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MICA Axle Grease
Get a box and learn why it's the best grease ever put on an axle. Sold everywhere.

The Victoria & Sidney Railway Co.

The annual general meeting of the above company will be held at the company's office on Wednesday, the 19th October, at 10 a.m.

S. ROUNDING, Secretary.
Victoria, Oct. 5th, 1898.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, of land situate in the District of Cassiar, province of British Columbia, described as follows: Commencing at a post marked A. E. Ironmonger Sola, on the north bank of the mouth of Atlinto river; thence forty (40) chains north; thence forty (40) chains east; thence south to the river; thence following the bank of the river to place of commencement; containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less.

Dated at Lake Bennett, this 2nd day of August, 1898.

A. E. IRONMONGER SOLA.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, of land situate in the District of Cassiar, province of British Columbia, described as follows: Commencing at a post marked Norman W. F. Rant, on the east shore of Atlin Lake; thence twenty (20) chains east; thence eighty (80) chains south; thence twenty (20) chains west to shore of Atlin Lake; thence eighty (80) chains north alone the shore of said Lake Atlin to place of commencement; containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less.

Dated at Lake Bennett, this 5th day of August, 1898.

NORMAN W. F. RANT.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described piece of land: Commencing at a post marked S. W. Davis, west of Discovery Claim on Pine Creek, Atlin Lake, Cassiar; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; containing 160 acres, more or less.

S. W. DAVIS.
Lake Bennett, Aug. 12th, 1898.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land in Cassiar district, described as follows:

Commencing at L. Goodacre's northeast post; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to T. Tugwell's northwest post; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to place of commencement.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1898.

JAS. F. FELL.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, situated in Cassiar District, Province of British Columbia: Commencing at a post on the shore of Atlin Lake, marked "T. H. Worsnop," N.E. corner, about one and a half miles northly of Atlintoo river; thence westerly 20 chains; thence 80 chains north; thence 20 chains easterly: thence following the lake shore in a northly direction back to point of commencement; containing in all one hundred and sixty acres (more or less).

Dated this the twenty-seventh day August, 1898.

T. H. WORSNOP.

NOTICE.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at the head of Kitamaat Arm, Coast District.

Commencing at a post 20 chains south of D. D. Mann's northwest corner; thence north 40 chains; west 40 chains; south 40 chains; east 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres.

LEWIS LUKES.
Kitamaat Arm, August 20, 1898.

NOTICE.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land in Cassiar District, commencing about midway on the Southern boundary of William Field's land; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains, to point of commencement.

THOMAS TUGWELL.
August 24th, 1898.

NOTICE

s hereby given that 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission o prospect for coal on the following described tract of land situated on the south ide of the southwest arm of Sproat Lake, Alberni, commencing at a post marked N.W. corner, G. A. Smith (which post is placed 10 chains south of the N.E. corner f lot 100), thence east 80 chains, thence outh 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, hence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

GEO. A. SMITH.
Alberni, B. C., 21st September, 1898.

NOTICE

s hereby given that two months after date , George Johnson, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or permission to purchase one hundred nd sixty (160) acres of land situated at he south end of Surprise or Pine lake, assiar district, described as follows: ommencing at a post marked North West orner, George Johnson, planted about (¼) ne quarter of a mile west of the outlet f Surprise or Pine lake; thence south 40 hains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 0 chains, thence west 40 chains to place f beginning.

GEORGE JOHNSON.
Pine Lake, Cassiar District, Sept. 3, 1898.

NOTICE.

s hereby given that after 30 days from date intend to apply to the Assistant Commisoner of Lands and Works for permission o prospect for coal on the following described tract of land situate on the south hore of the south-west arm of Sproat ake, Alberni district, commencing at a ost marked N.W. corner H. D. Faber which is placed 10 chains south and 80 hains east) of the N.E. corner of lot 100, hence east 80 chains, south, 80 chains; est 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to he point of commencement.

(Signed) H. D. FABER.
Alberni, B. C., 21st September, 1898.

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Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 17. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1898. NO. 75.

NOT YET SETTLED

The War Between the United States and Spain May Be Re-Opened.

The Peace Commission to Meet Again —American Response to Spanish Diplomacy.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Information has reached the war department that a high official of the Spanish army very recently made the statement that had the Spaniards been aware of the condition of the American army, its inability to withstand the hardships of a campaign, its lack of medical and other supplies and general inefficiency, as told in the American papers, the Spaniards would not have given up, but would have continued fighting for a long time to come, fully believing that they would have been able to prevent the capture of Cuba by American arms. This statement is known to have been made to the American officers now in Cuba and causes some uneasiness in official circles, as it may mean that the Spaniards are not ready to yield the island under the terms of the protocol.

It is believed by officials in Washington that had it not been for the outcry regarding the army and the conduct of the war there never would have been any question raised by the Spanish peace commissioners regarding the Cuban debt. It is pointed out that under the protocol the sole question left for the commissioners was the settlement of the Philippines, and that nothing was said about the Cuban debt or any other Cuban question by those who are in a position to know. It is asserted that the Madrid government was aware when it asked for peace and when negotiations were opened that it was useless to ask that the Cuban debt be taken into consideration by any commission, and that it is only since the reports of the bad condition of the United States army have reached Madrid that the question has been raised.

Another matter that caused grave consideration in the war department is the temper of the Spaniards in Cuba, and the fear that the impression which now prevails there may lead them to regard the American troops of not much account, and act accordingly after the occupancy by the United States. The matter has been discussed in the war department, and it is probable that when the troops are sent to Cuba there will be a force of such size and character as to give the islanders a different impression of United States soldiers than they now entertain.

"The impression among the Spaniards in Cuba," said an officer in a position to know what is going on, "is that the American soldiers are weak and puny, incapable of withstanding hardships and whom it will be an easy matter to vanquish. This feeling may make it difficult for the Americans at first. This impression is due to the charges that have been made against the war department with such virulence and insistence during the past few months."

Paris, Oct. 17.—The peace commission will meet again on Wednesday next. During to-day's session the commissioners were occupied with the Spanish presentation of Tuesday last, and the American answer submitted on Friday, relating to Cuba and the debt of that island. The examination of the American witnesses on the subject was not concluded to-day, and will be concluded at the next jointure, when the Spaniards will doubtless reply in writing, the conclusion of the subject soon following.

The interchanges regarding Cuba are so far advanced that the Spaniards will not fail to understand the United States' determination not to assume part or the whole of the so-called Cuban debt of four hundred million. It should not, however, be understood that the Americans during the course of the controversy have been unmindful of certain local burdens, like the municipal obligations of the Cuban cities, railroads and kindred properties, local and permanent.

The Spaniards keenly contend that sovereignty involves burdens as well as blessings, and that both should pass together from Spain. Closely following this contention they are pressing for a construction of the word "relinquish" in the Cuban articles of the protocol. "We have not agreed to relinquish sovereignty to the Cubans, we relinquish it to the United States. Thus crystalizing their reasoning and insistence, the Spaniards bind debt and sovereignty together, and urge that the relinquishment must be to the United States. While this contention is keenly and vigorously supported, it has not shaken the position of the Americans who cut the thread of Spanish diplomacy in the middle of the word "relinquish" by practically assuring the Spaniards that they need not cherish anxiety as to whom to relinquish, but to conform to the fourth article of the protocol, which pledges Spain "that Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands of the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated."

Briefly, the American response to the Spanish diplomacy on construction and definition are that the words "relinquish" and "evacuation" are interchangable, and have the same meaning. Thus three sessions were given up to patiently meeting Spain's views and contentions touching the protocol pledge to relinquish sovereignty and title to Cuba, and there is a possibilty of two sessions more.

ITALIAN ANARCHISTS.

London, Oct. 18.—The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily Mail denounces the inaction of the Italian consul here, who has jurisdiction over the Italian anarchists now under arrest and charged with conspiracy against the life of Emperor William. The consul has impounded all documents and is referring the conspiracy to Rome, thus blocking the police, who are anxious to ferret it out. The correspondent says Ugo Parrinia, a cafe keeper and leader of the anarchist gang, desperately attacked the Italian consul and was with difficulty overpowered.

THE WRECK OF THE MOHEGAN.

Stories as to the Number Lost Are Still Conflicting.

London, Oct. 16.—The Atlantic Transport Company issued the following statement this evening regarding the fate of the passengers and crew of the steamer Mohegan, which was wrecked last Friday evening off the Lizard, between the Manacles and the Lowlands:

Of the passengers, 11 have been saved, 10 bodies have been recovered and 23 are missing.

Of the crew and cattlemen, 39 have been saved, 14 bodies have been recovered and 51 are missing.

Since this statement was issued nine other bodies have been picked up, including two that have been identified as those of passengers.

The reports of the various correspondents differ widely as to the rescue, recoveries and losses, though none has been able to obtain the exact number of those saved or of the bodies recovered.

The bodies of the following passengers have been recovered:—

T. W. King, Edna King, Master King, James Blackey, Miss H. M. Cowen, Mr. Fallows, B. Franklin Fuller, Mrs. L. M. Luke, George Seymour, Miss L. H. Warrener.

The latest advices from Falmouth this evening say that three bodies have been identified, mostly the bodies of sailors. Four are as yet unidentified, including those of two elderly ladies. One appears to be a German. She wore a watch and wedding ring, both engraved "1871." The other wore a silver brooch with the letter "D" in pearls. This is probably the body of Mrs. Charles Duncan.

Nine of the bodies have been brought to Falmouth, the others to the village church of St. Keverine. The rescued passengers are being sheltered in cottages along the shore, and the crew at the Sailors' Home at Falmouth. Tugs have been cruising in the vicinity all day, despite the very rough weather, in hope of picking up other bodies. The cause of the disaster remains the profoundest mystery. Nobody attempts to explain how the Mohegan got so far north of her true course—from six to seven miles. There was no fog at the time, while the wind on her port quarter was not sufficient to prevent her answering the helm. It has been suggested that the compass was faulty, but daylight lasted long after the Eddystone light was passed.

The sailors say the fact that the Lizard light was not visible should have served to give the alarm. The masts of the Mohegan, which are above water, show that her stern is landward, causing the theory that the navigation officer, on discovering that he was in the bay, suddenly turned seaward. The two engineers who were saved declare, however, that they never slackened speed.

Robert Barrow, a seaman, performed the feat of swimming through the roughest water to Cove Rock point, a distance of two and a half miles. He climbed up the rugged cliff, where a searching party found him early the next morning, completely exhausted. A. C. L. Smith, of Oregon, a passenger, surrendered to a woman in the water wreckage that was supporting him and swam ashore unaided. The woman was saved. Her name is reported as Miss Webb, but no such name appears in the company's list.

Messrs. Smith and W. J. Bloomingdale say there was the greatest difficulty in launching the boats. The ropes were new and stiff, and the blocks would not work. Four or five times as many sailors as should have been necessary struggled to lower each boat. The lockers were hard to open. The crew, in a chivalrous effort to save the women, made the mistake of undermanning the boats. There were only four sailors in one boat, which capsized as soon as it was launched. Messrs. Smith and Bloomingdale say that Capt. Griffiths had appeared ill all day.

The death of Mr. T. W. King, who was a newspaper proprietor of Nantucket, Mass., and of his family, including Mrs. King, her mother, Mrs. Weller, and his sons, Rufus, aged 11 years, and Anthony, 9 years, has caused deep sorrow at Penzance, where the family had a summer cottage, and were very popular. Joseph O'Rork, King's valet, who was saved, says he was on deck when the crash came. The lights went out immediately. Rushing to the saloon he heard Mr. King exhorting his family to keep cool. O'Rork, with seven others, clung to the rigging until six o'clock yesterday morning, when a lifeboat took him off. He identified the bodies of the Kings and Mrs. Weller, and will have them embalmed and taken to the United States in accordance with cabled instructions from the relatives of the family at Nantucket.

New York Yachtsman Saved.

Falmouth, Oct. 16.—John H. Hyslop, the New York yachtsman, who was saved, in the course of an interview this afternoon condemned the double railing around the ship's boats, which, he said, impeded the launching. The masthead light, in his opinion, should have been a lamp instead of an electric light, as in that case it would not have been extinguished, but would have furnished a beacon to guide the lifeboats.

Mr. Williams, the company's manager, says the disaster is utterly inexplicable. The ship was new, he asserted, while the captain and crew were most reliable. He says the crews of the company's vessels have constant boat practice, and he is indignant at the insinuation regarding the condition of Capt. Griffith.

Up to midnight fifty-one bodies had been recovered. Some were found miles away in the coves, and it is expected that many persons undoubtedly were killed by dashing on the rocks who would have escaped if cast ashore on an ordinary coast. Some of the bodies are horribly mangled. A great deal of jewelry and money has been found.

As all the navigating officers were lost it is doubtful whether light will ever be thrown on the cause of the disaster. All the flags ashore and on the boats in the bay are at half mast.

CHRONIC ECZEMA CURED.

One of the most chronic cases of Eczema ever cured is the case of Miss Gracie Ella Alton, of Hartland, N.B. On a sworn statement Mr. Alton says: I hereby certify that my daughter Gracie Ella was cured of Eczema of long standing by using four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment. William Thistle, druggist, of Hartland, also certifies that he sold four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment which cured Gracie Ella.

VIOLENT STORMS

The Lower St. Lawrence Visited by Gales Which Delay Steamships.

Fierce Winds Still Strew Great Britain's Coast With Many Wrecks.

Montreal, Oct. 18.—Fierce gales and storms are reported from the lower St. Lawrence. The Allan line steamship Laurentian reports that a gale was blowing when she passed up the river Friday, but she got in with little delay and reached Montreal on Saturday. The Allan line steamer Californian was not so fortunate. The Californian arrived off Father Point Saturday at 8 p.m., but the storm was so fierce that no pilot could possibly get aboard and she lay there till 4:30 p.m. Sunday.

London, Oct. 18.—Terrific weather continues to prevail on the south and east coast of Great Britain. The mail service between Dover and Calais has been interrupted and there have been many lifeboat and rocket apparatus rescues.

THE SEALING QUESTION.

Lloyds' American Agents Coming to Victoria, to Appraise Vessels.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—It is generally believed in shipping circles of San Francisco that the United States government will settle the question of the claims of the Canadian sealers by purchasing the entire fleet of sealing vessels making their headquarters at Victoria. Capt. Thayer, the representative of the American Lloyds, has gone to Victoria, and it is said on good authority he will be commissioned by the government to apraise the value of the vessels of the Victoria fleet, with the idea of possible purchase of the vessels by the government.

BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—Because of the discharge of three freight conductors running out of Parsons, Kansas, the Federation of American Railway Employes and M. K. & T. Railroad lock horns to-day in St. Louis. Each side declare there will be no surrender, and when compromise fails a general strike may be called, extending the entire length of the railway system. Assistant Grand Chief A. B. Garretson of the order of Railroad Conductors has been in St. Louis since September 20 conferring with M. K. & T. officials. He has been unable to effect a settlement of the grievances in question, which were referred to the executive board of the order by the local union at Parsons.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Capt. Taylor, of Wolfville, N. S., Chosen to Act as Valuator of Sealing Schooners.

Movement for Provincial Prohibition—Tuberculosis Among Canadian Cattle.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—(Special)—Captain Herbert Taylor, of Wolfville, N.S., has been appointed by the Dominion government valuator for the Behring sea sealing schooners, and has been ordered west at once. The United States has got a valuator named already. This action is taken with a view of the United States purchasing the Canadian fleet.

Tests of cattle made by the veterinary of the department of agriculture show that only seven per cent. of the Canadian herds are affected by tuberculosis, a smaller percentage than previously anticipated.

The National Council of Women have asked Mr. Fisher to be permitted to arrange for a woman's exhibit at the Paris exhibition.

A new bank is projected here.

Mrs. Gordon, a prominent W. C. T. U. leader, says the prohibitionists will advocate provincial prohibition, making their first attack in Ontario and Nova Scotia.

GREAT BREWERY DEAL.

Cincinnati, Oct. 18.—The deal by which an English syndicate expects to secure the Cincinnati breweries has been delayed by the Jackson and Banner breweries, which are compelled to get orders of court through receivers. The necessary action was secured yesterday, so it was announced that the deal is consummated.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Madrid, Oct. 18.—Premier Sagasta having to prepare a long dispatch to the president of the Spanish peace commission, the cabinet council did not meet to-day. Advices received here from Porto Rico say all high officials there have taken steps to become naturalized American citizens.

"WILL DIE BEFORE DAYLIGHT."

Would Have Been Her Answer to Your Query—When?—But Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Snapped the Death Strings.

Mrs. B., 186 Queen street W., Toronto, gives this unsolicited testimony: "For a number of years I had been a great sufferer from heart troubles, had smothering sensations, palpitation, neuralgia thumping, was very easily fatigued. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart when I had despaired living through the night. I have taken five bottles and have no hesitation in heartily recommending it, and will be glad to communicate with any one desiring it."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

HENRI ROCHEFORT CRAZY.

The Dreyfus Agitation Too Much for Him—His Horrible Proposal.

New York, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the World from Paris says: Henri Rochefort is believed to have gone crazy over the Dreyfus agitation. The reported decision of the court of cassation that Mme. Dreyfus's lawyer shall see the Dreyfus drosier, has caused Rochefort to demand in his paper, L'Intransigeant, that "the members of the court of cassation, having been previously drawn up in single file, an executioner, duly trained to the work, should cut off their eyelids, so as to leave the eyeballs denuded, and then spiders of the most venomous kind should be inclosed in nutshells and applied to the eyeballs, properly fastened behind the culprits' heads. The spiders, in a famished condition, would slowly and gradually feed on the culprits' eyeballs until nothing but ghastly cavities remained. This done, these hideous blind men should be chained to a pillar erected before the Palace of Justice and on their chests a placard affixed bearing the words 'thus does France punish traitors who attempt to sell her to the enemy.'"

FRANCE MAY FIGHT

The Warlike Preparations Continue With Unabated Energy—Officers Called Home.

Semi-Official Papers Continue to Say That Nothing Unusual is Intended.

Paris, Oct. 19.—In spite of semi-official denials the Echo de Paris asserts today that the embarkation of war materials and supplies continues at Toulon, adding that extraordinary activity reigns at the arsenal there. Besides the ironclads Admiral Techouard, Bouvines, Jemmapes and Valmy, the cruisers Alger, Levrier and Caiman, it claims, are getting ready for service, embarking ammunition and war materials. In addition it further asserts that the transports Bienboa and Girende are almost ready for sea. All the French naval officers on leave of absence have been ordered to return to their vessels.

A dispatch to the Petite Parisiene from Toulon confirms these reports. It says the greatest activity prevails at the navy yard, where work is proceeding at feverish speed day and night.

AGUINALDO'S ATTITUDE.

London, Oct. 19.—The Globe this afternoon publishes an interview which its correspondent had with Agonicillo, a representative of Aguinaldo, before the former left Hongkong for San Francisco on his way to Washington to present the insurgent leader's views, if possible, before the United States peace commission. Agoncillo, in this interview, is quoted as declaring that the insurgents had a formal agreement with Rear-Admiral Dewey, whereby absolute freedom was promised them in return for their assistance. When Agoncillo asked if this agreement was in writing he said: "No; we do not regard the United States as a grasping power and felt that a verbal agreement was quite sufficient."

COSTLY JEWELS STOLEN.

Paris, Oct. 18.—The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland has offered a reward of $20,000 for the recovery of jewels said to be valued at $150,000, contained in a satchel which was lost on board a train bound for Calais while on her way to London. The jewelery includes a necklace valued at $22,000.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TOUR.

Constantinople, Oct. 19.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany were heartily cheered while driving to the German school yesterday. Their majesties had a long conversation with the teachers and children, and made minute inquiries as to the progress of the school.

A REAL LOVE MATCH.

Queen Wilhelmina to Marry Prince William of Wied.

New York, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the World from Paris says: It is reported directly from Holland court circles that the engagement of young Queen Wilhelmina to Prince William of Wied is a settled fact. Young women all over the world will be glad to know that this is a love match. Prince William is 22 years of age, four years older than his royal fiance. He is Queen Wilhelmina's second cousin. His mother was Princess Marie of the Netherlands, who married the reigning Prince of Wied in 1871. The prince's father was conspicuous at all the brilliant and joyous ceremonies attending the Queen Wilhelmina's coronation early last month. The queen and her mother will go to Stuttgart next week to be present at the marriage of the Princess Pauline of Wurtemburg and the Prince Frederich of Wied, Prince William's elder brother. This wedding takes place Oct. 26, and it is probable that the announcement of the queen's own engagement will be made then.

EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Havana, Oct. 19.—A conference lasting three hours was held this morning between Gen. Wade, Gen. Butler and Admiral Sampson on the contents of the five official notes delivered to the American commissioners by the Spanish evacuation commission. The Spanish claim it would be practically impossible to evacuate in the short period of time fixed by the Americans, and disclaim all authority to treat of any political subjects outside the strict limits of military evacuation. They insist that the sovereignty of Spain continues until the final treaty of peace is signed at Paris. The reply of Admiral Sampson was a personally dictated, brief, terse note stating emphatically that December 1 would be the positive date on which Spain's rights, claims and sovereignty over the Island of Cuba would cease to exist.

WHAT TO EAT and enjoy it and feel comfortable after it, is the all day, every day wail of the indigestion patient. Advice—Eat all wholesome things, don't worry, and take Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets to aid Nature in doing the stomach's work. They're a mild tonic, act gently on the bowels, they prevent and relieve distress. Pleasant and positive. 35 cents.

THE SIRDAR'S STORY

General Kitchener Forwards His Official Account of the Battle of Khartoum.

Tells How He Outwitted the Khalifa, Who Was Planning a Night Attack.

The London Gazette publishes a long despatch from Sir Herbert Kitchener, giving the following account of the battle of Khartoum, as it is called in the official records:—

At noon, on September 1, from the slopes of Jebel Surgham, I saw the entire Dervish army some three miles off, advancing towards us, the Khalifa's black flag surrounded by his Muazemin (bodyguard) being plainly discernible. I estimated their numbers at 35,000 men, though, from subsequent investigations, this figure was probably under-estimated, their actual strength being between forty and fifty thousand. From information received I gather that it was the Khalifa's intention to have met us with this force at Kerreri, but our rapid advance surprised him.

The troops were at once disposed around the village of Egeiga, which formed an excellent position with a clear field of fire in every direction, and shelter-trenches and zaribas were prepared.

At 2 p. m. our vedettes reported that the enemy had halted, and later on it was observed that they were preparing bivouacs and lighting fires. Information was received that the Khalifa contemplated a night attack on our position, and preparations to repel this were made; at the same time the Egeiga villagers were sent out to obtain information in the direction of the enemy's camp with the idea that we intended a night attack, and, this coming to the Khalifa's knowledge, he decided to remain in his position; consequently, we passed an undisturbed night in the zariba.

The First Attack.

At dawn the following morning (2nd September) our mounted patrols reported the enemy advancing to attack, and by 6.30 a. m. the Egyptian cavalry, which had been driven in, took up a position with the Horse Artillery, Camel Corps, and four Maxims, on the Kerreri ridge on our right flank.

At 6.40 a. m. the shouts of the advancing Dervish army became audible, and a few minutes later their flags appeared over the rising ground, forming a semi-circle round our left and front faces. The guns of the 32nd Field Battery opened fire at 6.45 a. m. at a range of 2,800 yards, and the Dervishes, continuing to advance rapidly, delivered their attack with all their accustomed dash and intrepidity. In a short time the troops and Maxims on the left and front were hotly engaged, whilst the enemy's riflemen, taking up positions on the slopes of Jebel Surgham, brought a long-range fire to bear on the zariba, causing some casualties, and their spearmen, continually reinforced from the rear, made attempt after attempt to reach our lines.

Shortly after 8 a. m. the enemy's main attack was repulsed. At this period a large and compact body of Dervishes was observed attempting to march round our right, and, advancing with great rapidity they soon became engaged with our mounted troops on the Kerreri ridge. One of the gunboats which had been disposed to protect the river flanks at once proceeded down stream to afford assistance to the somewhat hardly pressed mounted troops, and coming within close range of the Dervishes, inflicted heavy loss on them, upwards of 450 men being killed in a comparatively circumscribed area. The artillery and Maxims on the left face of the zariba also co-operated, and the enemy was forced to retire again under cover of the hills.

The Lancers' Charge.

All attacks on our position having failed, and the enemy having retired out of range, I sent out the 21st Lancers to clear the ground on our left front, and head off any retreating Dervishes from the direction of Omdurman. After crossing the slopes of Jebel Surgham they came upon a body of Dervishes concealed in a depression of the ground; these they gallantly charged, but finding, too late to withdraw, that a much larger body of the enemy lay hidden, the charge was pressed home through them, and, after rallying on the other side, they rode back, driving off the Dervishes and remaining in possession of the ground. Considerable loss was inflicted on the enemy, but I regret to say that here fell Lieut. R. Grenfell (12th Lancers) and 20 men.

Meanwhile I had ordered the army to follow in echelon of brigades from the left. At 9.30 a. m., the front brigades having reached the sand ridge running from the west end of Jebel Surgham towards the river, a halt was ordered to enable the rear brigades to get into position, and I then received information that the Khalifa was till present in force on the left slopes of Surgham; a change of the front half right of the three leading brigades was, therefore, ordered, and it was during this movement that MacDonald's Brigade became hotly engaged, whilst taking up position on the right of the echelon.

Learning from Gen. Hunter, who was with MacDonald's Brigade, that he might require support, I despatched Wauchope's Brigade to reinforce him, and ordered the remaining brigades to make a further change half right.

No sooner had MacDonald repelled the Dervish onslaught than the force which had retired behind the Kerreri Hills emerged again into the plains and rapidly advanced to attack him, necessitating a further complete change of front of his brigade to the right. This movement was rapidly executed, and now, supported by a portion of Wauchope's Brigade on the right, and by Lewis's Brigade enfilading the attack on the left, he completely crushed this second most determined Dervish charge.

Meantime Maxwell's and Lyttelton's brigades had been pushed on over the slopes of Jebel Surgham, and, driving before them the Dervish forces under the Khalifa's son, Osman Sheikh ed Din, they established themselves in a position which cut off the retreat on Omdurman of the bulk of the Dervish army, who were soon seen streaming in a disorganized mass towards the high hills many miles to the west, closely pursued by the mounted troops, who cleared the right front and flanks of all hesitating and detached parties of the enemy.

The Entry Into Omdurman.

The battle was now practically over and Lyttelton's and Maxwell's brigades marched down to Khor Shambat, in the direction of Omdurman, which was reached at 12.30 p. m., and here the troops rested and watered. The remainder of Hunter's division and Wauchope's brigade reached the same place at 3 p. m.

At 2 p. m. I advanced with Maxwell's brigade and the 32nd Field Battery through the suburbs of Omdurman to the great wall of the Khalifa's enclosure, and leaving two guns and three battalions to guard the approaches, the 13th Soudanese Battalion and four guns (32nd Field Battery), were pushed down the north side of the wall to the river, and, accompanied by three gunboats which had been previously ordered to be ready for this movement, these troops penetrated the breeches in the wall made by the howitzers, marched south along the line of forts, and turning in at the main gateway found a straight road leading to the Khalifa's house and Mahdi's tomb; these were speedily occupied, the Khalifa having quitted the town only a short time before our entry, after a vain effort to collect his men for further resistance.

The gunboats continued up the river clearing the streets of Dervishes, and having returned to the remainder of the brigade left at the corner of the wall, these were pushed forward and occupied all the main portions of the town. Guards were at once mounted over the principal buildings and Khalifa's stores, and after visiting the prison and releasing the European prisoners, the troops bivouacked at 7 p.m. around the town, after a long and trying day, throughout which all ranks displayed qualities of high courage, discipline and endurance.

The Pursuit of the Khalifa.

The gunboats and Egyptian cavalry and camel corps at once started in pursuit south; but, owing to the state of the country, which prevented them carrying their forage and rations, they were reluctantly obliged to abandon the pursuit after following up the flying Khalifa for 30 miles through marshy ground. The gunboats continued south for 90 miles, but were unable to come in touch with the Khalifa, who left the river and fled westward towards Kordofan, followed by the armed friendly tribes who took up the pursuit on the return of the mounted troops.

Large stores of ammunition, powder, some 60 guns of various sorts, besides vast quantities of rifles, swords, spears, banners, drums and other war materials, were captured on the battlefield and in Omdurman.

The result of this battle is the practical annihilation of the Khalifa's army, the consequent extinction of Mahdism in the Soudan, and the submission of the whole country formerly ruled under Egyptian authority. This has reopened vast territories to the benefits of peace, civilization, and good government.

On September 4 the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted with due ceremony on the walls of the ruined palace of Khartoum, close to the spot where General Gordon fell, and this event is looked upon by the rejoicing populations as marking the commencement of a new era of peace and prosperity for their unfortunate country.

General Kitchener goes on to speak in high terms of the officers under him, making special mention of Col. Macdonald; Col. R. H. Martin, commanding 21st Lancers; Lieut.-Col. Long, commanding the combined British and Egyptian artillery; Lieut.-Col. R. G. Broadwood, commanding the Egyptian cavalry; and Major R. J. Tudway, commanding the Camel Corps.

Many accounts of the battle of Omdurman have been published, of varying merit, but for graphic brevity the following, written by a private engaged, must take the palm:—

"Dear Father and Mother,—I am very glad to tell you I came out of the battle all right. And it was a battle, too. It was nothing but pure butchery, the way we killed them. There were 30,000 of them killed besides a lot wounded. It was horrible to see them, and it made me sick. About 60,000 attacked us, and their yells sent the fear of God through me. I was a little frightened at first, but I was all right in about a minute, and then I got settled down to it. And then we did give it them. They were four to one, but we shifted them. We had a good 5½ hours' fighting, and it was terribly hot, and we had no water. We kept on chasing them over the desert. Then at night we marched into Omdurman, just opposite to Khartoum, and slept there."

AMERICAN NEWS.

Chicago, Ill., October 16.—President McKinley has assured the representatives of the Manufacturers' Association that the plea of the organization to have all ports in Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippines open to the free entry of American products will receive his early consideration.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

TIME TO ORGANIZE.

Nothing was ever lost by taking time by the forelock. Forewarned is forearmed. Liberals throughout the country cannot have failed to observe the notable activity in the Tory camp. The Tory press is exerting itself to stir up the party for a supreme effort at the next elections. The Tories affect to believe that election will happen at no distant date; it is not worth while taking any notice of that sort of rant, but the constant repetition of it by the Tory papers just shows the eagerness of the leaders to whip the party into line and prepare for eventualities. The Tories are doing a wise thing in getting early to work, although they are anything but wise in imagining that Canada will consent to sup Conservative pea soup after having enjoyed four years of Liberal turtle broth. Peoples are like individuals; as a rule they will not quarrel with their luck, and if any Tory is so sanguine as to believe, or rather indulge the ridiculous delusion, that Canada is going to shift back the hands of the clock of progress to give the Tories another chance to experiment with their fool notions of statesmanship, he should be tenderly cared for by his relatives or sent to a public home. Canada is on the up line now, and no Tory talk will turn her back. She has found Liberal statesmanship all the plans and specifications called for, and wants more of it. Could there be a more startling contrast than Canada under Tory rule and Canada under Liberal guidance? Prior to 1896 Canada was a grand country going to waste; the muddle-headed microscopists who tried to run the country on starvation, stand-off, exclusive, don't-want-to-know-anybody lines made a sorry mess of the business, and the "grand bounce" they got in 1896 was the people's mark of appreciation of their services. There is not a Canadian, be he Liberal or Tory, to-day between Nootka Sound and Cape Breton, who does not feel twice the man he was before 1896, who does not feel glad and proud to say: "I am a Canadian. I am a citizen of no mean country." Before 1896 there was less reason for such exclamations. But it would be unwise of the Liberals to rest on their oars; now is the time for organization, for getting into touch with all supporters and putting things into still better order for the next test. No party that ever held office in Canada can go to the country with a more splendid record of things, great things accomplished and practical benefits conferred upon the nation. When the time comes the Tories will learn to their sorrow that conservatism in Canada has shared the fate of conservatism the world over—it has been weighed and found wanting; it is mediaeval and obsolete and wholly unsuited to modern requirements, and those who attempt to peddle it off as something desirable for a nation to meddle with have to get something fresh.

THE PLEBISCITE IN MANITOBA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

So far the only two provinces to furnish full returns of the vote on prohibition are Manitoba and New Brunswick. In Manitoba the vote was as follows:

	For.	Ag'st.
Winnipeg	1,451	921
Brandon	3,696	507
Lisgar	2,289	429
Macdonald	2,239	306
Marquette	1,320	145
Provencher	347	294
Selkirk	928	377
Total	12,270	2,979
Majority for prohibition		9,291
Votes on list		49,304
Total vote polled		15,240

The Free Press in analysing the vote says that in the last provincial general election 38,000 of the total 49,304 votes are recorded as having voted, which includes an estimate for the possible votes in constituencies where the elections were by acclamation. It will thus be seen that less than half as many voters went to the polls at the plebiscite as used their franchise at the general election, the numbers being 15,249 at the former and 38,000 at the latter. The total vote for and against the plebiscite was only 30 per cent. of the voting strength of the province, and the vote in favor of prohibition, (12,270), 25 per cent.; or in other words, for every man who voted for prohibition three men either voted against or abstained from voting. In New Burnswick the result is very much the same. The returns from that province are as follows:

Counties.	For.	Ag'st.
St. John	3,686	1,749
Kings	2,088	370
Albert	1,147	285
Westmorland	8,330	1,517
Northumberland	1,619	827
York	3,154	372
Restigouche	919	128
Charlotte	2,160	193
Carleton	2,590	160
Queens and Sunbury	1,645	247
Kent	524	1,094
Victoria and Madawaska	467	560
Gloucester	380	477
Total vote	24,709	7,979
Majority of prohibition	16,730	
Total registered vote		80,399

Of the total number of voters on the list 40 per cent. voted for and against, while those who voted for prohibition were 30 per cent. of the entire voting strength of the province.

What conclusions will be arrived at from these figures? Perhaps the sympathies of the individual reader will affect his judgment quite as much as the cold facts.

TEN PER CENT. REDUCTION.

We are informed that the wages of the miners in the Wellington collieries have been reduced ten per cent. It will be remembered that a few weeks before the late general election the wages of the miners in the employ of Dunsmuir & Co. were advanced ten per cent. and that about the same time an attempt was made to increase the local retail price for Wellington coal fifty cents per ton. The latter scheme failed, but the miners have received for a couple of months the increased wage.

We can only surmise the reason for the reduction—perhaps we should say the motive for the increase. A general election was near at hand, and it was necessary to carry the constituency in which the collieries are located for the Turner party. It was the same motive that induced the government to increase the pay for road work from $2 to $2.50 per day in Cowichan and South Victoria. In the last named district over ten thousand dollars were absolutely squandered on work worse than useless in the attempt to re-elect Mr. Eberts. In the case of the Messrs. Dunsmuir they were spending their own money and were quite right, if they believed their men were underpaid, to give them the increase, but the government in South Victoria simply corrupted the electors with public money. The reduction in miners' wages so soon after the election gives force to the contention that the advance of ten per cent. was only a trick to catch votes. It succeeded to a considerable extent, no doubt, as it succeeded in South Victoria and Cowichan, but how much better off are the miners for it? If the Semlin government is compelled to appeal to the country, it may be that these two incidents will not be forgotten by the electors.

AND UNDER THE LIBERALS, TOO.

Dun's review of the business conditions of the country, just issued, is eminently satisfactory. The number of failures and the amounts of liabilities show a steady decline over former years. As the figures are very interesting, and will be good political ammunition for the Conservatives—in proving that the country is flourishing in spite of the fact that the Liberals are in power—we will quote them in full. They refer to the third quarter of 1898, and those for the same period in 1897 are given for comparison. The failures for the periods named were as follows:

	1898.		1897.	
	No.	Liabil't's	No.	Liabil't's
Iron	2	$ 193,000	2	$ 8,500
Tools	5	145,965	4	16,100
Wool			1	
Cotton				
Wood	11	121,314	10	23,555
Clothing	15	25,132	16	27,160
Hats			1	350
Chemicals	1	450		
Printing	3	20,001	8	34,820
Milling	3	35,074	6	21,442
Leather	8	89,458	14	[illegible]
Liquors	1	18,714	2	5,074
Earthenware	2		3	4,500
Miscellaneous	17	100,212	26	356,939
Mnfg.	68	$ 749,620	93	$ 692,283
Gen. Stores	51	$ 340,161	63	$ 713,689
Grocers	38	194,126	65	156,100
Hotels	9	19,934	18	87,163
Liquors	10	52,860	6	7,639
Clothing	16	75,213	19	79,356
Dry Goods	18	124,439	27	603,920
Shoes	16	68,643	21	180,048
Furniture	1	3,000	4	68,515
Stoves	6	36,600	11	62,875
Drugs	5	6,104	5	7,775
Jewelry	3	7,300	1	475
Books	1	11,003	7	14,577
Caps	2	8,366	4	13,674
Miscellaneous	25	72,215	30	398,941
Trading	201	$1,019,964	281	$2,403,247
Transp'rs, &c.	5	79,363	9	245,441
Total	274	$1,848,047	383	$3,340,971

In regard to the above Dun's observes there is first a smaller number in the aggregate than in the same quarter of previous years, and a smaller number in many of the classes. Next, there are two large failures, of edge tools in Quebec for $118,000 and of iron works in Vancouver for $190,000, which cover well nigh half the total liabilities in manufacture, making it larger than a year ago, though but for these it would be only two-thirds as large. In trading the amount is but 42 per cent. of last year, and 39 per cent. of the amount in the same quarter of 1896. While an unusual number of considerable failures in lumber manufacturing swells the aggregate in that branch, it was smaller than in previous years for most other manufacturing classes, and in the two of largest importance was not half last year's in leather, and not a third in the miscellaneous manufacturing class. The failures in general stores were less than half last year's, in hotels and restaurants not a quarter, in clothing small, and in the important dry goods class not a quarter of last year's, in shoes a little over a third, in furniture insignificant, and in the miscellaneous trading class not a fifth of last year's.

According to this Canada is rapidly drifting to—affluence.

The Vancouver Province says: The action of the Conservatives in holding a convention in Vancouver recently for the purpose of organization has had the effect of spurring the Liberals up to action, and a preliminary meeting was held last evening, at which arrangements were made for holding a convention later on. The meeting was wholly harmonious in character and gave a denial to the statement that the Liberals of Vancouver were in divided camps.

What is the matter with Ontario? A clergyman of the Church of England has discovered that the birth rate is lower than in almost any other country that has statistical records to make a comparison with. The census returns of 1891 gives the birth rate per 1,000 of the provinces as follows:

British Columbia	23.16
Manitoba	32.53
New Brunswick	27.70
Nova Scotia	25.41
Quebec	36.86
Prince Edward Island	24.45
Northwest Territories	24.98
Ontario	21.50

There was an excuse for British Columbia, which will no doubt do better in future. The birth rate of European countries is given as follows:

Norway	30.5
Sweden, 1894	27.1
Denmark	30.2
German Empire—	
Prussia	37.1
Saxony	38.6
Bavaria	35.9
Wurtemburg, 1894	33.6
Baden	32.8
Total German Empire	36.1
Holland	32.8
Belgium	28.5
France, 1894	22.6
Switzerland	28.0
Spain, 1894	34.9
Italy	35.2
Austria, proper	38.6
Hungary	41.5
Bulgary, 1893	35.1
Uruguay	38.3
Japan	29.5

Golden is to be congratulated on the progress it is making. It now has a board of trade to present its claims for recognition as a business centre.

Well Made
and
Makes Well

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and creates an appetite; it absolutely cures all scrofula eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, salt rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaint, kidney troubles, strengthens and builds up the nervous system. It entirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, typhoid fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25c.

REDUCTION OF WAGES AT UNION AND ALEXANDER.

To the Editor:—I desire to state in your paper a few things necessary for the men at Union and Alexander Mines to be reminded of in relation to a reduction of 10 per cent. at each of these places, and also with regard to the placing of Japanese in the mines in place of Chinese.

