate a little as the first fury of the mob died down. Probably their leaders were concerting fiercer action. I went and knelt beside Master Bertie and made a thorough examination of his wound. He had received a nasty blow on the back of the head, from which the blood was still oozing, and he was insensible. His face looked very long and thin and deathlike; but, so far as I could ascertain, the bones were unimpaired, and he was now breathing more quietly. "I think he will recover," I said, easing his clothes.

Anne was crouching on the other side of him. As she did not answer, I looked up at her. Her lips were moving, but the only word I caught was "Clarence." I did not wonder she was distraught. I had work enough to keep my own wits. But I wanted her help, and I repeated loudly, "Anne, Anne!" trying to rouse her. She looked past me, shuddering. "Heaven forgive you," she muttered. "You have brought me to this! And now I must die! I must die here! In the net they have set for others is their own foot taken."

She was quite beside herself with terror. I saw that she was not addressing me, and I had not time to make sense of her wanderings. I left her and went out to speak to the duchess. Poor woman! Her brave spirit was giving way. I felt her cold hands tremble as I took her half from her. "Go into the room awhile," I said softly. "He is not seriously hurt, I am sure. I will guard this. If any one appears at the window, scream." She went gliding away and took her place, having now to do double duty. I had been there a few minutes only, listening, with my soul in my ears, to detect the first signs of attack, either below me or in the room behind, when I distinguished a strange rustling sound on the staircase. It appeared to come from a point a good deal below me, and probably whoever made it was just within the doorway. I peered into the gloom, but could see no one as yet. "Stand!" I cried in a tone of warning. "Who is that?"

After this there was comparative quiet for another space. Every now and then a stone, or, more rarely, the ball of an arquebuse, would come whizzing into the room above. But I did not fear this. It was easy to keep under cover. And their shouting no longer startled me. I felt that to see a glimpse of hope. It was plain that the townsfolk were puzzled how to come at us without suffering great loss. They were unaware of our numbers, and as it proved, believed that we had three or four more formidable issue than a hall in Spanish. "Will you surrender?" the envoy cried.

"No!" I said loudly. "Who are you?" was the next question. "We are English!" I answered. He went then almost trying than anything the negotiations ended. But, seeing the dawn of hope, I was the more afraid of any trap or surprise, and I cried to the duchess to be on her guard. For this reason, too, the suspense of the next few minutes was almost more trying than anything which had gone before. But the minutes came at last to an end. A voice below cried loudly in English: "Hollo! Are you friends?"

"Yes, yes," I replied joyfully before the words had well ceased to rebound from the walls, for the voice and accent were Master Lindstrom's. A cry of relief from the room behind me showed that there, too, the speaker was recognized. The duchess came running to the door, but I begged her to go back and keep a good lookout, and she obeyed. "How come you here? How has it happened?" Master Lindstrom asked, his voice, though he still remained below, betraying his perplexity and unhappiness. "Can I not do something? This is terrible indeed."

"You can come up, if you like," I answered after a moment's thought. "But you must come alone, and I cannot let you see your friend as you are, see our defenses." As he came up I stepped back and drew the door of the room toward me, so that, though a little light reached the head of the stairs, he could not, standing there, see into the room or discern our real weakness. I did not distrust him—heaven forbid—but he might have to tell all he saw to his friends below, and I thought it well, for his sake as well as our own, that he should be able to do this freely and without being held up as he joined me. I held up a finger for silence and listened keenly. But all was quiet below. No one had followed him. Then I turned and warmly grasped his hands, and we peered into one another's faces. I saw he was deeply moved, that he was thinking of Dymphna and how I had saved her. He held my hands as though he would never lose them.

"Well," I said as cheerfully as I could, "have you brought us an offer of terms? But let me tell you first, I continued, "how it happened." And I briefly explained that we had mistaken the captain of the guard and his two followers for Clarence and the two Spaniards. "Is he dead?" I continued.

"No, he is still alive," Master Lindstrom answered gravely. "But the townsfolk are furious, and the seizure of the tower has still further exasperated them. Why did you do it?" "Because we should have been thinking of it," I answered. "You think we are in a strait place?" "Do you not think so yourself?" he said, somewhat astonished.

"Then," I replied, "impress the other thing upon them. Tell them that our swords are sharp and we are desperate." "I will see what I can do," he answered slowly. "The Duke of Cleves is expected here tomorrow, and the townsfolk feel they would be disgraced forever if he should find their gate held by a party of marauders, as they consider you." "The Duke of Cleves?" I repeated. "Perhaps he may be better affected toward us."

"They will overpower you before he comes," Master Lindstrom answered dependently. "I would put no trust in him, and I will go with you. But I will go to him, and believe me, I will do all that man can do." "Of that I am sure," I said warmly. And then, cautioning me to remain strictly on the defensive, he left me. Before his footsteps had ceased to echo on the stairs the door beside me opened, and Mistress Anne appeared at it. I saw once that his familiar voice had roused her from the stupor of fear in which she had last seen her. Her eyes were bright; her whole frame was thrilling with excitement, hope, suspense. I began to understand her, to discern beneath the disguise thrown over it the ordinary times by a strong will the nervous nature which she always confident or despairing, which felt everything so keenly—everything, that is, which touched itself. "Well?" she cried.

"Patience! Patience!" I replied rather sharply. I could not help comparing her conduct with that of the duchess and blaming her not for her timidity, but for the selfishness which she had betrayed in her fear. I could fancy Petronilla trembling and a coward, but not despairing, nor utterly cast down, nor useless when others needed her, nor wrapped in her own terrors to the very exclusion of reason. "Patience!" I said. "He is coming back. He and his friends will be with you for us. We must wait awhile and hope and keep a good lookout." She had her hand on the door, and by an abrupt movement she slipped out to me and closed it behind her. This made the staircase so dark that I could no longer distinguish her face, but I judged from her tone that her fears were retaining possession of her. "Clarence," she muttered, her voice low and trembling. "Have you thought of him? Can you not help us? He may have followed us here and may be here now. Now! And perhaps he does not know in what danger we are." "Clarence!" I said, astonished and almost angry. "Clarence help us? Go back, girl, go back. You are making me more likely to complete our ruin. Go in and nurse the baby," I added bitterly.