I have been given to understand that a reduction of 10 per cent. has been made at Alexander Mine—reducing the miner down to 60 cents per ton. No special reason, not any reason in fact, has been assigned by the company for their action on the one hand, nor any reason demanded by the miners on the other hand; thus this cut in their wages down below the current rates has been made without any kind of resistance from the men suffering thereby. Now, taking Wellington as a basis of payment, this reduction ought to need an explanation with a very special reason—the men of Alexander ought to want to know why they should be called upon to dig coal for 60 cents a ton whilst the miners at Wellington are receiving seventy-five cents a ton. These miners must know that the reason they ought to demand for this difference will become a strong reason to the company (the Dunsmuirs) for demanding a similar price for the coal dug at their other mines, just as they are already doing at Union Colliery. And to go a step further, what becomes of the higher standard of other places? I am glad that the drivers of Union have taken some stand in favor of an explanation for such reduction, a position which is perfectly reasonable, and one which must be insisted on if the coal miners of this island are to retain any degree of liberty at all. The position of these reductions is very unreasonable, and cannot possibly be made anything different to the minds of the public. These are the very mines where the mining laws have been disobeyed for years by working Chinese below ground without any regard to the rights of the white people of the country, because the labor was cheap, and now that an independent government has been placed in power that is not in any sense under the dictation of these people, and means to make them obey the law, as all loyal people are ever willing to do, they have seen this and (by force) have disposed of the Chinese, and have filled their places with white people, who have respectable homes and families in the country, and who are the very wealth of any country. Oh, no, this would be considering the claims of the country—this would imply that they had a right to consider the real citizens of the country—this would mean that in operating their business they ought to have some regard for the country and the people who gave them these lands and coal mines for nothing—this would certainly be allowing their business to be done by other people, a thought they do not entertain, and especially the workmen who dig the coal and make the wealth.

No, by no means, but by Japanese, whom they have been providing for some time past in anticipation of being compelled to take the Chinese out. This is the kind of labor engaged by them, whilst scores of good citizens with their families are hanging round wanting work, some of whom are those discharged by this company for not voting as they desired them. These are the very mines where the white miners are being reduced below the standard, compelling by such reductions the miners to employ cheap assistance and help to condemn the public offence by driving their miners to do as they wish, and probably make circumstances that will compel all the coal miners on the island to do the same thing—employ cheap assistance—Chinese or Japanese. I am certain of one thing, when it comes to this, every man outside of the miners, but directly depending upon the mines for the operation of his business, will see this grievance as we do, and will cry out when his opportunity is gone.

Alexander has been reduced without a word. Union has been reduced with very little indication of the men wanting to know why. What next, I wonder? If these men are content, why should not Wellington and Nanaimo? Will they not reason like this? Is any instruction of this selfish logic by me to the coal companies at all needed; they are being allowed to create a premises on which they have a right to reason from, as I have indicated, and don't they know it.

Mr. Editor, I have been the secretary and agent of the Miners' Union at Nanaimo for three years and my policy, as the public have seen, is to exhaust every reasonable method of settling differences between the miners and management—a method which has been pleasantly agreed to by our company to our advantage, in spite of the threatening bad results from the unorganized miners of the Dunsmuirs' mines. Nothing has as yet been done in opposition to the savage methods of these operators, but, sir, I find that whilst past legitimate interferences by the workmen has formed a reason by them for an objection to organization, continued silence under oppression seems to form a greater reason for continued hostility to the rights of labor to organize for protective purposes.

I went to Union three years ago at the request of the miners to help them to organize, when nearly every miner there put down his name to do so. Officers were elected, and so far as my influence went my advice to them was to come together and discuss their grievances reasonably, and by such association become a means of instruction and social and moral good to each other, which would culminate in an intelligent conception of what were their rights and how to get them, a condition that any company which was prepared to consider the social and intellectual claims of their surroundings and the community, instead of the constant barbarous idea of profit and loss at the expense of the reasonable comforts of their workmen, would be ever willing to do. But what happened? Without the men ever doing a single thing, more than meet in a hall for the purpose mentioned above, five officers were discharged, all married men with families, with the reason assigned to me by Superintendent Little, "my company have instructed me to prevent a union by the men at any time."

Liberty to associate forbidden. The world has been startled recently by the cruel insertion of the anarchist's bludgeon into the heart of an innocent Queen, an act as disgraceful as it is cowardly, but it is the outcome of tyranical governments. It carries a reason with it. The simple explanation to Italian anarchical conspiracies is the fact of the intense misery of the Italian population, their heavy taxation and its unfair proportions, are the cause of creating an atmosphere of discontent, which breaks out into anarchism in exceptional natures. The poor are refused their liberty, whilst the rich can take license even with the government. The free, voluntary application for equal and open consideration has been refused, until such force has secretly combined to make a band of social Ishmaelite, whose hands are against all men. Open organization for the protection of rights refused—secret conspiracy is created. One follows the other. A persistent policy of tryanny will always be followed by an intense hatred to anything related to the oppressor. The operation of the one determines the development of the other. Bind and fetter, punish the perpetrator by all means—but remember the cause of it—a cause actually capable of making men feel it to be a conscientious deed to destroy the innocent who happen to be in any way the representatives of the injury. This is the kind of citizen this conduct breeds. This ought never to be, and with free institutions and the full use of voluntary association, reconciling differences by reason of arbitration, it will never be. Private tyranny may at any time be insulted by the injured, but free representative government will always prevent the possible existence of anarchism, by promptly insisting upon the protection of human rights based upon common justice. They destroy the tyrant by protective law rather than allow the assassin to become a member of society.

I have felt it my duty to write this letter, after years of quietness, for two reasons

1st—Because I feel certain that these reduced miners are receiving with silence to-day what will be forced on the whole community at any time

2nd—Because I think the time has arrived when the miners of these mines can successfully combine to protect themselves, at least, by demanding an intelligent reason for being reduced below the current rate of the district, which in my opinion they ought to do at once.

I say combine successfully, not because the company has learned of the error of its ways, but for other reasons, namely:

A—Because I believe the public see the injustice, as they never saw it before, and will therefore support the effort of the men to combine.

B—Because I believe that the present government will insist, in case of differences, that both parties settle them by conciliation and arbitration—a demand any government ought to insist on, and a result any company or union ought to be willing to stand by. I venture to think the miners in this case would be glad to have the chance of such protection.

I send this note forth, as I have said, because of my desire to see the position of the whole of the miners kept up as high as possible, and thus the general good of our district—a position which I am certain the public will sustain when the miners demand their rights with moderation and reason.

RALPH SMITH.

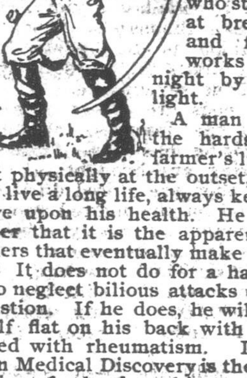
Nanaimo, B.C.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 920 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TOUR.

Constantinople, Oct. 18.—Emperor William and the Empress dined this afternoon at the Germany embassy. Replying to an address presented by a deputation of the Swiss of Constantinople who are under German protection, the Emperor said his policy in Turkish affairs was identical with his grandfather's, which was now bearing fruit. "The excellent relations existing between his Imperial Highness the Sultan and myself," he observed, "show how the two empires, despite difference of race and religion, can remain on terms of friendship for their mutual advancement." Subsequently their majesties visited the German school.



A city business man, who gets to work at nine in the morning, takes an hour for lunch and leaves for home at four or five in the afternoon, little understands the hardships of the life of the farmer, who starts to work at break of day and frequently works on into the night by lantern-light.

A man to endure the hardships of a farmer's life, must be robust physically at the outset, and if he would live a long life, always keep a watchful eye upon his health. He should remember that it is the apparently trifling disorders that eventually make the big diseases. It does not do for a hard working man to neglect bilious attacks or spells of indigestion. If he does, he will soon find himself flat on his back with malaria or crippled with rheumatism. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for hard working men and women. It makes the appetite keen and hearty, the digestion perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich with the life-giving elements of the food, and the nerves strong and steady. It builds firm muscles and solid flesh. It is the greatest of all blood-makers and purifiers. It cures malarial troubles and rheumatism. It is an unfailing cure for biliousness and indigestion. An honest dealer will not try to substitute some inferior preparation for the sake of a little additional profit.

"I was a sufferer for four years with malarial fever and chills," writes Robert Williams, of Kiowa, Barber Co., Kan. "Four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me and I now weigh 160 pounds instead of 130, my old weight."

Costiveness, constipation and torpidity of the liver are surely, speedily and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. They stimulate and strengthen the jaded organs until a regular habit is formed and may then be discontinued without a return of the trouble. They stimulate, invigorate and regulate the stomach, liver and bowels. Medicine stores sell them, and have no other pills that are "just as good."

PORTS MAY BE FREE

In Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines to American Products.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—President McKinley has assured representatives of the Illinois Manufacturing Association that the plea to have all ports in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines open to free entry of American products will receive consideration.

At a meeting between the nation's executive and the directors of the association at its present meeting at the Union League Club September 29, resolutions were read to the president, after which he made a short speech.

Postmaster Goldon introduced the representatives of the Manufacturers' Association to President McKinley, who walked around the circle of standing men and shook hands cordially with each.

President Conkey then briefly told of the calling of the conference at the Union League Club and recited what had been done at that meeting.

Secretary Glenn then read the resolutions as follows:

Whereas, The commissioners appointed by this government to negotiate the treaty of peace with Spain are now in conference with commissioners representing the Spanish government, and

Whereas, The recent glorious victories of our army and navy in the Antilles and in the far east have left in our possession new territory and opened doors for a vast increase of American commerce, and

Whereas, It is of the greatest importance to the manufacturers of this country, and consequently of equal importance to all its people, that the markets of the world be opened to our products; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, representing and controlling by its membership more than $1,000,000,000 of trade annually, that it is the sense of this conference that the president of the United States be and is hereby requested to instruct those having in charge of this country the conclusion of such treaty of peace to exact that the ports of all the territory now in our possession and heretofore controlled by Spain, be permanently opened to the freest possible entry of all products of American industry, and be it further

Resolved, That the president and secretary of the Illionis Manufacturing Association be directed to present these resolutions to President McKinley.

At the conclusion of the reading President McKinley gave the words which the members of the association have waited to hear ever since the meeting of September 29. He said:

"I am very glad to get an expression from Illinois manufacturers on so important a question, and it will have great weight in determining the matter under consideration. I am glad to know how the business men of this section of the country feel on the question now being considered by the peace commission, and I assure you that your resolutions will have weight with me. I am always glad to have an expression of opinion from the business men of the country and to know how they feel on important matters under consideration."

The remainder of the conference was informal. Speaking with some of the directors individually, the president told them he was glad they were interested in the subject and expressed pleasure at their visit.

FIRE CHIEFS' CONVENTION.

Inspecting the Latest Inventions in Firemen's Apparatus.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—Fire chiefs of several score of the leading cities of the United States and Canada are attending the twenty-sixth annual convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers, which opened up in St. Louis to-day. In addition to the fire chiefs the convention has attracted a large number of inventors, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of apparatus for the extinguishment of fires and an elaborate exhibition of the latest and most improved hose, ladders, chemical compounds, engines and other fire-fighting apparatus is being held in connection with the convention. The opening session was devoted to routine matters. Mayor Zeigenhein, in behalf of the city, and Chief Swingley, in behalf of the St. Louis fire department, delivered addresses of welcome.

To-morrow has been set apart for the inspection of the display of fire apparatus and the remainder of the week, so far as the business sessions are concerned, will be spent in the discussion of various important topics and discussions, to be led by such eminent authorities as Chief Roberts, of Denver; Chief Hale, of Kansas City; Chief Devine, of Salt Lake City; Chief Dickinson, of Cleveland; Chief Stetson, of Minneapolis, and numerous others.

TO REDUCE POSTAGE RATES.

United States Official Makes Important Recommendations.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Third Assistant Postmaster-General Garrett, in his annual report, recommends immediate negotiations with the postal administrations of England, Germany and France to reduce the international postal rate to 2 cents a half-ounce or fraction thereof. The report says:

"The department now realizes nothing in the way of revenue from ocean letters, practically all the postage paid on them going to the steamship companies carrying the mails. If the rate should be reduced the same state of things would exist; the steamship companies would suffer no hardship and the stimulus given to correspondence by the reduction of rates would no doubt eventually give them as much compensation in the way of postage as they now get."

MONTREAL'S MYSTERY.

Montreal, Oct. 18.—The strange disappearance of Dr. Wm. Ireland is as great a mystery as ever. A detective has been working on the case since Saturday, but is completely nonplussed. There are several theories accounting for his disappearance—that he actually met his death by falling into the river; that he committed suicide; that he met with foul play, or that he took this means of leaving his wife.

As yet there is nothing to bear out the theory of foul play.

Dr. Ireland was the son of Wm. Musgrave Ireland, a wholesale grocer of Trenton, Ont. He is a graduate of Trinity medical school, Toronto, and took his license at Anne Arbor, Mich. He practised at Morgan Hill, San Francisco, for several years.

LORD SEYMOUR AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Oct. 18.—General Seymour, commander-in-chief in Canada, returned to-day from British Columbia. He said that he had not found everything satisfactory, no official ever did; but he was nevertheless well pleased with the progress made with the work of strengthening the almost impregnable fortifications.

"Esquimalt and Halifax," said Lord Seymour, "are the two portions of my command. They are the coaling stations of the Pacific and Atlantic squadrons respectively, and it is most essential that the defences should be kept thoroughly abreast of the times."

INQUEST IN MOHEGAN CASE.

Wounded Survivors Tell the Story of the Wreck.

Falmouth, Oct. 17.—The inquest began this morning in the church at St. Keverine because it was necessary formally to identify the dead there. The survivors, many of them wounded and carrying their arms in slings, were obliged to ride twenty miles over the roughest roads from Falmouth.

The coroner expressed his sympathy with the relatives, "many of them from a distant but kindred country."

The roll of the dead was then called. One woman's body was claimed by two families. Other bodies had no identification.

A. S. Williams, the company's London manager, testified, describing the ship as in the finest condition. He said they had had trouble with her boilers on her first voyage and had withdrawn her from one trip, devoting several weeks to repairing her machinery, which was perfectly adjusted. He described the officers of the Mohegan in the highest terms, laying stress upon the abstemiousness of Capt. Griffiths. Speaking of the crew, Mr. Williams said:

"We knew that the crew did all they could to save the passengers."

Richard Kelly, a passenger, said: "There was not an officer on the deck when the crews were trying to get out the boats. The only officers I saw were Capt. Griffiths and another on the bridge."

Mr. Williams said: "I can prove that all the officers were on deck and aiding to get out the boats."

Mr. Kelly insisted that the boats were improperly arranged, being surrounded by railings instead of being swung on davits, so that they were with difficulty launched.

Mr. Williams contended the launching of four boats in twenty minutes was great work.

The coroner adjourned the inquest for a week to secure the attendance of a nautical expert representing the board of trade.

After the adjournment Mr. Kelly complained that only members of the crew had been summoned to testify. The coroner replied that he would be very glad to hear the experiences of the passengers. In response Mr. Kelly, with others, protested their inability to remain for an adjourned hearing a week later, offering to testify immediately. The coroner declared that this was out of the question.

The total number of bodies recovered up to midnight is fifty-six.

Falmouth, Eng., Oct. 18.—Friends of the drowned passengers of the Mohegan have caused placards to be posted at Falmouth offering large rewards for the recovery of bodies. Part of the surviving passengers have started for London. The survivors of the crew will probably leave this evening. Efforts to assist the members of the crew are being made at St. Keverne, as some of them have not money enough to pay their fares.

Miss Katharine Noble, of Baltimore, one of the passengers, whose courageous conduct is highly praised, is now a guest of Mrs. Spry at St. Keverne. She says that after the shock of the ship's striking she hurried on deck and found that preparations were being made to lower away the lifeboats. She went to her cabin and got a life belt and some wraps. When she returned to the deck she was horrified to find that the men were unable to get the boats clear of the ship. An attempt was made to get the women and children into the rigging, but before it succeeded the vessel listed and a wave swamped everybody. Miss Noble added:

"Finding that my wet clothes prevented me from clambering, I dropped my skirts and boots. A sailor came and fastened a life belt around me. The fourth officer then came along and told me to hold on to a hatch with him, adding that help was sure to arrive. A wave came and separated us. I was washed overboard and did not see him again. After a time I managed to grasp a plank, and clung to it with all my strength. I was washed and knocked about by the sea. I could hear others crying as they sank on all sides. I thought several times I must let go the plank.

"Then I remembered that the young woman who was saved at the time of the loss of the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe in the North Sea was in the water five hours. Surely, I said, if she did that I can do as much, and at times something seemed to assure me that I should be saved for the sake of my mother, for I am her only child. But for the recollection of the woman saved from the Elbe, I do not believe I could have held on hour after hour. When I had been there three hours a lifeboat rescued me, and I was taken to a fisherman's cottage, where every possible kindness was shown me until Mrs. Spry was good enough to bring me here.

"I now feel that I shall remain here and won't cross the sea again, but I am anxious to see my mother. I am bruised considerably, but otherwise I am none the worse for my experience."

STARS AND STRIPES RAISED.

Porto Rico Formally Annexed to the United States.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Oct. 18.—Promptly at noon to-day the American flag was raised over San Juan. The ceremony was quiet and dignified, unmarred by disorder of any kind. The Eleventh regular infantry, with two batteries of the Fifth artillery, landed this morning. The latter proceeded to the forts, while the infantry lined up on the docks. It was a holiday for San Juan, and there were many people in the streets. Rear-Admiral Schley and General Gordon, accompanied by their staffs, proceeded to the palace in carriages. The Eleventh infantry and band, with troop six of the Sixth United States cavalry, then marched through the streets and formed in the square opposite the palace. At 11:40 a.m. General Brooks, Admiral Schley and General Gordon, the United States evacuation commissioners, came out of the palace naval offices and formed on the right side of the quay. The streets behind the soldiers were thronged with trades people, who waited in dead silence. At last the city clock struck twelve, and the crowd, almost breathlessly, and with eyes fixed upon the flag pole, watched for developments.

Exactly upon the sound of the first gun from Fort Morro, Major Dean and Lieutenant Castle, of General Brooke's staff, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." All the heads were bared and the crowds cheered. Fort Morro, Fort San Christobal and the United States revenue cutter Manning, lying in the harbor, fired twenty-one guns each. Senor Munzo Rivios, who was president of the recent autonomist council of the islands, and other officials of the insular government, were present at the official proceedings.

INDIAN TROUBLES OVER.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 18.—The following from Indian Commissioner Jones was received this morning:

"Walker, Minn., Oct. 18.—The final council with the Indians at Bear camp was held yesterday. All but one will surrender Wednesday. They will assist the marshal in capturing this renegade. I believe the trouble is all over."

SPEECH BY LAURIER

Sir Wilfrid's Allusion at Kingston to the Importance of the Quebec Conference.

Canada's Rights and Dignity Will Be Upheld Whatever the Result May Be.

Kingston, Oct. 19.—In the course of a speech last night in reply to the civic address Sir Wilfrid Laurier said:

"You speak in this address of another subject—the great international conference which has been sitting in the city of Quebec to settle the differences of opinion between us and our neighbors to the south. Sir, I can say I can claim only one thing in regard to that; I claim no merit or credit in regard to the commission save this—that I have done my best to bring about such a conference and to give us an opportunity of settling our differences. I claim something more; I claim that at this time we are presenting a spectacle to the world at large teaching how a simple colony can become a nation, not by revolution but by evolution. (Cheers.)

"We exercise to-day a power of sovereignty. We are negotiating, or trying at all events to negotiate, a treaty with our nighbors. This we do with the sanction of the Motherland. We give a further lesson to the world—that it is possible to be independent while maintaining our colonial ties. (Cheers.)

"This is an example which never was given in any part of the world or in any age. You would search in vain the annals of all humanity and you will not find such an example. As to the result of this conference I do not venture to predict. I have hopes, but I have no certainty. I have hopes we will be able to meet our neighbors, to give and to take, and be able thereby to settle our difficulties and improve our relations.

"You say very truly in this address of yours that we want to be on terms of friendship with our neighbors, as we should. I make no disguise of it. For my part I have abundant and deep sympathy in my heart for the American republic. (Applause.) I love England well; I love Canada best of all. (cheers), but while I hope that we shall be able to obtain an honorable treaty, I say I am not disposed to obtain anything from our neighbors except by an honorable concession which will entail no loss of our national dignity. (Cheers.) We will do the best thing that is possible to do to settle our differences and to have immediate peace between us, bue we shall neither now nor at any time purchase that great boon by the sacrifice of our manhood or loss of our national dignity. (Cheers.)

"Let us hope, however, that wise counsel will prevail on either side and that we shall do something to bring together the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. If we fail we shall not be discouraged, but we shall meet the situation like men, and, let me tell you, we shall thrive and we shall be a nation still. The fate of this vast country is not dependent upon the result of the negotiations which have taken place at Quebec, and which are to be concluded at Washington. They may help —I hope they will—but if they fail we shall continue to be a nation, as we are at the present time." (Cheers.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Rumor That Sir Richard Cartwright Will Succeed Lord Strathcona.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—There is a rumor afloat in Montreal to the effect that Lord Strathcona will soon resign the high commissionership and be succeeded by Sir Richard Cartwright. Many believe the story, although it is not felt that a change will take place before the end of the coming session of parliament. It does not follow, however, that Lord Strathcona will return to Canada should he decide to vacate the position.

Cornwall, Oct. 20.—Mr. Williamson, the young man so badly burned in the fire of yesterday morning, died after spending many hours in agony.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—Lord Aberdeen has accepted an invitation to a banquet here early next month, when he will also open the new city hall, which is at last on the verge of completion. The date will probably be November 4th or 5th.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 20.—Lord Herschell, who has been the guest of the city for a few days, was last night tendered a complimentary banquet, Mayor Sears presiding.

THAT MANILA BATTLE.

Report Dewey Had Another Fight Disbelieved at Washington.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The sensational Spanish reports of a naval battle between Admiral Dewey's vesels and insurgents' navy in the Philippines is received with absolute incredulity in both the navy and war departments. The sensational report alluded to is as follows:

London, Oct. 20.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "Capt. Aunon, minister of marine, has received a dispatch from Manila announcing a naval engagement between the Americans and rebels in consequence of Admiral Dewey forbidding the latter to fly the rebel flag from their ships.

The dispatch adds that there were losses on both sides and that the Americans captured the rebel ships.

The scene of the engagement is not stated, but it is supposed to have been at Manila bay.

QUIET AT SAN JUAN.

The New American Administration Apparently Giving Satisfaction.

San Juan, Oct. 20.—The city remains orderly and all is quiet elsewhere. Major-General Brooks is installed in the palace, and Brigadier-General Henry remains commander of the district of Ponce. Brigadier-General Grant has been appointed commander of the district of San Juan.

Senors Revera, Blanco, Lopez and Carbonnel, ministers of the government, have tendered their resignation to General Brooke, stating that they will perform their functions if desired until their successors are appointed. The first general order issued by Gen. Brooke is a dignified, fair document, and has been received by the people. A post-office here under American auspices is being established with all possible haste. U. S. Special Commissioner Carroll arrived here yesterday on board the steamer Panama.

Leo XIII. never ventures outside the Vatican grounds. But ever since the beginning of his Pontificate he has taken a great interest in his gardens, and in the heat of the Roman summer takes up his abode for a few days in the suite of room which he has built for himself round the ancient tower of his predecessor, Leo IV. His days are there passed in the open air as far as possible. He often stops to talk with the laborers employed in the grounds, pays a visit to his aviary, where quite a numberof ostriches and rare birds are kept, or sits down to read in a summer house which also he has restored.

THE TOPIC OF THE HOUR.

David Christie Murray Discourses Upon the Drink Question.

The London Morning Post recently published the following from the pen of David Christie Murray:—"The mustard, sir." "I thank you, sir, but I am eating mutton." "Take mustard with your mutton, sir." "I thank you, sir, but I never take mustard with my mutton." "I invariably take mustard with my mutton, sir. All well-regulated people take mustard with their mutton. It is a point of morals." "I beg your pardon, sir. I decline to take mustard with my mutton." "By —— sir, you shall take mustard with your mutton!"

Faddists Everywhere.

It is a very old story, but it serves its turn. We are always running against people who insist upon the world at large taking mustard with its mutton, and who rage against the sinfulness of serving the same condiment with beef. Everywhere we meet cranks and faddists who want to insist upon everybody thinking as they think, drinking as they drink, dressing as they dress, eating as they eat, voting as they vote.

The most persistent of these bores is the prohibition bore, and he is the more notable and the more reprehensible because he has had years of evidence of the total fallacy of his methods. There is not, and there never was, and there never will be, a prohibition district in which drink cannot as easily be obtained as it can be had outside. There never was a prohibition district in which the tendency to secret drinking, which is the really dangerous form of alcoholism, was not fostered. The prohibition game is played against the certainty of official corruption, the inevitable culture of the smuggler, and the inescapable sale of an alcoholic poison in place of a moderately wholesome liquor.

You Can Always Find It.

The forbidden thing is sold in chemists' shops, tinctured to cheat the eye of any person who is willing to be cheated. It is sold in cellars in reputable hotels, and in darkened secret chambers to which the police will direct any enquiring thirsty stranger who has a quarter dollar at disposal. The system is a form of crime, of wholesale lying, and smug humbug inconceivable. It would be difficult to imagine a device more certain to frustrate its own ends than this of prohibition. I have never visited a prohibition town in which I have not made it my business to find out at least one secret bar. It has always been such a secret that the first policeman in the street would direct me to it. I have never tasted anything in these places which did not deserve to be qualified as a rank poison.

I have never failed to find the blue-nosed bar lounger boozing and soaking in a wretched atmosphere of daylight gas and dirty sawdust. The police are aware of the whole business, the magistrates know all about it, the pulpit knows all about it, the temperance orators know all about it, and they all join together in a chorus of hypocrisy which, taken in conjunction with the unabated evil of hard drinking, is more shocking and more vitally evil in its effects upon the public conscience than all the open abuse of alcohol in London and New York. Nobody who has not enquired into the working of the prohibition acts knows the mischief of which they are capable, but everybody who has enquired with a sane and unprejudiced mind will acknowledge that the case against them as stated here is not exaggerated by a hair.

Mischief of the Faddist.

The peculiar mischief of the faddist, of whatever breed he may be, lies in the fact that he will not count with human nature. He has got it into his foolish head that it is enough to pass it. He will not recognize the patent fact that no law will run ahead of the public conscience. The public conscience sees no harm in a glass of wine or beer, or whiskey. The public conscience discerns a devilish harm in the persistent abuse of these things, and it will aid all reasonable and practicable effort to put an end to it.

But when a set of noisy and unreasonable cranks come along, determined to interfere with the harmless comforts of decent people, and in disdain of experience attempt to impose a law which will only add fuel to the fire they wish to see extinguished, the public verdict is that they are a public nuisance and a pest, and the world at large takes the other side of the way. That they are well-intentioned in their wish to muzzle all men makes them none the less objectionable and none the less wrong-headed. It is actuality and not intention which counts with the man in the jury box. At the best he can only find in the intention an extenuating circumstance.

The Prohibitionists Mean Well.

Let it be admitted in all good faith. But with that underbreeding which is the special mark of fanaticism they deny all good intention in their adversaries. The man who will not fall in with their scheme is a person to be pelted with all evil epithets. He is a friend of Satan and a supporter of the liquor traffic, and a debauched and evil creature generally. The charge against them is that they are blinded by enthusiasm in an excellent cause, and that they refuse to see evidence against their case even when they break a nose against it. Their charge against the level-headed people who will not enthuse on their own mistaken lines is that they are vessels of wrath and vials of iniquity, and—to quote a very favorite statement—"more dangerous to society than the unhappy drunkard."

Prohibition in Canada.

As a matter of fact, there are many millions of people in the world who are not total abstainers or prohibitionists, and who yet desire as earnestly as one or the other to see the public temperate in its thoughts and ways. Nobody denies the existence of the drinking evil, but it should really be permitted to a man to think that prohibition is not the way to put it down. The mere belief to that effect does not necessarily make him a child of sin.

Prohibition has made a big fight in Canada. All thinking and instructed lovers of liberty, of good order, and of clean and sober living, will rejoice to see it definitely overthrown, for prohibition is the father of many vices which are not an integral part of the vice of excessive drinking, whilst it has proved itself powerless to put down the especial evil at which it aims.

RAILROAD FIGHT MAY REOPEN.

Chicago, Oct. 18. — A renewal of the transcontinental rate war between the American roads and the Canadian Pacific seems to be imminent.

Renewed accusations against the Canadian Pacific have been made in a circular letter issued by General Passenger Agent Whitney, of the Great Northern railroad. The letter states that the Canadian Pacific has not kept faith with the American roads in so far as a restoration of the eastbound passenger rates is concerned, and it is intimated that the Great Northern is preparing to adopt retaliatory measures. This, it is believed, means that the Great Northern will put into effect the old war bases of rates unless the Canadian Pacific acts in good faith.

LANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

Old World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly.

The residents of Vienna last year ate 18,[illegible]7 horses.

Every year London consumes fifty thousand tons of oysters.

Nearly £520,000 worth of articles are pawned in London weekly.

The washing of the Queen's household linen costs £3,014 per annum.

Land in England is 300 times as valuable now as it was 200 years ago.

Married couples in Norway are privileged to travel on railways at a fare and a half.

The total number of medical students in the twenty German universities during 1892 was 8,838.

England has the greatest number of lighthouses and lightships—one for every fourteen miles of its coastline.

The Hottentots, now one of the lowest species of mankind, were ages ago one of the most highly civilized.

Louis XIV. of France drank the first cup of coffee made in Western Europe. Coffee was then worth £5 15s. a pound.

The largest proportion of single persons is found in Ireland and Scotland, and the smallest in the United States.

The 450 woollen mills of European Russia employ 50,000 workmen, and produce goods valued at 45,000,000 roubles.

In Geman a peroxide of hydrogen is said to be mixed with various drinks, in order to give them the mellow flavor of age.

Nearly every man, woman and child in Egypt is a smoker of cigarettes, and a pipe is hardly ever seen in the mouth of a native.

Two-thirds of all the letters which pass through the post offices of the world are written by or sent to people who speak English.

Superstition is so common in Paris that cards tastefully embellished and containing a list of "hours to be avoided," are extensively sold.

In the Servian army the big drum is fixed on a two-wheeled cart, which is drawn by a large trained dog. The drummer walks behind the cart.

The Forth goods station, Newcastle-on-Tyne, is the largest in Great Britain. On an average 2,500 trucks are loaded and unloaded there daily.

A bronze column, inscribed with a treaty between two cities, made in the third century before Christ, has been found in a Doric temple in Greece.

A train of guncotton reaching from Edinburgh to London could be fired in two minutes, so rapid is the transmission of detonation from one part to another.

A crooked toe will prevent a man from being enlisted in the army. It has been demonstrated that men with crooked toes cannot endure long marches.

The largest and oldest chain bridge in the world is said to be that of Kingtung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one mountain to another.

Superstition in Persia, about a hundred years ago, led to the adoption of a queer remedy for cholera. The sufferers rolled a leaf of the Koran into a pill and swallowed it.

The Arabs show their friendliness, when meeting, by shaking hands six or eight times. Arabs of distinction go beyond this; they embrace and kiss each other several times.

In France the oxen that work in the fields are regularly sung to as an encouragement to exertion, and no peasant has the slightest doubt that the animals listen to him with pleasure.

The smallest republic in the world is Franceville, one of the islands in the New Hebrides. The inhabitants consist of forty Europeans and five hundred black workmen employed by a French company.

In Munster, Westphalia, there is a public school, the St. Paul's Gymnasium, which has celebrated the 1,100th anniversary of its foundation. It was established in the year 798, as a convent school.

Perhaps the longest love letter in the world is one written by a certain courtier in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It occupied 400 sheets of crab-bed writing, the number of words being something like 40,000.

Parrots are being put to a practical use in Germany. They have been introduced into the railway stations, and trained to call out the name while the train stands there, thus saving people the trouble of making inquiries.

The streets in Chinese cities are higher in the centre than at the side. The pedestrians are, therefore, subjected to the discomfort of wading through puddles in rainy weather, and the water lodges on the footpaths.

Shorthand is one of the arts that has never been lost. It is believed that it was practised in Phoenicia before the Greeks existed as a people, and possibly also at Babylon. There is no trace of it in China or Japan.

The mines in Manchuria, according to the report of a Chinese official, are situated in a country covered 12 feet deep with snow in winter, and infested in summer and autumn with an insect which makes life unbearable.

The armies of the chief nations of Europe on a war footing would be as follows—Russia, 5,000,000; Germany, 4,500,000; France, 4,380,000; Italy, 3,000,000; Austria, 2,000,000; Turkey, 700,000; England, 660,000; Spain, 190,000.

A professional school of electricity is to be established near Paris. The school is intended to furnish laborers and foremen with an electrical education, and first-class instruction will be given in both theory and practice.

The favorite means of transportation in Havana is by one-horse victorias, of which there are thousands. Two persons are enabled to go to any point within the city limits for a peseta, which is equal to about sevenpence.

Stationary beds are rarely found in the houses of the Japanese. When the hour for retiring has come, mattress and bed-covering are brought out from chests, where they are stored during the day, and spread on the matted floor.

The total amount of money coined by all the Queen's predecessors on the throne was £205,000,000 sterling. During the present reign the mint has turned out £450,000,000 sterling, including £158,000,000 in India—a record for all time.

The Pope's will has been made for many years. The document is in Latin, and begins with a humble confession of human weakness. In it Leo XIII. distinctly disclaims all personal inclination in the matter of the choice of his successor.

A cycle railway is something of a novelty in practice, though already somewhat stale in theory. A company is now in progress of formation at Birmingham for the construction of a "cycle railway," smewhat on the lines of a switchback.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell is subject to frequent fits of stage fright, and on these ocasions she is unable to remember a single word of her part. The prompter's services in such cases prove unavailing, but fortunately these accesses of nervousness are never of long duration.

A curious incident occurred during a game of gold which was being played on the St. Duthus course, Tain, the other day: a ball struck by one of the players coming into contact with a bird perched on a neighboring hillock and killing it instantly.

ALL EYES ON FRANCE

The War Preparations Are the Absorbing Topic of Discussion in Paris.

Important Experiments at Toulon—Naval Reserves May Be Called Out.

Paris, Oct. 20.—The alleged war preparations in France are the absorbing subject of discussion here at present. According to the French papers, there were important naval experiments at Toulon yesterday evening. A flotilla of torpedo boats was detailed to make an endeavor to force an entrance to the harbor and the whole garrison was called to arms and forts and batteries manned ready for instant action. The result of the experiments has not been made pubiic.

Vice-Admiral Barrera presided yesterday at a secret council of war at Brest, in which the chiefs of the maritime forces took part. Confidential orders were subsequently issued.

Le Aurore asserts that five classes of naval reserves around Brest have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Good Work Being Done in the States by Immigration Officials.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—C. W. Spears, a Griswold, Man., man, who is engaged in immigration work in the States, arrived here to-day and had an interview with Hon. Mr. Sifton. Mr. Spears says that good work is being done in the States by the immigration branch of the interior department.

Mr. Provand, M.P. for Glasgow, is here again to secure reconsideration of the Chignecto Ship Canal Co.'s case. If the government will not grant an extension of time to earn the federal subsidy of $150,000 a year for 25 years, Mr. Provand asks that the company be compensated for its expenditures in Canada. He saw Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Fielding.

The department of agriculture is advised that Canadian tender fruits are arriving in England in splendid condition.

The Fenian raid medals will not be received until next spring.

The plant for converting sawdust into calcium carbide, pyroligenous acid, etc., was tested yesterday and proved successful.

A bust of Sir William Molesworth, colonial secretary in 1855, has been presented to the parliamentary library by his sister.

Sergeant C. A. Robinson, of the 21st New York Infantry, died here to-day as a result of fever contracted in Cuba during the war. He had come north to recuperate.

A FIENDISH ATTEMPT.

A Frightful Disaster on the Grand Trunk Railway Narrowly Averted.

Brockville, Ont., Ont. 20.—A fiendish attempt at train wrecking took place Tuesday evening on the Grand Trunk railway a short distance west of Brockville, and but for successful working of the air brakes many lives would have been lost. The train was the Toronto express, due here 10.30 p. m. Many Brockville people were on board, returning from the consecration ceremonies at Kingston.

Just as the train reached a point half way between Lynn village and Brockville a sudden shock was experienced. The engineer, John Kan, instantly applied the air brakes and brought the train to a standstill in a few seconds. Then an investigation showed a new steel rail of heavy patter, twisted and bent into the form of a V, lying one side of and still partly on the track. The crossing planks were torn out, but the engine had remained on the track and averted a terrible accident.

Tracks in the sand showed that the work was apparently that of one man. Local trainmen say a similar attempt was made against the same train a few nights ago, and are inclined to believe that the would-be train wrecker is some person who has been put off the train and has a grudge against the crew.

SHE WANTED HIS GORE.

An Incensed Amazon Furiously Attacks a City Driver.

An exciting episode occurred this morning opposite the police station, in which an angry woman, some rocks and the driver of one of the scavenger teams of a city firm were very much in evidence. The driver was proceeding down Fisguard street with a load of cinders, when the quiet of the neighborhood was suddenly broken by the screams of a woman, shrieking at the top of her voice, "You have ruined my daughter." Simultaneously the excited woman rounded the corner and opened a terrific fusilade of rocks and whatever missiles she could lay her hands on upon the unfortunate teamster. He attempted to urge his animal into a trot, but, encumbered with their load, they were reluctant to do so, and their driver was too busy dodging boulders to devote much time to his team. Finally a rock caught him a stinging blow, just as he arrived opposite the police station, and jumping from his waggon he sought shelter in Jailor Allen's reception room. The woman, mad with passion, followed, with her hands full of stones, and was only prevented from following the man into the station by the intervention of the official named. She then took up her position outside the lock-up, and for half an hour the place was in a state of siege. Finally the threats of the constables to lock her up, and a little diplomacy on their part, prevailed over her passion, and the driver succeeded in escaping. The parents of the girl had brought the case before the police magistrate yesterday afternoon, when the young man had promised to marry the girl, at which the father had expressed himself as content. The mother, however, was not so easily satisfied, as her evident desire to do violence to her daughter's lover this morning would sufficiently indicate.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Justice Martin delivered judgment this morning in New Vancouver Coal Co. vs. E. & N. Ry. Co. on a point of practice. Some time ago an order for an injunction was granted restraining the defendants from building a roadway over plaintiff's ground and the question as to whether or not the plaintiffs should give an undertaking as to damages was left over for further argument. His lordship handed down his opinion today to the effect that a plaintiff who obtains an interlocutory order for an injunction must always give an undertaking as to damages. H. D. Helmcken, Q.C., for plaintiff and A. P. Luxton for defendant.

A Japanese bride gives her wedding presents to her parents as some slight recompense for their trouble in rearing her.

FAREWELL ADDRESS.

National Council Express Their Admiration for the Countess of Aberdeen.

Ottawa, Oct. 1[illegible].—In connection with the proceedings of the executive of the National Council of Women the presentation of a farewell address from the women of Canada to Her Excellency took place. The address is in book form, the pages being of vellum, uncut. It is bound in dark blue morocco, and has the council badge—a double bow knot in dark and light blue, with heart-shaped device formed by a branch of maple with the coronet above—on the cover, the letters N.C.W.C. (National Council of Women), respectively appearing at the four corners, united by a sprigged border. The address is as follows:

To Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, President of the National Council of Women:

"May it please Your Excellency:—

"It is with feelings of deepest sorrow that we, the members of the National Council of Women of Canada, approach Your Excellency to give expression to the intensity of our loving regret upon your departure from Canada.

"Having had the high honor of being co-workers with Your Excellency during almost the entire period of your residence amongst us, we feel that in losing your stimulating and energizing presence we are losing that which has hitherto been the mainspring of our organized action, and while fully realizing that 'union' is strength, and as Your Excellency has ever impressed on us, that it becomes then for the benefit of others a paramount duty, while fully determined to carry on our noble work so ably and faithfully conducted by Your Excellency during the past five years, we yet know that the most powerful and vitalizing influence is being taken from us, and that only persevering and earnest effort on the part of every member of the council can, even to a limited extent, enable us to keep the work up to the standard established under your wise and gracious rule.

"You have been an example of earnest consecration of time, talents, wealth and exalted position to the service of humanity, and have yet shown us that the culture of homely virtues and the domestic duties are necessary qualifications for successful work for God and for our country.

"Philanthropy, art, industry in all its branches, have felt the fostering care of Your Excellency's hand, while those abiding evidences of your loving thought for Canadians, the National Council of Women, the Aberdeen Association, and the Victoria Order of Nurses, will remain as a constant stimulus to our effort to fulfil the hopes and aims of their beloved founder

"Words fail to convey the fulness of our wishes for the future of yourself and of His Excellency the Governor-General and your children; but we commit our hopes to Him from whom cometh all that is truly good, who knoweth the desire of our hearts and who alone can bring it to pass.

"Signed on behalf of the National Council of Women of Canada, by the vice-presidents of the provincial councils and presidents and other officers of the local councils."

Her Excellency's Reply.

Her Excellency, who was deeply affected, said in reply:

My Friends:—You have never set me so hard a task as this which now confronts me, for how can I attempt to answer such words, addressed to me by my fellow-laborers, whose work and lives have been so closely intermingled with my own during the last five years. There are occasions too sacred, too full of deep meaning for words, and this is one of them.

It is the fact that our council is an organization so instinct with life, so much in touch with every form and development of national, social and individual life amongst our women that has made it the power that we thankfully recognize it to be to-day.