What could she mean? I asked myself when she had gone. "Was there any- thing in her suggestion? Would Clarence help us?" If so, and if he should come in time, would he have power to help us, using such mysterious influence, Spanish or English, as he seemed to possess? And, if he could help us, would it be better to fall into his hands than into those of the exasperated Spaniards? I thought the duchess would say "No!"

So it mattered not what I answered myself. I hoped, now Master Lindstrom had appeared, that the women would be allowed to go free, and it seemed to me that to surrender to Clarence would be to hand over the duchess to her enemy simply that the rest of us might escape. Master Lindstrom returned while I was still considering this, and observing the same precautions as before, bade him join me. "Well," I said, not so impetuously, I hope, as Mistress Anne, yet I dare say with a good deal of eagerness, "well, what do they say?" For he was slow to speak.

"I have bad news," he answered gently. "Ah," I ejaculated, a lump which was due as much to rage as to any other emotion rising in my throat. "So they will give us no terms? Then so be it! Let them expect and die!" "No," he hastened to answer. "It is not so bad as that, lad. They are fathers and husbands themselves, and not lank-knechts. They will suffer the women to go free and will not let me take charge of them if necessary."

"They will!" I exclaimed, overjoyed. I wondered why on earth he had hesitated to tell me this. "Why, that is the main point, friend." "Yes," he said gravely, "perhaps so. More, my friend, must go to the tower be surrendered with an hour—no exception, that is. The man who struck the blow must be given up."

"The man who struck the blow!" I repeated. "You mean—?" "You mean," he said, "he was perching very closely at me, as though he would learn from my face who it was. And I stood thinking. This was as much as we could expect, for the honest Dutchman's intentions, promises, perhaps bribes, such terms would never have been offered to us by the men who, hours before, had driven us to hold as if we had been vermin. Yet give up a man whose name I do not know, and who I must be given up? I mean?" Master Lindstrom shook his head. "It was an accident," I urged, my eyes on his.

He lay down firmly, and turning away his head, said for a moment unable to speak. At last he whispered: "He must suffer for the others, lad. I fear so. It is a hard fate, a cruel fate. But I can do no more. They will not hear me without being first tried by the magistrate, but there is no hope. They are very hard."

My heart sank. I stood irresolute, pondering on what we ought to do, pondering on what I should say to the wife who was so deeply moved, that he was thinking of me. I said, "I will see what I can do." "I will," he said. I knew I could trust him, and I went in to the duchess, closing the door behind me. A change had come over the room since I had left it. The moon had risen and was flinging its cold, silvery light on my breast, and the red framework of the window and the three bright panels on the floor. The torches in the street had for the most part been turned out or extinguished. In place of the red glare, the shouts and the crash of arms, there was a stillness, a hush, a strife I had left, I found this silvery light and a stillness made more apparent by the distant hum of many voices.

Mistress Anne was standing just within the threshold, her face showing pale against the moonlight. She had her head bowed, and she was kneeling by her husband, but she looked up as I entered. "They will let us all go," I said bluntly—it was best to tell the tale at once—"except one who is a great traitor, that is, the man who struck the blow." "It was strange how different the two women received the news. While Mistress Anne flung her hands to her face with a sobbing cry of thankfulness and leaned against the wall crying and shaking, my lady looked up at me with a steady, steady gaze, but saying nothing. I said that she did not need to ask what would be done to the one who was excepted. She knew. "No," she murmured at last, her hands pressed to her bosom. "We cannot do it!"

"It was Clarence," I said, "and I am sure, too, I think. Yet in saying it I was saying upon myself. An odd sensation was growing upon me in the stillness of the room. I began on a sudden, I did not know why, to tremble with excitement, to tremble with nervousness, such as would rather have become one of the women than a man. My head grew hot, my heart began to beat quickly. I caught myself looking out, listening, waiting for something to happen, something to be said. It was something more terrible, as it seemed to me, than the din and crash of the worst moments of the assault. What was it? What was it that was threatening my being? An instant and I knew. "Oh," I cried, "oh, my God!" I cried the duchess again, her voice quivering, her face full of keenest pain. "We will not give you up. We will stand or fall together, friend." "Give you up! Give you up! Ha! The veil was lifted now, and I saw what the thing was. It was the very words he had said before it was. I looked quietly from her to her husband, and I asked—fancy she thought my question strangely irrelevant at that moment: "How is he?" Is he better?" "Much better. He knew me for a moment," she answered. "Then he seemed to sink away again, but his eyes were quite clear."

What do you want?" I asked. I felt a certain expectation. He wanted something. "First to know who you are." "I shall not tell you," I answered. He smiled dryly, sitting opposite to me. He had drawn up a stool and made himself comfortable. He was not an uncomely man as he sat there playing with his dagger, a dubious smile on his lean, dark face. Unwarned, I might have been attracted by the masterful audacity, the intellect as well as the force which I saw in his features. Being warned, I read cunning in his bold eyes and cruelty in the curl of his lip. "What do you want next?" I asked.

"I want to save your life," he replied lightly. "At that I started. I could not help it. 'Hal hal!' he laughed. 'I thought the stoicism did not go quite down to the bottom, my lad. But, there, it is true enough, I have come to help you. I have come to save your life if you will let me.' I strove in vain to keep entire mastery over myself. The feelings to which he appealed were too strong for me. My voice sounded strange, even in my own ears, as

a whisper. "that they will; that the town will keep its word and let the others go." "I am quite sure of it," he replied, nodding. "They are Germans, and hard and pitiless, but you may trust them. So far I will answer for them." "Then we accept," I said gravely. "I give myself up. Let them take me."

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Even when the first excitement had passed away I felt none of the stupefaction which I have heard that men feel in such straits. My brain was painfully active. In vain I sought to sleep, if it were only that I might not be thought to fear death. But the fact that I was to be tried first, though the sentence was a certainty, distracted and troubled me. My thoughts turned to the things now dwelling on the duchess and her husband, wondering if Petronilla and Sir Anthony, to the old place, petty things, long familiar—planted in the chase at Coton, a herb I had not seen since I turned away to hide my hot tears that would rise at the thought that I must die in this mean German town, in this unknown corner, and be buried and forgotten! And once, too, to torment me arose a doubt in my mind whether Master Bertie would recover, whether indeed I had not thrown my life away for nothing. But it was too late to think of that, and the doubt, which I would myself must have suggested, so terrible was it, passed away quickly.