It is alive and quick to respond to every influence that emanates from life, and it has been teaching us that the only force which can master that complex thing we call life and subdue it and at the same time add to its strength a hundredfold, is love itself. That love which has brought us together, which us united us in the hold bonds of service reveals her inner secrets only through deep heart-sorrows as well as through deep heart joys.

My friends, to-day you are bringing me near such heart-joy and heart-sorrow, mingled together, so that I cannot recognize them apart.

Many and divers will be the ties which will unite us ever with Canada, however far we may wander from her shores, but you will believe me when I say that my most hallowed memories will be asociated with my fellow-workers of the National Council of Women, who have allowed me to feel to be one of themselves, who have taught me so much, who have manifested such wonderful loyalty towards me, to whom I owe so many happy experiences of helpful, inspiring fellowship in our endeavors to pursue our high aim.

But we must not allow ourselves to speak only of the past as if we were here to bid one another a last farewell. We are not to be separated, for we shall still be united together in that sisterhood of love and service, which strives everywhere to hasten the coming of that kingdom where the golden rule will be the only law. Such bonds are the most real and true that can be forged, and I rejoice to know, my sisters, that we are fast chained by them.

I look around and see many to whom I would fain utter individual words of affection and gratitude, and there are many who are not here, but whom you represent, to whom my heart goes out. But I dare not trust myself. You have left me no room to doubt the reality of the feelings you have expressed towards me—they ought to make me very humble. I thank you from my very heart, but oh! how I wish I could have been more to you.

I can best show my thanks by letting my future work prove what you have taught me, and this lovely token will be a constant reminder of the pledge which must keep us true to one another.

May God's best blessings be yours and may His love ever unite us.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Hon. R. W. Scott states that the government were led to fix the date of Thanksgiving Day so late in the year on the representations of the Montreal shipping men last year that a holiday in the closing days of the shipping season was very injurious to their business. Next year the government will probably select the last Thursday in October as a convenient period for outdoor military exercise.

The postoffice department will rectify any abuses at Dawson as soon as possible. The new postmaster, Mr. Hartmann, is authorized to engage whatever staff he requires.

Lord Herschell is expected here on Friday to be the guest of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, who bid goodbye to Ottawa on the 22nd or 23rd, going to Toronto, thence to Montreal and Quebec, sailing on the 11th prox.

Ottawa admirers of Gladstone are being asked to subscribe to a national memorial.

WEDDING BELLS.

Mr. D. F. Campbell, of Vancouver, and Miss Sarah A. Jones United in Matrimony.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Jones, at 112 Cormorant street, was en fete last night, the occasion being the marriage of their eldest daughter, Miss Sarah A. Jones, to Mr. David Falconer Campbell, of Vancouver. Rev. J. C. Speer officiated. The bride looked very becoming in a dress of cream silk, embroidered with pearl trimming, and was supported by her sister, Miss Emily Jones. Miss Beatrice Latnam and Miss Maggie Freel. The bridegroom was supported by his brother, Mr. Donald Campbell. After the marriage the company sat down to a sumptuous repast, where several short speeches were given, eulogizing the bride and wishing them both a very happy and prosperous journey through life.

Their home will be in Vancouver, where Mr. Campbell is in business as an electrical engineer.

List of Presents.

Capt. and Mrs. Newbie, silver fruit dish; Mrs. McQuilliam, desert dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Renfrew, silver sugar bowl; Misses Sandan, desert fork; Mr. and Mrs. Sandan, silver butter knife; Mr. and Mrs. Renouf, silver pickle jar; Mr. and Mrs. McCann, silver teaspoons; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, silver cream jug; Mrs. Lange, dessert spoons; Mr. Thomley Jones, silver cruet stand; J. Blonquest, F. Parsons, J. Noble, G. Andrews, J. E. Roberts, J. R. Stark, silver tea and coffee service; Miss Jessie Latham, fruit dish; Miss Eccles, silver cake knife; Mr. and Mrs. Hearns, tablecloth and napkins; Mr. Short, carving set; Miss Maggie Freel, fruit dish; Miss and Master Latham, dessert set; Mr. and Mrs. Jones, china set and oak table; Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone, silver cruet; Mr. and Mrs. Cook, crystal tea set; Mrs. Williams, silver card receiver; Mr. and Mrs. Latham, water set; Mr. and Mrs. Peters, silver cruet; Master Ellsworth Freel, jelly dish; Mr. and Mrs. F. Mills, lemonade set; Mrs. Campbell, silk cushion; Messrs. D. and R. McEwan, clock; Mrs. Knight, chocolate set; Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, chenille curtain; Miss Thomas, oriental teapot; Miss Emily Jones, parlor chair; Mr. and Mrs. Freel, lady and gentleman's parlor rocking chairs; Mr. F. Colley, picture; Miss Knight, hand painted picture; Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, flower stand; Mr. and Mrs. R. Donaldson, silver pickle jar.

A SUBURBAN CONCERT.

Cedar Hill School the Scene of a Very Successful and Enjoyable Entertainment.

Not one 'bus, but three 'busses, were found necessary to convey the visitors from the city to Cedar Hill last evening, to enjoy, or take part in, the concert given for the benefit of the finances of St. Luke's church; and every one who went from the city returned with loud praises for the performers and the engineers of the affair.

It would be difficult to say which of the numbers gave the greatest satisfaction, but to Miss Hartnagle, for her charming songs, and to Mr. W. Allen, for his side-splitting, humorous recitations, something more than ordinary praise is due. Madame Laird was too ill to appear and the audience consequently lost the opportunity of hearing one of the city's most capable performers. Mrs. Flinton was heartily welcomed and her violin solo received a most enthusiastic encore. The International Quartette Club, consisting of Messrs. Grizzelle, Sehl, Lang and Keith, delighted their hearers and were compelled to accede to a very flattering request for another selection every time they appeared. Messrs. J. G. Brown, C. E. Jones and H. Kent acquitted themselves well, and Rev. J. W. Flinton added fresh laurels to those he already owned by his capable rendering of a very pleasing solo.

Mrs. Hall, Miss Groves and Miss Wey shared the task of accompanying the singers and assisted very much in making the entertainment the unqualified success it undoubtedly was.

Financially, as well as musically, the concert exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the promoters, and the wardens of the church desire to take advantage of this opportunity to express to Mrs. W. J. McKeon, to whose initiation the entertainment is due, their warm thanks for the kindness done them in so materially assisting the finances of the church.

A VALUED CONCESSION.

Hon. Mr. Mulock Confers a Favor Upon the Members of Farmers' Institutes.

The postal authorities having decided that the notices—partly printed and partly written, which are used by the secretaries of Farmers' Institutes for calling meetings —are subject to letter postage, the question was brought before Hon. Mr. Mulock, postmaster-general, and the Hon. Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture, by the provincial deputy minister of agriculture, with the view of having the rule so far relaxed as to allow the notices referred to to pass through the mails at the one cent rate. Through the good offices of Mr. Fisher the request has been acceded to, as will be seen by the following correspondence, which is published for general information:

Ottawa, Oct. 1st, 1898.

Dear Sir: I enclose herewith copy of the postmaster-general's reply to my letter in regard to your request that the Farmers' Institute circulars should be allowed to pass through the mails at the rate of one cent each. I am pleased to know that the postmaster-general has modified the regulations so as to permit the notices to pass through the mails at the rate of one cent for two ounces, and trust this will be satisfactory to you.

Yours truly,

(Signed) SYDNEY FISHER.

J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.

Ottawa, Sept. 29th, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Fisher: I have received your letter of the 24th instant in regard to request made by Mr. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture for British Columbia, that certain partly printed and partly written circulars giving notice of the meetings of Farmers' Institutes should be allowed to pass through the mails at the rate of one cent each, and upon consideration of the matter have decided to modify the regulations so as to admit of the notices in question being posted at the rate of one cent per two ounces; provided they are not made the vehicle of any special or personal correspondence.

This change in the regulations will be noted in the October supplement to the Postal Guide, which will be published not later than the 15th proximo.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) WM. MULOCK.

RIVER STEAMER SUNK.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 18.—The river steamer T. J. Potter, which left Portland at midnight for Astoria, collided with the river steamer G. W. Shaver, bound up from Clatskanie this morning, off Martin's Island, in the Columbia river. A heavy fog prevailed. The Potter struck the Shaver on the port side forward of the engine room, and in about eight minutes the Shaver sank. There were 25 passengers on the Shaver, including a number of women and children. All were rescued and brought to Portland. The Potter sustained no damage.

ORIENTAL NEWS

R. M. S. Empress of Japan Brings a Budget of Late News From the Far East.

A Recount of the Late Happenings at Manila—Robbery From a British Warship.

New Gunboats For Chinese Waters—A Volcanic Deluge—Americans Fight Germans.

R.M.S. Empress of Japan completed another voyage across the Pacific from the Orient yesterday afternoon and for nine hours she was tied up at the quarantine wharf. She had comparatively few saloon passengers. Among them were the usual contingents of homeward bound army men, missionaries and globe-trotters. Among the former were two direct from Manila. These were Major Tilden, of the First California Regiment of Volunteers, bound home on leave, he having just recovered from an attack of typhoid, and Dr. Lewis, of the Red Cross Society. Major Tilden said that matters at Manila had changed little since the armistice was declared. As for the threatened danger from Aguinaldo and his rebels the major thought there was little to be feared on that score. Aguinaldo's standing was not sufficiently high in the eyes of the Americans to warrant them considering him very seriously.

The Empress brought a budget of late news from Manila and the Orient. News is given that Aguinaldo, the rebel leader, has changed his capital to Malolos, eight stations up the Dagupan railway from Manila, and one and a quarter hours' ride by train, with all the pomp and glory of a mighty, victorious leader in Europe or America. He travelled in a special train attended by his staff, cabinet, and a bodyguard of soldiers, all dressed with faultless care in neat uniforms and armed wtih the best swords or rifles. When the president alighted from the train he was greeted by loud cheers, often repeated, and by the music of a well trained band. A regiment of soldiers was drawn up to salute him and presented a creditable appearance. The streets were thronged with people in holiday attire and everybody was smiling or shouting. Decorations covered many buildings and the Philippine flag was flying proudly to the breeze over the houses used for government purposes. A grand dinner was held at which numerous speeches were made, all lauding Aguinaldo, telling him what a great man he was, and picturing a brilliant future for the Philippine republic—with very few references to the United States! Aguinaldo is not a speech maker, but he replied in a quiet, modest way that was impressive if not showy. He was dressed in a regulation khaki uniform with white helmet, shoulder straps, sword, and gaiters that gave him a very trim look.

At Malolos he controls the railway, can retreat by it if he wishes, and is in touch with the whole northern section of the island.

Next day an impressive mass was celebrated at the cathedral for the repose of the Filipinos, Americans and Spaniards killed during the war.

Cavite has been evacuated by the insurgents with little or no trouble. It was feared at first that there might be some difficulty in the matter, but it was accomplished peaceably. The insurgents marched out without a murmur, surrendered their position as guard of the great San Roque gate, and allowed the Americans to take full possession. Cavite is very easy to protect with a small force, so that the Americans are now withdrawing a good portion of the troops which were there to Manila, where the water and food supplies are better and they will be in readiness for any emergency.

The general situation in Manila is little changed. Business is being conducted largely as if no war had been fought. The bulk of both imports and exports is even larger than was anticipated. Many difficulties are experienced in the custom house and delays are frequent, but on the whole matters are attended to with dispatch.

If anyone thinks for a moment that the troubles in Manila are over, says the Manila correspondent of the Hongkong Press, he is laboring under great error. If anyone assumes that the future is only fraught with routine problems to be solved and difficulties to be removed that may arise under ordinary conditions, he is drawing conclusions not in harmony with the situation. In fact it now looks as if the most interesting and at the same time the most complicated events are to follow. What is passed may be only child's play with what is to come. Of course we hope not, but unfortunately hope does not control the attitude of either Americans or natives. We are all on the qui vive as to what this week may bring forth.

Aguinaldo received an ultimatum from Major-General Otis, military governor of Manila, and commander-in-chief of the American forces. This ultimatum was expected for some time by those who understood the inside of the local relations of Americans and insurgents. It is an absolutely necessary result of conditions. To think that 15,000 energetic American soldiers scattered all over and around Manila in detachments here and there can avoid collisions with an entirely separate force of armed men under our authority and command who have camps and headquarters alongside those of the Americans, is indeed foolish. Such collision is, in brief, unavoidable.

After a few days' consideration the rebel leader, as above stated, retired to Malolos.

The insurgents have begun the publication of a daily paper called the "Independencia." Its object is evidently to keep alive the sentiment for independence among the Filipinos.

A new strike is now on among the launch crews. They have made a demand for ridiculously high wages—three times what they were getting, because they think the Americans have plenty of money and can afford to pay what they demand. The Americans, it seems, spoiled the natives when they first entered the city by spending money too freely and paying any price asked.

The hospital ship Rio de Janeiro left Manila on the 16th ult., and is now due at San Francisco with 350 men afflicted with dysentery on board. Two died on the way from Manila to Hongkong and were buried at sea, and there is said to be little hope for four or five others. It appears that the health of the troops at Manila is not so good as it has been, some 1,400 being down with dysentery. The strange thing about it is that more regulars are affected than volunteers.

The steamer Pasig, renamed the Abbey, has been again seized in Batongas harbor by Admiral Dewey, who had received word that she was carrying arms to the insurgents. The arms had, however, been landed when the seizure was made.

The public servants of Manila not having had any pay since May last, telegraphed to the home government for pecuniary assistance and for orders, and were told to stick to their posts and that they will be provided for, or in other words to go abegging until the decision of the peace conference, when if the Philippines revert to Spain all's well and good; if not they would have no doubt to shift for themselves.

In Bulacan it is asserted that there are three hundred Spanish prisoners to whom no daily rations are dealt out. They are housed in the convent and are permitted to wander about during the day to procure food. Nothing is obtained in the city by way of begging and they have resorted to foraging in the mountains, where they contrive to subsist on fruit, which, fortunately, is so abundant there.

Steamers from Cavite are bringing in daily Spanish prisoners of war, and their disembarkation is a sorry sight. Some in almost a dying condition, others looking more like bags of bones than animated beings, are hustled about the wharves without anyone to receive them or whither to go.

W. C. Jack, of Hongkong, has gone to Manila to report on the possibility of raising the Spanish ships sunk by Dewey's fleet.

New British Gunboats.

News comes from Hongkong that four new gunboats are to be shortly sent out from England in pieces and fitted up in the Hongkong dockyards. The names of the gunboats are as follows: Woodlark, Woodcock, Sandpiper and Snipe. One boat will make her headquarters at Shanghai and the other at Canton, while the remaining two will be retained in the fleet reserve at Hongkong ready for any emergency.

Robbery on a Warship.

A sensational robbery is reported from Hongkong. Just as the British warship Narcissus was about to leave that port for Kobe, four bluejackets belonging to her forced the locks of her safe and stole upwards of $10,000 yen. The quartette then dropped over the vessel's side—it was late at night—and fled in a small boat. They secured passage to Yokohama on a Japanese steamer that was just leaving for that port. The crime was soon discovered and the clue to their whereabouts was soon learned by the authorities. The torpedo boat destroyer Whiting was despatched after the Japanese vessel on which the robbers were heading for Japan. After a long stern chase the long and swifter vessel overhauled the "Maru," and the men wanted were taken out of her and back to the cruiser, together with the "swag."

Volcanic Disturbances.

The steamer Sarie Borneo, which recently arrived at Singapore, reported that while in the open sea off the west coast of the Celebes she ran through a shower of volcanic ashes and mud which fell for two days. The disturbance was undoubtedly volcanic in origin and extensive in degree, but its whereabouts could not be ascertained.

Americans vs. Germans.

When the vessels of Admiral Dewey's fleet were at Hongkong, shortly before the sailing of the Empress, the sailors rich with bonuses, some of the officers of the liner witnessed a big street fight between a mob of American sailors and a band of Germans from a war vessel of the Fatherland then in port. The row, which afterwards assumed large proportions, began in a saloon. It was first an argument, then blows, and then a general melee, which gradually grew in violence. A band of Teutons were coralled at the "cultus end" of an alley and were being used very badly, and had it not been for the opportune arrival of the American picket serious bloodshed might have resulted.

An edict has been issued by the Chinese government ordering that four ringleaders in the recent riot at Shashi shall suffer capital punishment and the officials who neglected their duty be appropriately punished. The edict further orders that the lives and property of foreigners at Shashi shall in future be strictly protected.

OFFENSIVE EVEN TO MYSELF

Was My Catarrh—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Dethroned It After Twenty Years Reign.

F. A. Bottom, druggist, Cookshire, P. Q., says: "For twenty years I suffered from catarrh. My breath was very offensive even to myself. During that time I tried everything that came my way which promised me a cure. In almost all instances I had to proclaim them no good at all. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I got relief instantly after first application. It cured me and I am free from all the effects of it. I am a thorough believer in its curative powers."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

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

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS

Nominate the British Columbia Directorate of the N. W. C. T. A.

There are in British Columbia to-day about 200 commercial travellers, and they all represent Canadian firms. On Saturday they nominated the British Columbia Directorate of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association. The nomination meeting was held at the office of the secretary, Mr. A. R. Tufts, Vancouver, and the nominations resulted:

For Vice-President, Mr. O. A. Campbell, of the Vancouver Hardware Company, elected by acclamation.

For Vancouver directors: James Kenning, of G. L. Allen, wholesale shoes; J. Prentice, of J. Y. Griffin & Co.; R. W. Clarke, of W. H. Malkin & Co.; F. P. Wilson, of McLennan & McFeely.

For Victoria: J. Schooley, of W. J. Pendray, soap manufacturer; F. J. Hall, of Turner, Beeton & Co.; Charles Steel, of Lowenberg & Co.

For New Westminster: R. F. Anderson, of R. F. Anderson & Co.; Mr. Youdall, of Canada Condensed Milk Co.

For Kootenay: Thomas Gray, of Nakusp, of McMillan & Hamilton; Thomas Parkinson, of Nelson, of F. R. Stewart & Co. The elections take place in November at Winnipeg.

Much in Little

is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

NEWS OF THE NORTH

The Atlin Lake Diggings Proving Equal to All Anticipations.

The Last of the Copper River Miners Returning—Tragedies on the Ice.

The San Francisco Call publishes the following despatch from its special correspondent at Juneau this morning:

Juneau, Alaska, Oct. 14.—(By steamship Dirigo)—Considerable gold is being brought out of the new diggings at Lake Atlin by the latest out-comers arriving here and at Skagway to spend the winter and make arrangements to return early in the spring. An occasional nugget is exhibited, but they are scarcer than are found in Dawson mines. It is mostly coarse gold from the new diggings, clean and bright. L. McKinnon, one of the first locators near discovery, and Dr. Lovett and Mr. Wheeler arrived here this morning. McKinnon made a neat clean-up on a quantity of provisions he took in by pack train over the Taku trail. A line of small steamboats will be put on the Taku inlet run from Juneau next spring. Enough men are going in from the coast towns of Alaska to make a camp of three or four thousand people soon after the ice breaks up in the rivers, and there will be considerable movement of supplies to Atlin city over the snow this winter. No new strikes have been made, but all reports continue favorable.

The caravan of 180 men with horses who struck across the country for Atlin from Teslin city, the Stikine river trail and Glenora, has not been heard from or seen since it started out. They set out to follow a large valley running across country in which there was said to be grass for the horses. Several parties arrived out from Lake Teslin by way of the Taku trail. They learned of the departure of the caravan but saw nothing of them. The attempt was a dangerous one with winter so close at hand, and it is feared that the entire expedition will perish. That will certainly be the result if the party gets snowed in, as they were not burdened with provisions. On account of the lack of horse feed they were able to purchase the horses for as low a price as $1 each.

A party of eighty Klondikers came up the river in the little steamer Clara and arrived at Skagway in time to catch the Dirigo. Some of them report an increasing interest in Pine creek and Lake Atlin country. A number left the party when they arrived at Lake Marsh and went over to Atlin by way of Taku Arm to take a look at the country. The Klondikers bring out about sixty thousand dollars in dust and an unknown amount of checks and drafts. Most of the party on the Clara are men who went to Dawson in the rush last winter and spring, located nothing of value and are returning home empty-handed. The death rate was still very high ten days ago, but winter is expected to kill the typhoid epidemic soon. Dawsonites are interested in suppressing news of the large number of deaths and for this and other reasons it is probable that the whole number will never be known.