My thoughts raged, but the night crawled. We had surrendered about 10, and the magistrates, less pitiful than the jailers, had forbidden my friends to stay with me. An hour or more after midnight two of the men lay down, and the other sat humming a drinking song, or at intervals rose to yawn and stretch himself and look out of the window. From time to time the cry of the watchman going his rounds came to my ears, recalling to me the night I had spent behind the hoarding in Moorgate street, when the adventure which was to end tomorrow—nay, today, in a few hours—had lured me to this. "What was I to do today? To perish with all my plans, hopes, love? It seemed impossible. As I gazed at the window, whose shape began to be printed on my brain, it seemed impossible. My soul rose in rebellion against it that the perils of the night should be mine, and I had to clasp my hands about my neck, and strain every muscle to keep in the cry I would have uttered—a cry, not of fear, but of rage and remonstrance and revolt.

I was glad to see the first streaks of dawn to break the gloom of the night, and a few minutes later, the voices of men in the street and on the stairs. The sounds of day and life acted magically upon me. The horror of the night passed then, and the horror of a dream. When a man, heavily cloaked and with his head covered, came in, the door being shut behind him by another hand, I looked up at him bravely. The worst was past. He replied by looking down at me for a few moments without disclosing himself, the collar of his cloak being raised so high that I could see nothing of his features. My first notion that he must be Master Lindstrom passed away, and, displeased by his silent scrutiny and thinking him a stranger, I said sharply, "I hope you are satisfied, sir."

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I can and will save your life—on one condition.

"I can and will save your life—on one condition." "Your honor? Whence will it be by tonight?" he hissed, his eyes glowering down at me. "Where a week hence, when you will be cast into a pit and forgotten? Your honor, fool! But that is the honor of a dead man! Pah! But die, then, if you will have it so! Die, like the brainless brute you are, and rot and be forgotten!" he concluded passionately.

They were terrible words, more terrible I know now than either he or I understood then. They so shook me that when he was gone I crouched, trembling, on my pallet, hiding my face in a fit of horror, taking no heed of my jailers or of appearances. "Die and be forgotten! Die and be forgotten!" The doom rang in my ears. Something which seemed to me angelic roused me from this misery. It was the sound of a kindly, familiar-voice speaking English. I looked up and found the Dutchman bending over me with a face of infinite distress. With him, but rather behind him, stood Van Tree, pale and vicious eyed, tugging his scented beard and gazing about him like a dog seeking some one to fasten upon. "Poor lad! Poor lad!" the old man said, his voice shaking as he looked at me. "Lapras to my feet, the iron rattling, as I dashed my hand across my eyes. "It is all right!" I said hurriedly. "I had a dream. Only tell the Duchess to look to herself." I continued, still rather vehemently. "Clarence is here. He is in Santon. I have seen him."

"You have seen him?" both the Dutchmen cried at once. "Yes," I said, with a laugh that was three parts hysterical—indeed I was still tingling all over with excitement. "He has been here to offer me my life if I would help him in his schemes. I told him he was the tempter and defied him, and he said I should die and be forgotten!" I added trembling, yet laughing wildly at the same time. "I think he is the tempter!" said Master Lindstrom solemnly, his face very grim, and therefore a liar and the father of lies! You may die, lad, but you shall not die until you must—be forgotten you shall not be while we live, or one of us lives, or one of the children who shall come after us. He is a liar!"

I got my hands, with a struggle, from the old man, and turning my back upon him went and looked out of the window. The sun was rising. The tower of the great minister, seen now for the first time, rose in stately brightness above the red roofs and quaint gables and the rows of dormer windows. Down in the streets the grayness and chill yet bright, but above was a very glory of light and warmth and color—the rising of the May sun. When I turned round, I was myself again. The calm beauty of that sight had stolen into my soul. "Is it time?" I said cheerfully. For the crowd was gathering below, and there were voices and feet on the stairs. "I think it is," Master Lindstrom answered. "We have obtained leave to go with you. You need fear no violence in the streets, for the man who was hurt is still alive and may recover. I have been with the magistrates this morning," he

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Sealer "Mascoot" Returns After an Eleven Months' Absence—A Short Sealing Catch.

Schooners "Mary Ellen" and "W. P. Sayward" Change Hands—The "Philadelphia."

The last of this year's fleet of sealing schooners to return—the Mascoot, Captain Lorenz, which left here on the 28th of December last year—got home early yesterday after a fairly successful cruise in Behring sea and on the coasts of Japan and the Copper Islands. She secured a total catch of 1,304 seal skins for the year, and when off Copper Island had the good fortune to catch a sea otter. Bad weather accounted for the schooner's long-continued absence, for she ceased operations in Behring sea on the 25th of September and started for home immediately. On the way she stopped at Masset, Queen Charlotte Islands, to land her Indian crew, and this was the only delay made; the run was greatly prolonged by calms and head winds. After leaving here last year the schooner headed for Japan; but as previously reported she encountered heavy gales on the voyage, which carried away some of her rigging and compelled her to run to Honolulu for repairs. These were completed hurriedly and the schooner soon proceeded on her way. Off the Japan coast 787 skins were taken, which were forwarded to Victoria early in the year. While off Copper Island 160 seals were secured in addition to the seal otter skin. In this latter cruise one of the Indian crew died and his remains were taken to Ats for interment.

THE OFFICIAL SEALING STATEMENT. Now that the sealer Mascoot is home the official statement of the sealing business for 1895, prepared by Collector A. R. Milne, will shortly go forward to Ottawa. The report is this year a very extensive one, and in addition to the special features previously referred to it will show a big increase in the total catch from that of last season. The total Canadian catch this year is 71,369 skins, which when compared with that of last year—94,701 skins—shows a shortage of 23,332 skins. There were 2,255 American skins landed here during the present year. The detailed catches of the fleet contained in the official report will compare pretty closely with that given in the Colonist a few weeks ago.

THE "WELLINGTON'S" REPAIRS. In view of the tug Lorne and Constance the big steam collier Wellington went around to Esquimalt yesterday morning to receive a new propeller. She will be on the Esquimalt marine railroad until about the middle of this week, and when launched again the extensive repairs and overhauling which she has been undergoing will be about complete. The large boilers made for her at the Albion Iron Works are in place, and will be tested shortly after she is afloat again, and it is expected that she will be able to enter upon her regular employment about Saturday next.

MESSAGE FROM THE "EARLE." Inside a bottle found on the shore of the Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, was a note from the crew of the ill-fated British sealing schooner Walter Earle, which was casted last spring in Alaskan waters. The note reads as follows: "We have lost our vessel and do not expect to hang on much longer. (Signed) Henry Butler, Charles Forester, Schooner Walter Earle, Victoria, April 17, 1895." Capt. Patterson, of the steamer Alki, who brought the relic to Port Townsend, said the bottle was found by Indians and given to him.

TRANSFER OF SEALING PROPERTY. Capt. Buchanan, acting for a local company, of which J. Bosworth is said to be the head, yesterday secured the sealing schooner W. P. Sayward from the Urquhart estate. The terms of the sale were not made public. The Sayward makes the third schooner secured by the Bosworth company, the Mary Ellen having been purchased from Capt. Jacobson, and the Ariel from the Prevost estate. The schooners will be fitted out for sealing cruises.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION. At and after 10 o'clock this morning the U. S. cruiser Philadelphia, now in Esquimalt, will be open to public inspection, and visitors will be received on board. Tomorrow the public will again be allowed on the vessel. According to present expectations the cruiser will leave for Port Townsend on Tuesday. Yesterday Admiral Stephenson was a guest on the Philadelphia.

THE LAW STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The opening meeting of the Victoria Law Students' Association will be held at the Chamber court on Monday evening, the 11th instant, when the first of the series of lectures and addresses to be given during the coming winter will be delivered by Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., the honorary president of the association. Afterwards regular meetings of the association will be held on Monday evenings at the same hour and place.

The lectures to the students are to be given by well known members of the local bar, and will, it is anticipated, be of great benefit and utility to the members whose privilege it will be to attend, and this particularly so in view of the recent determination of the benchers that in future the qualifying examinations are to be more thorough and comprehensive.

The students in the organization have the assurance of the local bar association that they will be assisted in every way possible, and as a matter of fact the lectures are to be given under the arrangement of the latter association. Another interesting feature of the organization will be the holding occasionally of "moot courts," which have been found, by the experience of the Ontario law school, to be a most advantageous way of encouraging students in their work.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN.

A largely attended meeting of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society was held last night, at which the election of officers for the ensuing year took place and resulted as follows: President, J. G. Brown; first vice-president, James H. Falconer; second vice-president, H. D. Helmcken, Q.C. M.P.P.; secretary, E. C. Smith; assistant secretary, J. R. McKinnis; treasurer, J. R. Carmichael; chaplain, Rev. W. Leslie Clay; physician, Dr. R. L. Fraser; board of directors—Thomas Russell, F. B. Gregg, John Jardine, John Barman, J. L. Forrester, James Wilson, Wm. Macfarlane, George Webb; bars, James Deans, auditors, George Shedden and John Barman; installing officer, Rev. W. Leslie Clay. A hearty vote of thanks was voted to the retiring president, Robert Irving, and off-

cers. The secretary was instructed to convey also a vote of thanks from the society to the ladies who so kindly assisted at the Hallows' social and dance. The annual dinner of this year will be possible surpass all previous efforts. The society decided to hold monthly socials at their hall during the present season and promise to dispense Scotch hospitality as it should be.

THE LUMBER TRUST.

The San Francisco Examiner of Oct. 28 says that the Central Lumber Company, the great combine which was recently formed in that city to control the trade of the Pacific Coast, is making rapid progress in the work of centralizing among the mills of the Northwest. All the industrial leaders of this city are in the trust. The co-operation of the mills of the Northwest is, however, necessary to give stability to the affairs and Messrs. Bibb and Holt are among them as millowners. It is believed that gone they have induced the owners of mills and the handlers of lumber to enter the compact. Mill after mill has been taken in and the company has already assumed gigantic proportions. Bibb and Holt are now on the way to Seattle where it is hoped that new combinations will be made.

It is the purpose of the combine to include the mills of British Columbia. Without these mills no effective work can be done. Outside of the trust they will be a standing menace to success, as they have been dangerous competitors for years in the trade of this Coast. They will not, however, be easily won. After finishing their business in Seattle the lumbermen will cross the line into British Columbia. If they succeed in drawing the lumber manufacturers there into the trust they will have established one of the most powerful combinations ever attempted on the Coast. The Central Lumber Company has already advanced the price of lumber, but the increase is considered to indicate nothing more than a policy. Prices will go still higher and there is nothing to suggest how far they will go the manufacturers of British Columbia enter the trust.

One of the most interesting features of the affair is involved in the fact that the lumbermen of San Francisco are now contributing to fight the very man to whom they are making overtures. The existing tariff law has placed some peculiar constructions upon manufactured lumber and the raw product. The lumbermen of this city have seen in the compilation an opportunity to shut out the lumbermen of British Columbia. The controversy is now in the courts, but at the same time an effort is being made to bring the foreign competitors into the trust. If success is gained in this, it is not likely that the proceedings in the courts will be vigorously pushed. Acting upon the suggestion of the lumbermen, the box manufacturers of this city and other towns near at hand are attempting to form a combination to raise prices. Several meetings of the leading dealers have already been held, but nothing definite has yet been done.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 2.—(Special).—There was a splendid exhibition of the grand old game of Rugby at Queen's park, Westminster, to-day between Victoria and Westminster, when the Capital's representatives swept all before them and won with a score of six to nil. Victoria won the toss and played down hill, the ball being slippery. The visitors penned the Royal City Rugby-lets at home and had the ball in the enemies' twenty-five all throughout the first spell. Langley scored a try, which Fortikas failed to convert. Miller kicked a goal, but missed it by four inches. The second half was hotly contested. The only point made was added by C. Ward, who scored a try—not improved upon. It was a forward game throughout and the margin of the cent team play of the visitors told against the less practiced Fraser river forwards.