The steamship Excelsior tied up here last night from Valdez and other ports to the westward. She brought down about one hundred Copper river argonauts, who tell the same hard-luck story of their experience in the Copper river country. No gold except a color now and then. This is the last batch of Copper river gold-seekers to come out this season. About four hundred people in all will winter in the country and next summer go up the river and over the divide down into the Tanana and White river country. They are camped at the head and foot of Klutena lake, at the head of the canyon, and a few at Valdez. Capt. Abercrombie, of the government military expedition, has about a dozen men on his hands at Valdez who have neither money nor food. He will send them to Puget Sound or San Francisco on the first government vessel. One of the last parties to come over the glacier lost two men in crevasses. Their names are not known. One man was never heard from after he broke through the snow crust and disappeared. The other man was heard calling for help down in the black chasm. Everything possible was done to rescue him with the means at hand. A rope with a rock tied to the end was lowered, but he could not reach it, either on acount of his position or because it was not long enough. The cries of the poor fellow in his prison of ice became fainter after several hours. He seemed to realize that he was beyond help. The party left him still screaming for rescue. The man who told me about this said he would remember to his dying day the cries of the poor fellow, homeward bound, probably to wife and children, as they turned from the brink of the chasm and took the trail again. The Excelsion sailed for Sitka and will take the outside passage for the Sound.

DR. CHASE CURES CATARRH AFTER OPERATIONS FAIL.

Toronto, March 16th, 1897.

My boy, aged fourteen, has been a sufferer from Catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the General Hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure. G. G. Ford, Foreman, Cowan Ave. Fire Hall.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The application of John Coleman Ferguson for a mandamus compelling the board of examiners, under the Provincial Land Surveyors Act, to issue to him a certificate allowing him to practice as a provincial land surveyor, was dismissed by Mr. Justice Martin this morning. Mr. Ferguson is a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, of London, England, and applied here for a certificate allowing him to practice as a provincial land surveyor; he presented his credentials and submitted to an examination on the provincial system of land surveys, but refused to take an examination in plane and solid geometry, trigonometry and the other subjects named in section 17 of the act, which the examiners told him to be necessary. His contention was that he only had to satisfy the examiners that he had a proper knowledge of the provincial system of land surveys, and in which he himself said he had passed a good examination. Hon. Joseph Martin, A.G., appeared for the examiners, and read an affidavit of Thomas Kains, one of the examiners, showing that applicant had not passed a satisfactory examination as to the provincial system of land surveys, and therefore he could not get his certificate. As to the examination under section 17, he had advised the examiners that they had no power to examine on the subjects set out in that section, and to issue to Mr. Ferguson his certificate when he passed successfully the other and necessary examination.

A. D. Crease for applicant and Frank Higgins for the Land Surveyors' Association.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous dyspectic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

THE "Y's" IN SESSION.

Annual Meeting Held Yesterday Afternoon—An Encouraging Showing.

The annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association was held yesterday afternoon at No. 32 Rae street. The chair was taken by Dr. Wilson and the meeting opened with prayer by Bishop Cridge. A most interesting report was read by the secretary, Miss Dickenson, of the work done in the nine months that the association has occupied the present premises. She showed that sixty-four boarders had been in the home, the time of their stay ranging from one day to six months. The furnishing of the house had involved a large expenditure of money, but the treasurer, Miss Fawcett, showed in her report that the running expenses of the house were covered by the receipts, and it is hoped that the debt of $220 on the furnishing account will before long be cleared off.

Mrs. McMicking presented her report of the entertainment committee. A most successful garden fete was held in June, and lately a candy social, and by these means substantial aid has been given to the funds. The programme for classes and lectures to be held during the coming winter is being arranged.

The Bishop of Columbia addressed the meeting, urging the importance of the association being thoroughly Christian and all the work being carried on with the highest aim and motive.

The Rev. W. L. Clay spoke earnestly of the need of the work in the city, and promised to help it in every possible way.

The Rev. J. C. Speer gave an interesting address, dealing with the difficult question of domestic service in this country.

The meeting closed with the benediction. Tea was served, and all present were invited to inspect the house, and much satisfaction was expressed at the way in which everything was arranged.

The committee would be very glad if any who were not present yesterday would visit the house, where information upon the many branches of the work will be gladly furnished.

FASHODA AND ITS IMPORTANCE.

The Disputed Territory in the Valley of the Upper Nile.

Fashoda is the chief town of the country of the Shillooks, who, with the Dinka, form for the most part the black regiments of the Egyptian army. To the southwest of Fashoda lies the fertile province of Bahrel-Ghazal, to the south that of Equatoria, of which Emin Pasha was governor.

Bahr-el-Ghazel was surrendered to the Mahdi by Lupton Bey in April, 1884. Emin Pasha was relieved by Stanley in 1889.

From Fashado to the mouth of the Sobat River Dr. Junker travelled in one day's journey. Sobat was in Gordon's time an Egyptian post. The river is now of particular interest by reason of the Abyssinian advances in that direction. Probably Menelek's expeditions would have made greater headway there had not the Nile climate been very unfavorable to the Abyssinian constitution. After leaving the mouth of the Sobat the river is constantly choked with the sudd, and the channel, such as it is, is constantly changing.

Above Fashoda on the Sobat is Bor, which, until a few weeks ago, was the southermost Dervish post, the Khalifa's troops having retreated there after the capture of Rejaf by Capt. Chaltin of the Congo State. Gondokoro, now in ruins, and Lado, which has also been completely demolished by the Dervishes, receive frequent mention in the works of Sir Samuel Baker and Dr. Junker.

Thirteen miles south of Rejaf is the old Egyptian station of Bedden, where there is a cataract, which the Rev. C. Person, in the course of a recent interview with Reuter's representative, says that no steamer could pass. A similar cataract exists at Dufile, seventy miles south of Rejaf. English officers belonging to the British East Africa protectorate have recently been making journeys from time to time in a steel boat as far as Dufile.

Wadelai, formerly an Egyptian station, some eighty miles southwest of Dufile, was a few years ago the objective of an expedition from the Congo State, led by Vandeckhoven, which, however, met with a disastrous end. More recently Wadelai has been in British ocupation, Major "Roddy" Owen having hoisted the British flag there on the conclusion of the Unyoro expedition in February, 1894.

Unyoro and Unganda, have a history of their own, which of late has been diversified painfully by the mutiny of the Soudanese troops and the murder of several British officials. The history of the rising up to May last has been given in a parliamentary paper, which shows how Major Macdonald chased the rebels beyond Lake Kioga, leaving them to be finally defeated, as indicated in a recent despatch, by Major Martyr, on August 4 at Mruli.

The international importance of the strip of territory involved, which is some 1,100 miles in length by 300 miles in width, may be gauged from the fact that England, France, Egypt, the Congo State and Abyssinia, not to speak of the riparian tribes, are all to some extent concerned in its immediate future.

From the historical and geographical standpoints the region possesses, perhaps, the greater attractiveness because both its recorded annals and our knowledge of its features are in a somewhat rudimentary condition. It is probable that in the next few years the Upper Nile will have a very distinct history of its own, while, now that the Dervishes have been crushed, it may be expected that geographers will take up gladly their work where it was left in 1883. In the meantime, the course of the river Nile upward from Khartoum must be traced by the light of researches for the most part neither very recent nor complete.

From Khartoum to Fashoda is about 370 miles. The latest detailed information available concerning the route, other than the report brought on Sept. 8 by the captain of the Khalifas steamboat, is that given by Dr. Junker, who visited Fashoda in 1880. He took ten days to make the journey in a paddle-wheel steamboat and found no serious obstruction from the sudd.

THROUGH TO ATLIN.

The Pass Railroad Will Be Continued Next Year to the New Gold Fields.

That the Atlin Lake gold discoveries are genuine and will be rivals of the Dawson gold fields for public attention next year is the opinion held by the latest arrivals from "inside." One of these, D. McKinnon, who is now at the Dominion hotel, says that when he was at Lake Bennett on the way out he saw about 200 men who had come out from Atlin, and almost every one of them had dust or nuggets. One of them, a reliable man, told him that from his claim on Hunker creek he and three others had taken out about $8,000 in three months. The creeks are keeping up well and are fully justifying the high expectations of the original discoverers regarding their richness. No phenomenal pans are being washed, but $20 is only an average.

At Long Cabin, eight miles this side of Bennett, a gang of men have started to cut a trail through to Atlin lake, the distance across from this point being only some 50 miles. It is expected to have this trail ready for travel when the spring opens. The general impression, however, is that the White Pass railroad will be prolonged next year to tap the new gold fields, and from there will, in course of time, be continued to the Hootalinqua. Such a move will undoubtedly mean the building of a town just over the Canadian border to which Canadian merchants can ship in bond without the annoyance incident to customs formalities.

EXCITEMENT AT WELLINGTON.

Dangerous Cave-in Threatens the Machine Works of the Railway Co.

To say that there is considerable excitement at the town of Wellington is using a very mild figure of speech, says the Nanaimo Free Press of yesterday. The excitement and astonishment has been steadily on the increase since the parlor and then the entire five-roomed dwelling of Overman Haggart disappeared down the cave of the workings a hundred feet below the surface. Yesterday the nervousness of the people was intensified by a second extensive cave-in, under a section of the turntable of the E. & N. Railway, and in dangerous proximity to the railway depot and the Machine Works of the Wellington Colleries and Railway Company. Ropes are now stretched in the vicinity to keep the people from what is considered dangerous ground. These caves have now become of serious import, for it is difficult to define what ground is safe and what is unsafe. The No. 5 shaft is one of the most extensive of the Wellington Colleries and this northwest section one of the best fields of coal recently operated by the Wellington Collieries. Theories as to the cause of the caves are as plentiful as blackberries in summer time, but the one that is given the most credence is that the "pillar drawing" has been on too liberal a scale. Another theory that finds advocacy is that the trouble is the result of draining the Diver Lake, but to the layman that should have the very contrary effect. One thing is certain, that the Wellington management have met with unfortunate results, that may mean the abandoning of that section of their coal field, and also necessitate the removal of the machine works, if not the railway depot.

THE CROW'S NEST PASS.

M. H. Macleod, chief engineer on the Crow's Nest Pass, registered at the Phair yesterday. On being questioned by a Miner reporter as to the notice which has appeared in several issues of this paper, to the effect that no passengers will be taken over the Crow's Nest line west of Cranbrook, Mr. Macleod stated that the notice was inserted in the interests of the public.

There is at present no regular train service between Kootenay landing and Cranbrook, and it was feared that but for the notice intending travellers might be forced to wait for several days before being able to get transportation. It is anticipated that the embargo will be taken off in about a fortnight.—Nelson Miner.

Test the KIDNEYS

They are the Great Feeders of our Bodies

The Purity of the Blood is Dependent on their Cleansing Powers

There's a time to all, old and young, man or woman, when poor health brings trouble, anxiety, and burdens hard to stand up under, and one's efforts to rid himself or herself seem only to be baffled at every turn, and we are prone to grow discouraged.

That is not the time to give up—but the time for action, the time to seek out the seat of the trouble, and act as your best judgment and the experience of others will help you, guarding against mistakes in the treatment adopted for your particular ailment.

MR. GEORGE BENNER,

WIARTON, ONTARIO, says:—

As a life saver to mankind, I hereby state what Dr. A. W. Chase's K-L. Pills did for me. For nearly four years I was greatly troubled with Constipation and general weakness in the Kidneys, and in my perilous position was strongly advised to use Chase's Pills, and to-day I can safely and truthfully state that they have saved my life.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS are the only Combined Kidney and Liver Pill—What they have Accomplished is but a guarantee of what they will do . . . . .

Satisfaction or Your Money Back.

There is a difference in Guarantees.

Some are only vague promises made by salesmen with nothing back of them. We put a guarantee card in the pocket of each garment, which is as strong and binding as a Notarial Contract. Here it is:

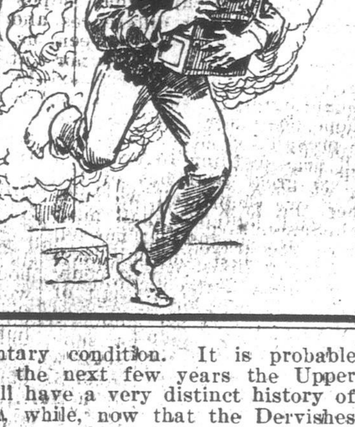
This card is a Guarantee that the cloth in this garment has been thoroughly SPONGED and SHRUNK and the workmanship is fully guaranteed.
H. SHOREY & CO.
Montreal.

Shorey's Ready-to-Wear Clothing can be purchased from at least one reputable dealer in every town and village in Canada.

Ask for **Shorey's Ready-to-Wear Clothing** and insist on seeing the **Guarantee Ticket.**

SMOKE THE GREAT CRUSADER CIGAR
J. RATTRAY & Co. MONTREAL.
E. J. MACKAY, WINNIPEG, AGENT.

Time and Money Saved



By buying your Groceries for cash. We are watching the markets, which are advancing. The boom throughout the Dominion has advanced the price of Butter, Cheese, Coal Oil and Dried Fruits. Short crop of Raisins. Figs and Currants will make a small Plum Pudding for Xmas.

Owl Milk, 3 tins, 25c.
Boned Chicken, Turkey and Duck, 25c.
Try a tin of Clam Nectar, 25c.
Granulated Sugar, 20 lbs. $1.00.
Morgan Eastern Oysters.

DIXI H. ROSS.

A Popular Teacher Speaks About Paine's Celery Compound.

The Great Life Saver Cures Even at the Eleventh Hour.

Mr. Belyea's Letter Should Be Read by all Sufferers.

Gentlemen:—In the winter of 1884 I was taken with a severe attack of neuralgia in the head and shoulders. Since then it became seated, and I gave up the idea of ever being cured. Have taken medicine prescribed by different physicians, but all to no avail.

Some three months ago I was induced to try a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound. Before I had taken half of it I began to feel better. Sleep, which in my early days appeared so refreshing, has in these years of affliction been made up of frightful dreams, but not so now, as the medicine began to have a telling effect on my nerves.

I have taken three bottles of this glorious medicine and to-day I can say that it is the first time in eleven years that I have felt none of those piercing pains to which I had once been a victim. Let me say to any person who may read this testimonial in this province or elsewhere that if you discredit this statement, just write to me and I will only be too glad to inform you of what has cured me of neuralgia and a shattered nervous system.

Yours respectfully,
LEVERETT A. BELYEA,
Hampstead, N.B.

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made by salesmen with nothing
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Y & CO.
Montreal.

o-Wear Clothing
reputable dealer in every town
Wear Clothing and insist on

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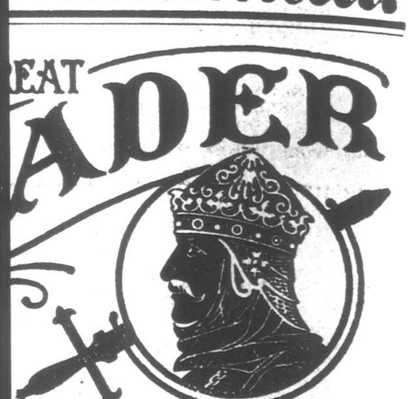
ADER



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LEVERETT A. BELYEA.
Hampstead, N.B.

CITY PARLIAMENT

The Aldermen Hold a Long Session and Pass an Important By-Law.

Plans for the James Bay Retaining Wall Will Not Be Prepared.

There was nothing done of more importance at last night's meeting of the city council than the adoption of the fire protection by-law, introduced by Ald. McGregor, the provisions of which have already been published. But there was more than that of interest. In the first place, a motion to adjourn was put and seconded twice before it was acted upon; in the second place, Ald. Phillips moved an amendment to a motion and then found the motion did everything his amendment suggested it should do, and after all voted against the motion; and in the third place, Ald. Humber thought $900 was to be paid for two sets of harness, and subsequently discovered that the harness included two horses.

All this, with the discussion of the proposed preparation of plans by the city engineer for the building of a retaining wall across James Bay, occupied the council from 8:15 to 10:40 p.m.

All the aldermen were present, although Ald. Phillips was evidently suffering from illness and had braved the elements to be present. His worship the mayor occupied the chair and the audience consisted of three citizens.

The first business was the reading of the minutes of the last regular meeting of the council and of a special meeting held to hear objections to the destruction of certain condemned buildings. These minutes were passed without amendment and the council proceeded to the consideration of communications.

The first letter was from Hon. Senator Macdonald in regard to the alleged discrimination in water meter rates offering to abide by the decision of the city legal adviser, and asking that the writer should be heard on one side and the water commissioner on the other. The mayor pointed out that to ask the water commissioner to state his case would seem to be unnecessary, seeing that that officer had prepared the by-law. The communication was laid on the table, after a strong effort had been made by one or two of the aldermen to give the senator the permission he asked.

The deputy minister of finance at Ottawa and the deputy financial secretary at James Bay acknowledged communications regarding the proposed establishment of a mint, both in the same tenor, "that the matter would be brought to the attention of the proper officials in due course," and both were received and filed.

Then came letters from the board of school trustees. The first acknowledged the council's communication of September 16th in regard to the appropriation having been exceeded except for the sole purpose of school teachers' salaries and another of a later date of the same tenor, but pointing out that as the total amount included in the civic estimates had not been exceeded it seemed the duty of the council to honor such requisitions as were presented until the $4,300 was exhausted. These were, on motion of Ald. Hall, laid on the table until the motion of which notice had been given in regard to the matter came up for consideration.

Post Office Inspector E. H. Fletcher asked the council to suggest at what point in the North ward they would have the sub-post office they had asked for placed, and this, on the suggestion of Ald Wilson, was left to the aldermen of that ward to decide, Ald. Williams, as the mover of the original motion, being added at the suggestion of Ald. Bragg.

Mr. J. G. Elliott, secretary of the board of fire underwriters, acknowledged a communication from the council of the 7th September, conveying to him a copy of the fire wardens' report, and one from Chief Deasy, regarding the fire at the Chemical Works, and begged to say "that having made further enquiries, in justice to all concerned, I find that to a great extent the complaints were groundless, and that the part taken by the chief was worthy of commendation." He thanked the fire wardens for their careful inquiry into the matter and begged to remain, etc., etc.

Mr. Elliott enclosed in another communication a resolution passed by the board of fire underwriters at their last meeting, as follows: "Be it resolved, that the members of the board of fire underwriters of this city have duly considered the reports of the chief of the Victoria fire department at their annual general meeting, and beg to inform the council that they strongly endorse his report, and respectfully request them to use their powers to have the said recommendations put into effect at the earliest possible date. They further consider that as this board subscribes over $8,000 annually to the fire department they are justified in pressing their views upon you for your immediate consideration." This was received and filed, and the clerk instructed to notify Mr. Elliott that the council are preparing a by-law which will carry into effect the recommendations of the chief referred to.

Mr. Charles McIvor Smith sent an undertaking in regard to pulling down the condemned buildings considered by the council at a special meeting, and promised to erect a brick building on the same site by April 1st, and the matter was referred to the building inspector and the fire wardens for report.

Several requests were received for extension of time in making sewer connections, and were referred to the sewerage commitee for report.

W. S. Chambers applied for permission to put a new floor in his hall on Fort street, and that was referred to the fire wardens and building inspector for report.

Mr. J. T. Burrows, the contractor for the police clothing, asked for an extension of two weeks' time to complete the contract and this was granted him. Senator Macdonald's letter came up again for consideration when the report from the water commissioner was read, and on motion of Ald. Williams it was decided to give the senator an opportunity of meeting the city solicitor and the water commissioner. Ald. Williams created a hearty laugh by his acknowledgment that while he did not think the conference would do any harm, he was equally certain it would do no good. Ald. Kinsman said that Senator Macdonald was not alone in his complaint, as others had brought the same matter to his (the alderman's) attention.

A report was received from the cemetery committee recommending that the price of lots in block F be reduced from $12.50 to $7.50 and from $7.50 to $5; that some cinders be ordered and men employed to do some necessary work. The report was adopted after Ald. Williams had expressed the hope that the mudhole at the gate of the cemetery would be attended to and Ald. Wilson had said how surprised he was that the chairman of the streets committee should expect some other committee to repair the streets instead of his own.

Then came a communication regarding the swimming baths which W. Jensen intends to erect near the Dallas road, and the matter was dealt with by a resolution commending the scheme to the favorable consideration of next year's council. The mining proposition at Beacon Hill of Mr. G. C. Gerow came up in the shape of a communication asking the council to recommend the gold commissioner to grant the application for a mining license and led to a good deal of discussion. Ultimately Ald. MacGregor's amendment that Mr. Gerow be informed the council have no power, and that the mining laws will govern the matter, was carried.

The streets committee, in the matter of the injuries said to have been sustained by Mr. Shrapnel on Cadboro Bay road, recommended that he be informed the council is not responsible, and the recommendation was carried.