Despite the inclemency of the weather a Rugby match was played at Beacon Hill yesterday between a team of the Victoria College and another of the Victoria Rugby football club, captained by A. C. Deacon, which was won by the latter by a score of 11 points to 3. During the first half the game was very even, the College, if any, having a slight advantage. Erb scored a try, but failed to convert. In the second half Anderson's team rushed matters, and Wigram by a splendid run secured the first try, but no good resulted. Two more tries were added in quick succession, one of which was converted into a goal. The College made vigorous attempts to even up matters, but their opponents held them in check, and the match ended with no further score. As the leather was in a very slippery condition, and both sides being down two or three men, the game was not up to standard, nevertheless, at times, some good bits of play were indulged in. For the winners, Wigram, Alexander, Loveland and Pollock showed good form, and for their opponents, Green, G. and W. R. Wilson, R. C. and L. B. Trimen, and the Erb brothers were most conspicuous.

UNITED SERVICE V. WANDERERS. Despite the unfavorable weather a number of enthusiastic sportsmen went to the Caledonia grounds yesterday to witness the Association match between the United Service and the Wanderers. The ground was very soft and the ball too slippery to admit of much scientific work, but both sides played up pluckily and when the referee's whistle blew the game was tie, no goal having been scored. For the United Service, Tucker and Napier played excellently, whilst Snyder in goal, and Goward, Peden, Glenn and Donaldson did good work for the Wanderers.

GOLF. The second handicap monthly medal was decided yesterday afternoon on the Oak Bay links, the result being as follows: C. Worfold 92—Received 10..... 82 W. E. Oliver—Scratch..... 92 O. H. Van Millingen 97—Received 3..... 94 R. T. Drake 115—Received 20..... 95 C. J. Prior 115—Received 18..... 97 E. Loukin 117—Received 20..... 99 W. H. Langley 120—Received 20..... 100 G. S. Holt 122—Received 20..... 112 G. H. Stahlhmidt, H. C. Heaven, and C. M. Roberts returned no scores.

THE OAR. AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 1.—Capt. Croftin yesterday issued a bulletin indicating the entries in the international regatta. In the single England will be represented by Geo. Dubois, ex champion of England, W. Barry, W. H. Main and Jack Wingate. America will be represented by Jake Gaudaur, A. Peterson, Edward Hanlan, John Teemer, "Rae" Rodgers and Charles Gaudaur. In the double England will be represented by Babear and Barry, Hanlan and Wingate, while America will have Hanlan, Peterson, the Gaudaur brothers and Teemer and Rodgers. In the fours the Gaudaur brothers and the Teemer brothers will fly the American colors against Wingate, Babear, Barry and Hanlan. Each of these events includes the championship of the world.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 31.—A farmer named Jacob Diehl was accidentally shot dead while hunting near the Cypress river to-day.

LINKS OF BROTHERHOOD.

Social Entertainments Among the Lodges Just Now the Order of the Hour.

Ameo Lodge Preparing to Celebrate Its Anniversary—"The Carnival of Nations."

Court Robin Hood No. 3,106, A.O.F., has decided to pay Court Vancouver an official visit on Monday evening. Arrangements have also been completed by the court for a concert and dance on Tuesday at Temple's hall, Victoria West. A good musical programme has been arranged, after which the evening will be given over to the dancers. Fernwood lodge, C.O.O.F., on Friday evening appointed a committee to act with a similar one from Dauntless lodge to make all arrangements for the complimentary concert and dance to be held in the hall on Fernwood road on the 19th. All members, their wives and friends, are invited to be present. Members of Fernwood lodge in good standing in future will receive the Qad-fellow.

At the last regular meeting of Ameo lodge, No. 14, I.O.O.F., the second degree was conferred and one proposition for membership was received. To-morrow night there will be work in the third degree. On the 11th inst., the lodge intends to celebrate its four anniversary by giving a social dance and supper in Castle hall, Broad street.

Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, I.O.O.F., meets on Tuesday evening next at 7:30. It is held in the Golden Rule hall, Royal Purple degrees. A number of patriarchs who have been elected are expected to attend.

The national ball to be held on New Year's eve in A. O. U. W. hall by the "Companions of the Forest," will no doubt be a grand success. Those attending will be requested to wear costumes representing different nations, for which prizes will be offered. A first-class supper will be spread.

Those present at the last meeting of Columbia lodge, No. 2, I.O.O.F., spent a very pleasant evening. After regular business an excellent programme of songs, recitations, etc., was rendered by the members. Much enjoyed by the Golden Rule lodge. After the lodge adjourned a lunch was served in the library. It is intended to have these entertainments frequently during the winter months.

There was a good attendance at the weekly meeting of the lodge, I.O.G.T., at Esquimalt on Thursday evening. One candidate was initiated, after which officers were nominated and elected for the ensuing quarter.

The Daughters of St. George will meet in A.O.U.W. hall on Monday evening, when special business will be considered. Under the auspices of Loyal Sturdy Oak lodge, No. 7,342, a successful concert and dance took place in the public hall, Metcho-sin, last night. The affair was managed by the P. C. Secretary, Bro. R. N. Fitton, who was supported by Bro. Foster, N.G., and Bro. Heywood, V.G., the following taking part:

Oh, Who Will O'er the Downs to See
"Rothesay Bay".....Mrs. Heywood
"The Merry Duet".....Mrs. Doering and Mr. H. Heigesen
"The Diver".....Mr. H. Heigesen
"A Snow".....Mrs. Doering
After the concert the room was cleared and dancing was commenced to the music supplied by the Basty family. A splendid supper was provided.

The ladies of the Macobeas meet at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at the A. O. U. W. hall. Two members will be in attendance one hour earlier to meet any intending members who may wish to confer with them.

The Supreme court of the Independent Order of Foresters is applying to the Dominion parliament for permission to amend its act of incorporation to enable it to increase the amount of maximum mortuary benefit from three thousand to five thousand dollars. The bill is now in the hands of the government supervision of its affairs and to provide for a permanent deposit of a quarter of a million dollars with the Dominion government.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

The following are the returns of coal shipments from the Wellington, New Vancouver and Union collieries during the month of October:

Table with columns: Date, Name and Destination, Tons. Includes Wellington Colliery Co. and Union Colliery Co. shipments.

NEW VANCOUVER COLLIERY CO.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Tons. Lists various ships and their destinations.

The total shipments for October amounted to 53,662 tons, compared with 65,676 tons during September. The output of the respective mines being:

Table with columns: Colliery Name, Sept., Oct. Shows production for September and October.

CORNWALL, Oct. 31.—F. J. Nicholson, baker, was accidentally shot dead at Sumnerstown while duck shooting to-day.

THE CITY.

THE REELS for the sloop Winnifred, held last night at Jameson's bookstore, resulted in Dr. A. F. Fryhill winning with a throw of forty-seven.

MR. DIXI H. ROSS received word yesterday of the death of his father, Hon. A. B. Ross of Cambridge, Pa. The deceased passed away full of years and honors, being at the time of his death four score and five.

A BANQUET in honor of the birthday of their Emperor is to be given by the prominent Japanese residents of Victoria at Harmony hall this afternoon. It is the first affair of the kind in the history of Victoria.

THE funeral of the late Carlo Bossi has been arranged to take place on Tuesday at 9:30 from the family residence, corner of Blanchard and Cornmoran streets, and half an hour later from St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral.

THE advanced courses of the educational department of the Y.M.C.A. in mineralogy, shorthand and commerce will be organized on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Full information can be obtained at the office of the association.

OCTOBER collections for Inland Revenue division No. 37, this city, totalled \$15,614.44, the various heads of receipts being as follows: Spirits, \$7,538.71; malt, \$1,990.78; tobacco, \$4,506.43; cigars, \$853.80; license, \$75; inspection of petroleum, \$132.15; and rent of land, \$5.

At the free library, Victoria, 1,902 books were given out during the month of October; of these 867 were issued to ladies, and 1,035 to gentlemen. The largest number given out in one day was 123, and the average number 70. Fifty-nine new members have been enrolled, 26 of these being ladies, and 33 gentlemen.

CITY Treasurer Kent and his staff had a busy time during the last four days of October, receiving tax money from ratepayers who delayed payment as long as possible without forfeiting the rebate of one-sixth. The estimates were very close upon the actual receipts and are appended for the sake of comparison:

Table with columns: Real estate, Board of health, School purposes, etc. Lists various categories and amounts.

SOLE AGENTS FOR Henry K. Worthington's Steam Pumps. Ingersoll Rock Drill Co.'s Steam Rock Drills.

No. 6 CHATHAM STREET, VICTORIA, B.C. P.O. Drawer 12 Telephone 81.

How to Fry with Cottolene. Fry everything from potato chips to doughnuts in Cottolene. Put Cottolene in a cold pan—heat it slowly until it will delicately brown a bit of bread in half a minute. Then put in your food. It will pay you to try Cottolene just this way—see how delicious and wholesome it makes the food.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO., LD., ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS. Marine and Land Engines, Boilers, Etc. Fish Canning and Mining Machinery. Hydraulic Giants, Pipes and Sinking Pumps for Mines. FRENCH RANGES, STOVES, GRATES, ETC.

LEA AND PERRINS' OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BY CHANCE We might please any woman once, but when we please many women repeatedly—that is to say regularly—it stands to reason that our prices satisfy them. No change in the sugar market. A dollar buys 20 pounds. We are still bidding for your Soap trade. Look at our window for bargains.

WELL DRESSED LADIES Now-a-days have their Skirts bound with Corticelli Skirt Protector Shade-1063 4-Yards. Women are usually anxious to make their money go as far as they can, hence the great popularity of the CORTICELLI SKIRT PROTECTOR. It is economical and adds to the beauty of a garment as well.

DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup. Rich in lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks. A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

WANTED Young Men and Women or older ones if still young in spirit, of undoubted character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious, can find employment in a good way, \$5 per month and upwards, according to ability. Rev. T. S. LINSBURY, Brantford, Can. col:13:50:24:9:W

The Colonist.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1895.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited Liability.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

For Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$10.00

For Week if delivered, 35

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

For Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$1.50

For Month, 15 cents. Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING

Not more than one week—30 cents.

Not more than one month—\$1.00.

Not more than one year—\$10.00.

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not part of the country where better people live than in the immediate vicinity of this staid old city, but regretfully admit that the outside world will refuse to believe this statement. It goes on to say: "Acts of that kind most of necessity lower the moral tone of the community in which they are committed. They breed a contempt for the law and are in the highest degree demoralizing. No community that desires progress and hopes to keep in touch with the advanced civilization which marks the close of the present century can afford to tolerate any such monstrous acts. Such deeds come only with the dark ages, or which those barbarous people who have not been brought under the influence of civilization."

It is said that the laxity of the administration of justice in criminal cases is the cause of the lynchings. This can hardly be the case in instances where the criminal confesses his guilt as he did in the last case recorded. It seems that such lynchings have their origin in a fierce thirst for vengeance which demands instant gratification in ways too horrible for a civilized people to countenance, much less to legalize. For the credit of the people of the United States it is greatly to be hoped that a way will be found to put a stop to these outrages, which are a disgrace to civilization.

Those who advocate the appointment of a commission to inquire into the facts connected with the Manitoba school question are, whether knowingly or unknowingly, putting in a plea for delay that cannot possibly be productive of the least good. The question is exceedingly simple, and all that can be known about it is already well known to those who have an immediate and direct interest in the subject. When all that is of the least consequence relative to any matter is already well known, what is the use of appointing an investigating committee? It is, for instance, well known that all the angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles, and if a commission of the greatest geometricals in the world were appointed to find out whether this proposition is true or not they could find out nothing else or come to any other conclusion. The Manitoba school question has been investigated over and over again by men who are as capable of conducting an inquiry as are to be found in this Dominion or perhaps anywhere else. It is the business of the judges of the courts to investigate. They bring to the work trained minds and long experience. No Commissioners that the Government could appoint are likely to be as well able to conduct an inquiry as are those judges, and it is quite certain that none could be more impartial. The judges have really exhausted the subject and have left nothing for other inquirers, whether they may be official or volunteer, to find out. Commissioners might be appointed and they might go to work earnestly and energetically, but it is not difficult to see that they would have nothing to do but to thresh out straw already threshed clean.