Reports from the finance committee were carried, and the resolution of which the mayor had given notice regarding the school difficulty was then taken up. The substance of the resolution was that the school trustees be allowed another $3,000, conditional on their agreeing to submit the whole matter to the decision of the courts. Ald. Williams said he thought the better way would be to wait until the legislature convened and have the law amended, to which the mayor, somewhat doubtful, shook his head. This gave Ald. Williams the opportunity of saying that things had been changed across James Bay very much for the better, and although last session nothing could be obtained in the shape of improved legislation, there was every hope now that the new government realised the necessity of action and would not fail to carry out the good suggestions of the council. The motion carried, and a copy of it will be sent to the school trustees to let them see that the $3,000 is conditional on their being amenable to the suggestion of the council.

While the next resolution was coming up, Ald. Wilson called the attention of the council to a hole at the corner of Vancouver and Mears, which he said "a newspaper reporter" had spoken to him about. Ald. Humphrey explained the presence of the hole and said the reason why it was uncovered was because some "hoodlums" removed the boards placed across it. The hole was made for an electric light pole and would be used for that purpose very soon, and if the planks be left alone no harm can possibly result.

Then came up the resolution of which Ald. Humphrey had given notice, asking the engineer to prepare plans and an estimate of the cost of a retaining wall across James Bay. The discussion about this lasted a long time, and during it the resolution was amended to include "a permanent roadway." Ald. Phillips, in seconding an amendment moved by Ald. Bragg that the matter lie on the table until the city engineer expressed his opinion as to the advisability of the suggested retaining wall, said he favored having plans drawn and an estimate of cost submitted. It was pointed out to the alderman that this was just what the resolution asked for, and he then said, although he seconded the amendment, it was only to get it discussed, but, much to the mayor's surprise, Ald. Phillips subsequently voted for the amendment, which was lost on a tie vote, the resolution sharing the same fate. During the discussion Ald. Humphrey pointed out that the Dominion government were thinking of assisting the city in filling in the flats, and that Senator Templeman had urged upon him the necessity of submitting an estimate of the cost of building the retaining wall. Ald. Williams thought there were plans enough made for the work, which was never carried out, placing his estimate of the amount invested in such plans at $8,000. This probably was the consideration which prompted the aldermen in defeating the motion.

Ald. MacGregor obtained permission to introduce the by-law looking towards the borrowing of $20,000 for the purchase of additional fire-fighting apparatus and it was put through all its readings, considered in committee, and passed. It was during the discussion of the measure in committee that Ald. Phillips debated the principle of the bill and moved that the committee rise, and Ald. Humber objected to $900 for two sets of harness, and had to be informed that the harness would contain a team, which the aldermen admitted was "two horses on him." The by-law will be voted on by the ratepayers on November 3rd at the Market hall, W. W. Northcott acting as returning officer.

The by-law to regulate the wiring of buildings was introduced, and on motion of Ald. MacGregor referred to a special committee, the city solicitor and the electrician. The mayor named Ald. MacGregor, Humphrey and Bragg as the committee, and the council adjourned at 10:40 p.m.

HOW IT HURTS.

Rheumatism, with its sharp twinges, aches and pains. Do you know the cause? Acid in the blood has accumulated in your joints. The cure is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla which neutralizes the acid. Thousands write that they have been completely cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

JAPANESE CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Japanese of the province have not been behind other residents in giving liberally to the New Westminster relief fund, as the following acknowledgment from Mayor Ovens will show:

New Westminster, Oct. 14, 1898.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 11th instant, enclosing $54.50 in cash, contributed by the Japanese residents of Victoria in aid of the sufferers by the late disastrous conflagration in this city. Your first letter, containing the sum of $273, from the Japanese residing in Vancouver and Steveston, was briefly acknowledged at the time of its receipt.

The handsome manner in which the Japanese resident in British Columbia have come forward to help the unfortunate fire sufferers in their great distress reflects the highest credit upon the character of your countrymen, whose sympathy and assistance is fully and heartily appreciated.

Permit me, therefore, to ask you to convey to the Japanese contributors to the relief fund my warmest thanks, and at the same time assure them that their kindness will not soon be forgotten.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS OVENS,
Mayor.

The Hon. S. Shimizu, Consul for Japan, Vancouver, B. C.

Windsor Salt
Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

RUSHING TO DAWSON.

Dufferin Pattullo Hurrying Over the Trail With a Reprieve for an Indian Murderer.

But three Indians will be hanged at Dawson on November 1st for the murder of Billy Meehan, the Juneau prospector, on the McClintock river last May. That is, if nothing happens to young Dufferin Pattullo, who is now rushing back to Dawson with a reprieve for Frank Wantuck.

Pattullo is on an interesting race against time and a life depends on his reaching the Klondike before the first day of next month, for the Dominion authorities will certainly stifle life out of the reprieved Indian unless the official paper reaches them by that time.

Dufferin Pattullo is a bright young Englishman. He has had considerable Yukon experience, having been secretary to the late commissioner of the Yukon. He expects to locate in Dawson and practice law. When the government at Ottawa decided to reprieve Frank and to confirm the sentence of the other three, there was no government messenger on the outside to undertake the delivery of the order. Pattullo finally consented to become its bearer.

Everything is against him in a trip at this time of the year. It is understood that he missed the last boat down the Yukon and that he would have to cover the entire distance on foot, as the snow was not in condition for sleighing.

The crime for which the Indians were tried and on conviction sentenced to death was a most brutal one. The four Indians fired a Winchester volley from the bank of the McClintock river into a small boat in which Meehan and Cox were going down river. Both were hit—Meehan shot dead with a bullet through his heart and Cox wounded in the breast. He escaped the pursuit of the red men, or they might still be at large. On reaching Tagish post of the Mounted Police he reported the matter and the four Indians were soon brought in. Frank, who was the youngest, turned state's evidence against his partners in crime and that is what he is being pardoned for.

HENDERSON'S COMPANY.

"A Scrap of Paper" at the Victoria—Another Delightful Performance.

Few comedies have been written during the present century possessing the dainty, refreshing atmosphere of Sardou's "A Scrap of Paper," and few companies seen in Victoria have that lightness of touch required in its interpretation to such an extent as shown in the Henderson organization. The play was given last night, and given with such spontaneity by the company as to compel the warmest admiration of the large and fashionable audience. Mr. Edward M. Bell was seen to admirable advantage as Prosper. The charm of his acting lies in its perfectly easy, natural quality, which is most convincing. Nothing could be more delightful than the manner in which he handled his scenes with Suzanne in the second act—an act, by the way, the setting of which has probably never been excelled by any company visiting this section of the country. It is the room of Prosper, filled with the curiosities brought by him from all parts of the world. Miss Adelaide Fitzallen, in an entirely different part from that assumed by her on Monday evening, confirmed the capital impression made on the opening night. Her comedy was free from affectation, and her acting at all times womanly. She not only can be commended for her acting, but her dresses were excellent examples of the artistic in that direction. Miss Raymond, as Louise, was also a favorite with the audience for the gentle quality of her style. Both Miss Fitzallen and Miss Raymond must be commended for the correctness of their delivery and the admirable color of their reading. Mr. G. B. Post did fairly well as the Baron; Miss Ward was inclined to overdo her part of the entomologist's sister; Mr. Russell Bassett and Mr. Hemming were both excellent as the servants. The performance should be given again in this city before the company leaves.

To-night will be the last appearance in Victoria of this clever company, and "Young Mrs. Winthrop" will be given for the first time here. It is one of the best comedy dramas by Bronson Howard, an author whose reputation is international.

SIR WILLIAM AT NELSON.

The Crow's Nest Pass and the Robson-Penticton Extension.

Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, arrived in Nelson yesterday evening by special train and registered at the Phair, says the Nelson Miner. Included in the party are R. B. Angus, Montreal; William Peterson, principal of McGill University; W. Ogilvie, the millionaire miller, Master Mechanic Cross; W. Whyte, manager of the C. P. R. lines west of Winnipeg; R. Marpole, superintendent of the Pacific division; E. Alexander, Sir William's private secretaryy; D. F. Coyle, Mr. Whyte's private secretary, and J. P. Geddes, private secretary to Mr. Marpole. E. B. Osler, of Toronto, who was one of the party, caught cold at the coast and decided to go round the other way, meeting them on the Crow's Nest Pass railway. J. W. Whitlaw, of Winnipeg, is also one of the party.

When asked by a Miner reporter for a definite statement as to whether or not it was decided to bring the Crow's Nest Pass railway through Nelson, Sir William replied, "We don't want to go over the tops of the mountains. It is too ridiculous to talk about; of course we are coming through Nelson."

Sir William declined to speak positively as to whether Nelson would be a divisional point or not, as many things had to be considered, and the question was not yet decided.

It was the intention, however, of the company in the future to build numerous local lines, whose exact location would be determined by the results of the development of the mines in the different sections. Sir William stated that it always had been, and still was, his opinion that Nelson, by reason of her geographical position and her communication facilities, was the natural centre of the Kootenays.

Sir William thought it probable that Mr. J. Hill and the Northern Pacific would make another application to the Dominion parliament this winter for a charter to build into the Kettle river valley.

The Robson-Penticton extension was progressing well, but it was uphill work, a great deal of cutting and tunnelling being necessary. He had been to Brooklyn yesterday, and had seen part of the line. He considered it the hardest bit of railroad construction the C. P. R. has yet encountered. It was much harder than had been anticipated. It was almost like going over the tops of the mountains.

The party leaves this morning at 7 a. m. on the steamer Kokanee, and will proceed to the east via the Crow's Nest Pass railroad.

MAY SURPASS THE KLONDIKE.

Atlin Lake Placers Give Rich Promise for the Future.

John Fischelmeyer, who with his partner owns eleven claims in the Lake Atlin mining district, was one of the passengers down from Skagway on the steamer Farralon. Mr. Fischelmeyer fully corroborates all reports as to the richness of the placer deposits in the newly discovered district.

Mr. Fischelmeyer left last winter with a small party intending to reach the Yukon over the Stikine route. They had a number of horses and expensive outfits, but lost all in a vain attempt to reach Lake Teslin from Telegraph creek. Mr. Fischelmeyer had returned to Vancouver when he heard of the reported strike at Atlin lake. He at once turned his face again toward the north.

"We were a little late getting in," he said, "and while on the trail met hundreds of the discouraged prospectors who had been in and were returning. From them we received most unfavorable reports and were in doubt whether to proceed or turn back. But we thought we might just as well go through, so long as we had gone thus far. We reached the district just as the comers had commenced to find stronger evidence of the richness of the district, and the excitement was becoming even greater than at first.

"Most of those who had gone in in the first rush neglected to record their claims, thinking they were valueless, and those now on the ground proceeded to take possession of these abandoned claims. The work of prospecting was pursued in a more thorough manner than at first, and the result was the discovery of rich deposits on the bedrock. It is a peculiar formation there. Colors are found right on the surface, but when you begin digging you find not another trace of gold until you reach the bedrock. Sometimes prospectors strike rock without finding anything and then give up, thinking they have reached bedrock.

"I know of at least two such instances and yet the claims afterwards proved to contain valuable deposits. In one instance the rock struck was a layer of boulders and not bedrock at all, and when these were passed and the real bedrock reached, a rich deposit was found. In the other instance to which I refer, the rock struck proved to be only a thin layer and beneath this was found sand from thirty-six sacks of which was washed out two and a half ounces of gold. It was not known how much of this rich sand there was before reaching the genuine bed rock. I know of two men who worked six weeks on a bench claim, carrying the dirt some distance to the water. They sluiced out twenty-six ounces in that short time.

"A prospector who went away and was gone two weeks returned with fourteen pounds of gold. But it was afterwards discovered that he was one of the Miller brothers, the original discoverers on Pine creek, and the impression is that the gold came out of discovery claim and not from any new strike.

"Notwithstanding the reports of new strikes every day and the addition of new evidence as to the richness of the deposit it is hard to judge definitely, as yet, the extent of the pay dirt. The excitement caused day after day by the reports of new strikes interferes with the work of development. My candid opinion is, though, that the country will prove to be better than the Klondike, for it is far more healthful and accessible.

"There is a vast area of country and hundreds of creeks have not been prospected at all yet. If they all prove as rich as Pine, Wright and Birch creeks seem to be, it will prove the most extensive placer mining field in the world. Next spring will reveal the true facts. I am afraid there will be trouble there then on account of the jumping of claims. Most of those who filed claims secured leave of absence from the gold commissioner and came out to spend the winter and take in supplies in the spring, leaving their claim unoccupied and without any development work having been done. As the richness of the deposit became more apparent, the new comers jumped these claims, and these conflicting filings may lead to bloodshed when the original claimants return.

THE YUKON ADMINISTRATION.

The government has adopted the only method consistent with its own dignity to restore public confidence in the Yukon administration. Mr. Ogilvie has evidently been given most extensive authority, coupled with instructions to take whatever means may seem to him good for the efficiency of the service. The investigation to be held will be of the character of those going on all the time at Ottawa and other points touching the conduct of civil servants in the customs, excise, postoffice, railway, and all other services controlled by the government, and against which general complaints are laid. The only difference is that in these services supposed offenders are always within easy reach of reprimand from Ottawa, while the Yukon employes, if guilty, might be able to hold on their courses for months before communication could reach Ottawa. It is also only fair to the civil servants, who are on the whole a deserving body of men, to add that if falsely accused of dereliction, they have in the older provinces every access to the heads of the departments and are able to secure speedy justice, while those who are in the Yukon must, whether they like it or not, be exposed for months to such a campaign of indiscriminate villification as the Star and Mail and Empire have been waging, probably without even knowing that their reputations are being blackened and certainly without being able to appeal for justification without great loss of time.

Administration is ineffective if it does not cover the whole field. Long experience has developed the policy of dealing with the supposed peccadilloes of civil servants from Ottawa, and until it was proven that the customary method was not sufficient for the peculiar case of the Yukon, the government was not required to take out of the hand of the department heads the immediate supervision of their distant officers. The complaints relative to the Yukon have demonstrated that some delegation of authority was necessary, and hereafter we may suppose Mr. Ogilvie or whoever may be administrator of the Yukon will not only have power to deal with officials when complaints are laid against them, but will be under obligation to assure himself at all times that the work of the various government offices is carried on as it should be. Major Walsh evidently did not consider his powers so extensive. He asked that charges be laid with him if any cause for them existed, but failing that did not feel that it was his duty to hunt for complaints. Mr. Ogilvie, it would appear from the reports, must hunt for them, must make certain that all the offices and all the officials are what they should be.

This, then, is only what ought to have been expected. The administration has simply made a slight variation in the means of protecting itself against incompetency or worse in the civil service, and of protecting the civil servants in the Yukon against malicious and baseless attacks of disappointed claim-seekers. The Herald expressed the opinion, after Miss Flora Shaw's letters to the Times had set some Canadian papers asking for an investigating commission, that no commission was necessary, and that the government could and should find the means of satisfying the public as to their good faith in the administration without recourse to any such proceeding. We are pleased to see that such a course has been adopted, and pleased, moreover, to observe that even the opposition press can find no fault with it. They are pleased, naturally. The talk about the Yukon has been with them only an excuse for violent attacks on Mr. Sifton. That gentleman, however, very properly declines to be held guilty because of any supposed misdemeanors of the employees of the government in the Yukon. Before he would hold an investigation he demanded that charges should be laid. Charges of a general character have been presented from miners, and this instruction has been issued to the government's chief official to enquire into the whole matter. The government has acted with equal regard for its own dignity, the rights of the officials and the public service.—Montreal Herald.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

R. A. & I. Society Meeting Elects Officers and Directors.

The annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia was held on Wednesday afternoon in Machinery hall, there being present the president, Mr. T. J. Trapp, in the chair, and about sixty members, says the New Westminster Columbian.

The first business taken up, after the reading of the minutes, was a protest by Mr. J. H. Hollinshead against the decision of the judges in giving W. L. Paisley the prize entry in the secretary's record after giving him the ribbon for his horse. Mr. Paisley addressed the meeting on the merits of the case, and Mr. G. O. M. Dockrill on the constitutionality of the award. On motion, the matter was referred to Mr. Torrence, of Winnipeg, for a final decision.

The next business of the meeting was the annual election of officers. For president the only nominee was Mr. Trapp, who for the sixth time was declared duly elected.

Before proceeding with the election of the board of directors, it was resolved that the number of vice-presidents be increased from two to three, and the number of directors from forty-one to fifty-four.

The election of vice-president resulted in the re-election of Messrs. T. G. Earl, of Lytton, and D. R. Ker, of Victoria, and the election of Mr. Price Ellison, M. P. P., of Vernon, as a representative of the upper country.

Mr. G. D. Brymner was unanimously re-elected honorary treasurer and Mr. Arthur Malins was re-elected secretary.

The following directors were elected to represent the various sections of the province:

New Westminster—Jno. Peck, W. J. Mathers, C. G. Major, L. Williams, J. B. Kennedy, R. F. Anderson and Geo. Mead.

Vancouver—J. F. Garden, J. C. McLagan, J. T. Wilkinson, H. T. Lockyer, T. Cunningham, and W. H. Ker.

Victoria—J. C. Pemberton, S. F. Tolmie, W. H. Price, G. Smith, R. B. Seabrook, W. J. Pendray, and L. Stemler.

Agass'z, T. A. Sharpe; Burnaby, E. Stride; Chilliwack, A. C. Wells, George Bamford; Clover Valley, S. H. Shannon; Dewdney, Sam Smith; Eburne, Wm Newlands; Ladner, P. Ladner, E. Hutcherson; Langley, J. M. Johnstone, Hy. Davis; Lulu Island, Thos Kidd, M.P.P.; Mission, H. F. Page; Mount Lehman, J. A. Morrison; Nanaimo, J. W. Hollingshead; Pender, Mayne, and Galiano islands, Washington Grimmer; Port Haney, Hector Ferguson; Sard's, Shelton Knight; Sumas, A. J. Street, J. W. McGillivray; Westham Island, F. Kirkland; Salt Spring Island, John Richardson; Kelowna, W. Stirling; Vernon, C. Ricardo; Armstrong, Donald Graham; Salmon Arm, A. J. Palmer; Shuswap, J. P. Shaw; Kamloops, F. J. Deane, M.P.P., and W. J. Roper; Lewis Creek, V. D. Curry; Ashcroft, C. Pennie.

The elections concluded, the veteran president, Mr. J. T. Trapp, of New Westminster, made his annual address. He expressed his thanks to the gentlemen exhibiting, not only in stock, but in the different buildings. In the main building exhibitors had made great efforts and the society was greatly indebted to them. Regarding the district exhibits, everyone, he thought, was well satisfied with the magnificent display, and it was unnecessary to say how well the commissioner, Mr. W. H. Keary, had done his work. Sir Wm. C. Van Horne and party were unstinted in their praise of the exhibits, and Mr. W. W. Ogilvie had said all that man could say in that behalf. In speaking of the stock, Mr. Ogilvie thought the Ayrshires his favorite breed, as he had found them most hardy.

Continuing, the president thought the exhibition would be even more successful next year, and spoke in most eulogistic terms of the consideration received at the hands of the various transportation companies.

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Trapp moved formal votes of thanks to the Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., the B. C. Electric Railway, the officers of Her Majesty's navy, the judges, "our American cousins," the Seattle P.-I., and to the press of the province. He thought everyone had done his level best, and too much thanks could not be given to the Delta and Surrey Agricultural Association for their patriotic efforts to help.

Thanks were also given to Messrs. R. M. Palmer and Thos. Cunningham for their untiring efforts in making the fruit display such an unprecedented success.

The thanks of the association were also conveyed to the commissioner, Mr. W. H. Keary. It had been hard work to find the right man, nor could a more painstaking official have been secured. The hope was expressed that the society would be able to secure Mr. Keary's services again.

The services of Mr. Marker, the superintendent of the Dominion government creameries, were also recognized, and he was accorded a hearty vote of thanks. Mr. Marker, in acknowledging the vote, said he considered it a great honor to have been sent by the department to act as judge, and any work he had done had been a great pleasure. In regard to the dairy exhibit, it had been a great surprise to him, and it showed the great advantages and wonderful resources of British Columbia.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the indefatigable secretary, with whom was coupled the hon. treasurer, Mr. G. D. Brymner.

It having been practically decided to carry on next year's show here on the same lines as this year, including district exhibits, but leaving the date to be decided later, the meeting adjourned.

THREE DOCTORS IN CONSULTATION.

From Benjamin Franklin.

"When you are sick, what you like best is to be chosen for a medicine in the first place; what experience tells you is best, to be chosen in the second place; what reason (i.e., Theory) says is best to be chosen in the last place. But if you can get Dr. Inclination, Dr. Experience and Dr. Reason to hold a consultation together, they will give you the best advice that can be taken."