It must be remembered that it is not contended that any commission that might be appointed should be invested with judicial powers. It could settle nothing. That power the Governments very properly reserve to themselves. It might possibly serve up the old facts in a new shape, but they would still be the old facts.

A good deal has been said about the inefficiency of the schools under the old act. What has that to do with the subject? Admitting, for argument's sake, that all that has been said about the old denominational schools is true, their inefficiency showed, not that denominational schools are necessarily or intrinsically bad, but that the Government of Manitoba was in the matter of education incapable or neglectful. That and nothing more. The Government had it in its power to put the schools in a good condition. It had the complete control of them. If it appointed incapable and unfaithful officials to administer educational affairs, and if they were allowed to slight their duties or to perform them in a slovenly and perfunctory manner, the Government and not the denominational system was to blame. There are efficient denominational schools in Ontario, in Quebec, and in Great Britain, and why could they not be established and maintained in Manitoba? It is stupid and unreasonable in the extreme to contend, as some contend, that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the "remedial order" required the Government to set up and keep up inefficient schools in the Province. If the schools were bad under the former regime it was the fault of the authorities, and it is ridiculous to contend that any Government or any tribunal would require the present rulers of Manitoba to repeat the blunders and to reproduce the mal-administration of their predecessors. If the Government of Manitoba should consent to expend the public money in supporting or helping to support denominational schools it will be its duty to take measures to have them as efficient as any other schools in the country. It cannot be relieved of that duty; it cannot be deputized to others and it cannot be usurped by any authority or organization.

If it is admitted that the denominational schools of Manitoba have a grievance that should be redressed there is nothing for a commission to do. If the Government of Manitoba denies that there is a grievance that denial is not caused by want of knowledge. Its members know and know instinctively all that is to be known about the school question. A commission if it labored for years could not discover anything connected with that question that they do not know already. The commission might find out that some of the schools under the old system were not as good as they might be, but a little reflection must convince the thoughtful reader that the inefficiency of the old schools has really nothing to do with the question. The demand for a commission

stands plain to those who have not given the question much study, but it will not take a great deal of inquiry to find out that it is only plain able. All the facts necessary to be known have already been made public, and are accessible to all who take an interest in the subject. Those on whose action the settlement of the question almost altogether depends do not need to be informed as to the facts connected with the case. The Government of Manitoba are not among those who are asking for a commission.

An anecdote of Huxley, told by Mr. Smalley in Scribner's Magazine, contains a lesson from which tuft-hunters might derive a good deal of benefit. The most accomplished of the Queen's daughters," says Mr. Smalley, "said to him: 'I like to talk to Mr. Huxley because he talks to me exactly as he would to any other woman.' Such testimony is rare and in London would be thought more remarkable than here, for it is in London more than anywhere else that conversation take a different tone in the presence of royalty, often a tone of constraint. Mr. Huxley, it may be said, was the same in all companies. His position brought him a good deal in contact with royalties and with other people of high degree. But he said, 'I am a plebeian and I stand by my order.' This remark, which is very characteristic of him, was made in connection with a different subject, but it denotes his attitude in society and everywhere else."

That that attitude was the proper one, the remark made by the Princess Louise is very strong evidence. A self-respecting man, who does not cringe to or fawn upon anyone, no matter how high his or her station may be, is generally appreciated.

Mr. Hall Caine delivered an able and in every way an admirable speech at the banquet given in his honor by the Toronto publishers. Mr. Caine represents the Authors Association. His mission to Canada is to endeavor to prevail upon Canadian men in authority to make such changes in the law of copyright as will do full justice to the authors of Great Britain and everywhere else. Mr. Caine took the ground that the author is entitled to the absolute and permanent possession of the creation of his brain. He believes that no legislator is justified in depriving him of the remuneration to which he is equitably entitled. The law until very lately has been unfair to authors. It allowed them to be robbed with impunity, and at best it allowed them an interest in the work of their brains for only a short term of years. But a change for the better has taken place. The property of an author in his book is now generally acknowledged, and it cannot be appropriated and mutilated at the pleasure of piratical publishers. In the opinion of Mr. Hall Caine and English authors generally the Canadian law is not just to them. Mr. Hall Caine appealed to the sense of justice and the generosity of his Canadian hearers. He did not chop logic, and he carefully avoided questioning the constitutional rights of the people of Canada. He evidently believed that they would be willing to do the authors full justice when they once knew what their grievance is, and that it is well-grounded. In this we are quite sure Mr. Caine was right. Canadians whether in office or out of office, would not willingly deprive the class of men to whom they are so greatly indebted of a single cent to which they are justly entitled.

We gather from the speeches made at the banquet that the changes in the law asked for by Mr. Caine are by no means sweeping, and that there is every prospect of Canadian publishers and English authors coming to a good understanding.

Mr. Robert White's address to his late constituents does not show that he is at variance with the Government on any question of principle. In fact what he says on the Manitoba school question shows that he approves of the course which the Government has pursued. "At every step the courts and the courts alone," he says, "have been allowed to determine the validity of appeals for redress made by the Roman Catholic minority of the Province, until finally, as the result of the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Governor-General-in-Council was called upon to act. To Manitoba has been committed the duty of providing redress for the minority, and falling action on the part of the authorities of that province the whole matter will become vested in the Parliament of Canada under the terms of the constitution."

It will be observed that Mr. White has not a word to say against the reference of the question to Parliament as a last resource. On the contrary, he regards that as the constitutional course. It will be seen from this that Mr. White did not resign his seat in Parliament because he disapproved of the Government's action on the Manitoba school question. The cause of his returning to the electors of Cardwell the trust they had confided in him, as he himself points out, very different. For the last two years and more Mr. White's position in Parliament has not been a very pleasant one. It was publicly known that he was to be appointed Collector of Customs for Montreal. The Member of Parliament who is publicly spoken of in connection with a public office which is kept vacant in order that he may be appointed to it when an opportunity offers, occupies a position in which a loyal supporter of a Government and a representative of the people should not be placed. Mr. White, no doubt, felt his position to be an anomalous one, and he concluded not to remain in it any longer. Mr. White carries with him into private life the esteem and good-will of

both in Parliament and out of it, with whom he is acquainted.

This is how the Toronto Telegram, a thoroughly independent paper, speaks about Mr. Laurier's dodging at Elmira the other day: "Like the temperance man who took the glass of whiskey by way of showing he was no bigot, Wilfrid Laurier acquainted the Berlin audience with the mental reservations which are a conspicuous feature of his tariff policy. Berlin is a stronghold of protection. In 1891 its majority against the candidate of unrestricted reciprocity was over five hundred. E. W. B. Snider, the Liberal nominee for North Waterloo, is not entering upon a crusade against the interests of the manufacturers. He is evidently open to conviction on the question of protection, so far as it relates to his own constituency, and he was followed on the same line, though at a respectful distance, by his leader. The Opposition tariff policy seems to be a fragmentary, but the party's desire for office is one harmonious whole, and if the country gratifies that desire by placing the Liberal in power at Ottawa, they will place the tariff fragments of that policy together in some sort of an arrangement which will not do the manufacturer much harm or the farmer much good."

A cable message received yesterday by the Premier, Hon. J. H. Turner, from the Agent-General of this Province in London, contained the gratifying announcement that the sender, Hon. Forbes G. Vernon, had received official assurance from the Fishmongers' Company that they will take no action prejudicial to the sale of British Columbia salmon in England. The incident thus closed afforded another illustration of the advantage of having wide-awake representatives in England. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago exception was taken to the sale of a consignment of Canadian salmon which had arrived in London in cold storage, the allegation being made that the fish were in reality not salmon at all, but bull-trout, which at this season may not lawfully be sold in England. The Canadian High Commissioner took the matter up at once, and secured from Professor Prince, the Dominion commissioner of fisheries, an emphatic declaration that the fish were the true salmon. Professor Prince has only recently come from the Old Country, where his reputation as an authority on such matters stands so high that his testimony could not well be questioned. The Fishmongers' Company have therefore abandoned the contention, which in view of its serious nature it is not to their credit that they should have made without good cause.

According to Bradstreet's strikes and lockouts are very expensive luxuries to both employers and employees. They cause a great waste both of money and of energy, and they do very little good indeed. Bradstreet's of the 26th ult. contains the following synopsis of the report of the United States Commissioner of Labor: "Some highly interesting conclusions are suggested by the statistics of strikes collected in the report of the Commissioner of Labor, referred to in another column. It will not escape the attention of the observant reader that while over two-thirds of the strikes in the last seven and a half years were ordered by organizations of employees, less than a fifth of the lockouts were ordered by organizations of employers. The employers seem to have had a little the best of the labor contests during the period, for while both sides had the same percentage of partial success, the percentage of complete success was higher in the case of the lockouts than in the case of strikes. Again, the number of persons thrown out of employment in the case of unsuccessful strikes was more than double the number of those affected by strikes which succeeded completely. It appears that about twice as many strikes had their origin in a refusal to increase wages as were caused by a refusal to concede a reduction of hours, and about three times as many as were caused by a reduction of wages. The strikes for this latter cause were about as numerous as those having their origin in sympathetic action. Finally, the loss to employees for the whole period covered was more than double that sustained by employers, while the assistance given to strikers and the subject of lockouts during the period amounted to only a little over 7 per cent. of the total loss to employers. These are facts reflection upon which may be suggestive and helpful."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Canadian cabinet officers, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles H. Tupper, have returned to Canada. It is stated that having given all the assistance at present necessary to Sir Julian Pauncefote in his present action as to the claims of the British sealers for indemnity on account of the seizures of their vessels, a longer stay here would be useless. They had one informal and one formal conference with Secretary Olney, and were received by the President. Whether any advance has resulted in the direction of their object cannot be stated, but as the British side expressed satisfaction with the progress being made in the negotiations it is assumed that Secretary Olney has indicated a favorable ear to their suggestion that a commission be created to settle the claims.

A man does not attempt to drive a nail unless he has a hammer; a woman does not hesitate to utilize anything from the heel of a boot to the back of a brush.

WHITIE'S EXPLANATIONS. His Manifesto to His Constituents—In Accord with the Government On the School Question.

He Recommends the Electors of Cardwell to Remain True to Conservative Principles.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—The much-expected manifesto which Robert S. White said he would issue to his constituents of Cardwell in explanation of his resignation of his seat in parliament has been published. Following is that portion of it which deals with his resignation: "Having resigned the seat in the House of Commons with which you honored me in 1888, and again in 1891, it becomes my duty to acquaint you with the reasons that have moved me to take this step, and thus sever the, to me, always pleasant relations existing between us for now several years. You may remember that on the occasion of the election of 1891 I gave you my pledge to withdraw my confidence from the government in the event of the then recently enacted school legislation of Manitoba being passed by the Dominion government. My opinion at that time, as now, was that the legislation of the provinces affecting education should not be interfered with by the exercise of the veto power, but that its constitutionality, if challenged in any quarter, ought to be left to the decision of the courts. This view was held by the late Sir John Thompson, and I may say was shared by the whole parliamentary party, save only a wing of the opposition. "It is not my intention to recount the various phases this vexed Manitoba school question has undergone since 1891. At every step the courts, and the courts alone, have been allowed to determine the validity of appeals for redress made by the Roman Catholic minority of the province, until finally, as a result of the judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council, the governor-general-in-council was called upon to act. You are familiar with the steps which have since been taken. To Manitoba has been committed the duty of providing redress for the minority, and falling action on the part of the authorities of that province, the whole matter will become vested in the parliament of Canada, under the terms of the constitution. It may be that the Manitoba government will, as a result of the decision of the privy council, the judicial committee of the privy council, the governor-general-in-council was called upon to act. You are familiar with the steps which have since been taken. To Manitoba has been committed the duty of providing redress for the minority, and falling action on the part of the authorities of that province, the whole matter will become vested in the parliament of Canada, under the terms of the constitution. It may be that the Manitoba government will, as a result of the decision of the privy council, the judicial committee of the privy council, the governor-general-in-council was called upon to act. 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