When you have a bad cold Dr. Inclination would recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is pleasant and safe to take. Dr. Experience would recommend it because it never fails to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Reason would recommend it because it is prepared on scientific principles, and acts on nature's plan in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions and restoring the system to a natural and healthy condition. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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

NO. 110.

Certificate of the Registration of an Extra-Provincial Company.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

"The Singer Manufacturing Company."

Registered the 16th day of September, 1898.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Singer Manufacturing Company" as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at No. 149, Broadway, City of New York, State of New York.

The amount of the capital of the company is $10,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $100 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate in the city of Victoria, and Charles R. Smith, manager of the company, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

For the purpose of manufacturing and selling sewing machines and articles used therewith, and of carrying on any business incident thereto in the State of New Jersey and elsewhere.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this sixteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

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

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, of land situate in the District of Cassiar, province of British Columbia, described as follows: Commencing at a post marked A. E. Ironmonger Sola, on the north bank of the mouth of Atlinto river; thence forty (40) chains north; thence forty (40) chains east; thence south to the river; thence following the bank of the river to place of commencement; containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less.

Dated at Lake Bennett, this 2nd day of August, 1898.

A. E. IRONMONGER SOLA.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, of land situate in the District of Cassiar, province of British Columbia, described as follows: Commencing at a post marked Norman W. F. Rant, on the east shore of Atlin Lake; thence twenty (20) chains east; thence eighty (80) chains south; thence twenty (20) chains west to shore of Atlin Lake; thence eighty (80) chains north alone the shore of said Lake Atlin to place of commencement; containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less.

Dated at Lake Bennett, this 5th day of August, 1898.

NORMAN W. F. RANT.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described piece of land: Commencing at a post marked S. W. Davis, west of Discovery Claim on Pine Creek, Atlin Lake, Cassiar; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; containing 160 acres, more or less.

S. W. DAVIS.

Lake Bennett, Aug. 12th, 1898.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land in Cassiar district, described as follows:

Commencing at L. Goodacre's northeast post; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to T. Tugwell's northwest post; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to place of commencement.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1898.

JAS. F. FELL.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, situated in Cassiar District, Province of British Columbia: Commencing at a post on the shore of Atlin Lake, marked "T. H. Worsnop," N.E. corner, about one and a half miles northly of Atlintoo river; thence westerly 20 chains; thence 80 chains north; thence 20 chains easterly; thence following the lake shore in a northly direction back to point of commencement; containing in all one hundred and sixty acres (more or less).

Dated this the twenty-seventh day August, 1898.

T. H. WORSNOP.

NOTICE.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at the head of Kitamaat Arm, Coast District.

Commencing at a post 20 chains south of D. D. Mann's northwest corner; thence north 40 chains; west 40 chains; south 40 chains; east 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres.

LEWIS LUKES.

Kitamaat Arm, August 20, 1898.

NOTICE.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land in Cassiar District, commencing about midway on the Southern boundary of William Field's land; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains, to point of commencement.

THOMAS TUGWELL.

August 24th, 1898.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to prospect for coal on the following described tract of land situated on the south side of the southwest arm of Sproat Lake, Alberni, commencing at a post marked N.W. corner, G. A. Smith (which post is placed 10 chains south of the N.E. corner of lot 100), thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

GEO. A. SMITH.

Alberni, B. C., 21st September, 1898.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that two months after date I, George Johnson, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land situated at the south end of Surprise or Pine lake, Cassiar district, described as follows: Commencing at a post marked North West Corner, George Johnson, planted about (¼) one quarter of a mile west of the outlet of Surprise or Pine lake; thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to place of beginning.

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Pine Lake, Cassiar District, Sept. 3, 1898.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that after 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to prospect for coal on the following described tract of land situate on the south shore of the south-west arm of Sproat Lake, Alberni district, commencing at a post marked N.W. corner H. D. Faber (which is placed 10 chains south and 80 chains east) of the N.E. corner of lot 100, thence east 80 chains, south, 80 chains; west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

(Signed) H. D. FABER.

Alberni, B. C., 21st September, 1898.

CHINA AND THE BEAR

The Text of a Secret Treaty Between Russia and China Regarding Port Arthur.

Only Russian and Chinese Vessels To Be Allowed to Enter That Port.

The Pekin correspondent of the Hongkong Telegraph sent the following to his paper from the Chinese capital in regard to the secret treaty existing between Russia and China:

"His Majesty the Emperor of Russia being desirous to obtain a naval station in the Far East specially requests His Majesty the Emperor of China to leave the Russian government the two places, Port Arthur and Talienwan and the vicinities. The Russian government will not interfere with the administration of the places leased in order not to impair the sovereign rights of China. China may charge rent for the places leased, but after the leasehold is made all matters relating to army and naval movements and all affairs within the territories handed over to the Russian government shall be administered by a high Russian officer. No officer holding the title of governor-general or governor shall be allowed in the leased territories and only one official is to be appointed by Russia for the territories. A tract of land north of Talienwan shall be marked off, and be defined by special agreement, as a buffer in order to separate the forces of the two countries stationed there. The buffer territory shall be placed under the control of the Chinese authorities, but no Chinese soldiers shall be permitted to pass beyond it into Russian ground without first obtaining permission from the Russian authorities. Only Russian vessels are to be allowed to enter the inner harbor of Talienwan, but the rest of the place is to be thrown open as a treaty port and merchants of all nationalities shall be permitted to trade there. This rule does not apply to Port Arthur, where only Russian and Chinese warships shall enjoy the privilege of entering. All official buildings which are to be handed over for the use of the Russian authorities shall be paid for by Russia, but the dockyards shall be used in common by the two contracting parties. All matters pertaining to defence works, such as forts, lighthouses, land and harbor marks within the stipulated leased territory shall be erected and their expenses be defrayed by the Russian government in order to defend the two countries' mutual interests against the aggressions of foreign powers. Endeavors shall be made to hasten the rapid construction and connection of the Russian and Chinese railways; funds therefore shall be borrowed, if at all, from Russia. The lease-hold is to hold good for 25 years. At the expiration of that period the two governments may make further agreements regarding the cessation or extension of the lease. Within a month after the signing of this document Minister Hsu, in St. Petersburg, shall draw up a detailed agreement setting forth all that is stated in this document. This shall be done in Chinese and Russian, each in duplicate. In the event of any question arising as to the true intent and meaning of the agreement it shall be determined by the Russian text. Signed, Peking, 15th (27) March, 1898."

Here, then, says the Telegraph, we have the clearest evidence that neither China nor Russia ever intended that both ports should be "open." Nor have they any desire that Talienwan "shall be open to foreign trade, like other Chinese ports."

It is clear that this agreement constitutes a deliberate violation of treaty rights, for Art. LII. of the Tientsin treaty of 1858 reads: "British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, shall be at liberty to visit all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, procuring water, and, if occasion require, for the making of repairs. The commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy." Notwithstanding this important provision, the agreement stipulates that only Russian and Chinese warships shall enjoy the privilege of entering Port Arthur, while at Talienwan all foreign vessels except Russian shall be excluded from the inner harbor. The fact is that Russia intends to turn Port Arthur into an impregnable fortress whence she can dominate Peking, and she has also decided to do just as she please with Talienwan, which is to be the Far Eastern terminus of the great Siberian railway.

Minister Hsu, who was charged with the conclusion of the formal agreement, arrived at Shanghai on the 10th inst., per Empress of Japan from Europe. He has with him the ratified copy of the compact for delivery to his august employers in Peking.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Miners Engaged Under Seal of Secrecy at Fabulous Wages.

Fifteen dollars a day wages seems to bring Klondike very near home when offered in the streets of Vancouver for miners, or men capable of standing a reasonable amount of hardship, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser of yesterday. But this is a bona-fide offer that has been made to some 30 stalwart and wiry men, English for the major part, by two English capitalists whose names the News-Advertiser is not at liberty to divulge.

The story partakes much of the savor of a romance of the gold fields and makes one think of the "Treasure Island" and such thrilling stories. There is all the necessary mystery to excite curiosity and interest and the wages given do not detract from the story-book nature of the affair. It appears that the hardy 30 are bound under agreement to work for six months, simply as the instruments of their employers, with no will of their own, but merely as delving machines on some treasure ground of fabulous wealth. It appears that the sum of $600 lies already to each man's credit in the bank as an earnest of the full wage to be earned.

What the destination or what the nature of their work—except in so far as it will require spade and pick—the men are as ignorant of as prior to their acceptance. It is evident that the promoters of the plan are cognizant of some very rich ground, probably gold, which they wish to crown grant with all possible despatch. It is rumored that it lies somewhere on the borders of Canadian and United States territory up north, and the fact that the party takes surveyors with it gives color to this report. But nothing definite seems to be known by any but the promoters, the lips of the miners being even sealed as to what little they have of necessity been told.

The party starts for the scene of its labors on Saturday or Monday next.

City News in Brief.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

—A farewell concert will be given in St. Matthew's Church, Colwood, to Mr. Lyman A. Thomson on Wednesday evening, October 26th. Admission, 25c.*

—Sergt. Langley, of the provincial police, this morning effected the capture of Gladys Gravelle, the Vancouver girl who is wanted in that city on a charge of forgery. She was captured in a private house here.

—A party of nine Swedes has been in the city for the last few days, awaiting sailing of the next boat for Cape Scott. They are from the United States, and go to join the Scandinavian settlement, which is rapidly increasing, at the point indicated.

—Archibald Dick, for some years inspector of coal mines under the provincial coal mines regulation act, has received official notification from the provincial government that his services will not be required after the end of the month.

—Among the Glenora passengers on the Dirigo were several men who have come direct from Teslin, where they state about 200 men are encamped. They met about as many more working in over the trail as they came out. The Teslin route now, when its usefulness for the season is almost gone, is in excellent condition. A brother of Capt. Worsnop, of Lake Bennett, was among the passengers from that point.

—On board the Dirigo, which arrived to-day, was the Le Moine party, who are returning from the Stikine, where they have spent the summer in improving the channel of the stream from snags and blasting the rock-bed where the greatest hindrances to navigation existed. A chart will be made embodying the results of their labors and observations during the summer. With Mr. Le Moine were Capt. Jerman, of New Westminster, and eight others. The captain reports the river at present very low, in some places two feet being the maximum depth for quite a distance.

—The Centennial Methodist church was the scene of a quiet wedding this morning, when James Dodd was united in matrimony to Miss Isabella Reid, both residents of this city. The bride was attired in a travelling suit of blue and white and was given away by her step-father, Mr. Bull. The ceremony was performed by the pastor of the church, Rev. W. H. Barraclough, and the bride and groom were attended respectively by Miss Thom and Mr. Will Dodd. The ceremony took place at an early hour in the morning to enable the newly wedded couple to take passage by the City of Kingston, a visit to the Sound cities being included in the honeymoon tour.

—Dr. Bonnar, of Chesley, Ont., arrived yesterday on the Danube from Dawson City, leaving again this morning on the Islander for the East, to spend a few months with his family. If all reports be correct he brought with him a clean-up of $30,000, which, in addition to the wealth he before enjoyed, will make him one of the richest men of the district in which he resides. Dr. Bonnar unsuccessfully contested North Bruce in the last Federal election, in the Liberal interest, his opponent being the present member, Alex. McNeill, of Imperial Federation fame, and it was a remarkable fact that the doctor lowered that gentleman's majority on each of the three occasions in which he broke the lance with him. At the last election, McNeill, as a result of the doctor's vigorous canvass, narrowly escaped defeat, his majority being reduced almost to the vanishing point. After the election Dr. Bonnar was appointed to a surgeon's post in the Northwest Mounted Police and at once left to join the force, going in with Major Walsh and losing most of his medicines and instruments in an accident on the river. Speaking last night to a Times man he said that he did not remain long with the police, throwing up his appointment to follow mining, in which his energy seems to have met with its reward. He will return in the winter, going in over the snow.

—The news of Mr. Poudrier's death death came as a great shock to his relatives in the city, and they are loath to credit it. Mr. Cunningham, the cannery man, who came down a few days ago, saw him and his party and reported them in the best of health and spirits, and Mrs. Poudrier expected her husband to return on the Danube. Mr. Poudrier's people live in Quebec, and are in easy circumstances. Although Mr. Poudrier had financial troubles his friends do not consider that they were of a nature to affect him seriously. He was a Dominion and Provincial land surveyor, and years ago did considerable work for the government. He also had the degree of B. A. He was sent north on this occasion by Mr. Spratt, and was accompanied by a miner named Chapman. His wife and two children reside in the city. The friends of Mr. Poudier in this city have been making enquiries over the wire to-day with Vancouver, and find that the tidings of his death are only too true. The news was brought to Vancouver by George Cunningham, who, in accordance with instructions from Mr. Poudier, went over to Masett from the Skeena on October 6th to bring him and his party off. He there found that the unfortunate man had taken his own life several days previously. He had taken his breakfast with the party as usual and afterwards had sat for a while smoking his pipe. He then went off into the woods and a few minutes afterwards the remainder of the party heard a pistol shot, and upon investigating found that he had blown out his brains. He had been acting in a peculiar manner for several days. An inquest was held, and the verdict of suicide brought in. The remains were interred on the island.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

—MacGregor & Richards to-day closed the deal for the sale of the vacant corner of Broad and View streets. It is the intention of the purchaser to at once erect thereon a handsome business block, with all modern improvements.

—While engaged in work aloft in the rigging of one of the sealing schooners in the harbor yesterday, Harry Marsh, one of the sailors, fell, striking the water and seriously injuring his back. He was taken to the hospital to-day.

—Gladys Gravelle, the young girl who is wanted in Vancouver on a charge of forgery, and who was arrested yesterday by Sergt. Langley, of the Provincial police, was taken back on last night's Islander by a detective from the Terminal city.

—The members of the Board of Trade are reminded that the quarterly meeting will be held on Friday afternoon next, having been adjourned from last Friday, owing to the want of a quorum. There is a good deal of important business to be transacted, and it is desirable that as large an attendance as possible be secured.

—The members of the board of directors of the Royal Provincial Jubilee Hospital met at the hospital this afternoon for the purpose of receiving from the Agmorian Society the two recovery rooms and the electric light installed by that society.

—In the city police court this morning John Winter was charged with an infraction of the street by-law, his offence being that of driving over Point Ellice bridge at a pace faster than that allowed by law. He was convicted and fined $5 and $2 costs, or in default 14 days' imprisonment.

—Mr. Alexander, the returning officer in the Cassiar election, who brought the ballot boxes down with him on the Queen City two weeks ago, held the final count in the court house here yesterday. There were only ten spoiled ballots, and the returns were: C. W. Clifford, 179; Capt. John Irving, 151, and A. G. McTavish, 54.

—Local merchants report a growing demand for island fruit in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The demand this summer has shown that the merchants and dealers of the prairie towns and cities are beginning to realize the importance of Vancouver Island as a source of supply. As an instance of this it may be mentioned that the Vancouver Island Produce Co. alone have this season shipped over one thousand boxes of pears to Winnipeg and teritorial points.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

—In St. Paul's Church, Victoria West, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. D. MacRae united in marriage Mr. Wm. Watts, of Goldstream, to Miss Lily Florence Wale, of Colwood. The groom was supported by Mr. A. G. Wale, and the bride by Miss A. Daley. The newly-married couple will make Goldstream their home.

—F. H. Fletcher, postoffice inspector, is asking for tenders for the carriage of the letter mails from Lake Bennett to Dawson during the winter. The service, which is to commence as soon as practicable, will be continued until the opening of navigation next spring, and will be a fortnightly one. Each single trip is to be completed within 32 days, and the weight of the mails is not to exceed 500 pounds. Tenders will be received up to November 1st, tenderers to state price for each round trip and to deposit a bond to the extent of $4,000.

—The members of the British Columbia Board of Trade are reminded that the quarterly meeting takes place to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, having been adjourned from last Friday owing to there being no quorum present on that occasion. It is very important that a good attendance be secured, as there is a great deal of business to be disposed of. Among other things, a revised list of commercial charges will be submitted to the meeting, and it would be a satisfaction if all classes of business affected were well represented.

—In the police court this morning, Patrick O'Brien, a 'bus driver, was brought up to answer to the charge of ill-treating a horse by kicking it. The offence took place at the outer wharf on Sunday evening last, and information was laid by Constable Conlin, of the city police force. The local branch of the S.P.C.A. took the matter up, and Mr. A. J. Dallain, president, appeared in court this morning on behalf of the society. The magistrate found the accused guilty and fined him $5 with $3 costs, or in default fourteen days' imprisonment.

—In order to ensure their attendance at the trial of the Indian Quashilicum, the six witnesses are being detained by the provincial police authorities. The witnesses are all natives, and they protest against being held. It was at first thought the best plan would be to provide them with a cabin and keep them under the surveillance of the officer. The decision to put them in the provincial jail was arrived at in view of the necessity of keeping the witnesses free from the possibility of interference by interested parties. There is a possibility that an effort will be made through the courts to secure their release.

—News of the death of Joseph Gosnell, who is well known to Victorians, having sat on the aldermanic council in years past, has reached the city from Essex, Ont., where the late Victorian died on Sunday, October 9th. He was buried at Highgate, Ont., on October 11th. He was a Canadian, 42 years of age, and for many years was in the grocery business on Douglas street. He built the Commercial Hotel and owned much property here. He leaves several relatives still residing in the province, amongst whom is Mr. Baker, of R. Baker & Son. A son resides at Rossland and a daughter at Port Townsend.

—Gradually the health authorities of the city are crowding out the unsanitary shacks in Chinatown, which are the greatest menace to the health of the city. Yesterday another of these places fell under the ban of the authorities, and after a careful inspection by the building inspector, sanitary inspector and medical health officer, it was decided to recommend the destruction of the building. To-morrow morning a conference will be held with the owners, who, it is understood, are resisting the application, but the building will undoubtedly go. It is situated between Fisguard and Cornwall, in near of the Chinese theatre.

—The Dairymen's Association is arranging an exhibition at Ladner for a date yet to be fixed in the new year. Two classes of prizes have been arranged for, one for creameries (factories receiving milk or cream regularly from not less than five herds of cows), 20-lb. tub, 1st prize $20, 2nd prize $5, 3rd prize $10; 10-lb. tub or crock, 1st prize $15, 2nd prize $10, 3rd prize $5. These two classes will be required to be entered and placed in cold storage at Westminster before November 15. This will give an excellent test of their keeping qualities and be a good practical object lesson. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. G. H. Hadwen, Duncan, secretary-treasurer of the Dairymen's Association.

—The Trades and Labor Council held their regular meeting last evening, and were addressed by Mr. J. St. Clair on the subject of technical education in schools. The question is one of great importance to the members of trades organizations, owing to the comparison made between technical education and practical apprenticeship. Mr. St. Clair went very thoroughly into the subject, and finally asked the council to furnish him with their answers to the following questions:—1. Would technical education take the place of practical apprenticeship? 2. Would it be possible to form a representative committee from all the trades unions in the city to consider the application of boys leaving school for employment, and for the committee to use its influence to secure employment for the boys in trades most suitable for them? The members of the council promised to carefully consider the questions and to supply Mr. St. Clair with written answers. Provincial organization was then taken up, and a very important discussion resulted. The next meeting will be devoted to further consideration of this subject.

—Among the recently returned miners is a lady belonging to this city, Mrs. Merrifield, who was, she says, the first woman to reach the Atlin lake gold fields. She went in from Skagway. Mrs. Merrifield has some fine specimens of coarse gold washed from Pine creek by herself.

—The Winnipeg Trading Company have established a branch in this city for the purpose of receiving consignments of butter, cheese, etc., from the Prairie City, and of forwarding Island fruit to the 'Peg. The offices of the company are in the Occidental block, Johnson street.

—In Jardine vs. Bullen, the Esquimalt election case, the respondent has taken out a summons to strike the petition off the files. The grounds are practically the same as those argued in the East Kootenay case. No day has yet been fixed for the argument. The petition is fixed for trial on the 31st inst.

—Dr. Ireland, who disappeared in Montreal on Saturday last, has friends in Victoria, most of whom incline to the opinion that the doctor will turn up again as usual. A woman claiming to be his wife has been resident in the city for some months, having come here in the expectation, she says, of meeting him. Dr. Ireland has earned a wide reputation, having been in South Africa during the Jameson raid, and distinguished himself by occasional eccentric conduct in the Northwest Territories in Idaho, and other places where he resided.

—The irrepressible small boy seems to have more power in proportion to his inches to make trouble than any other specimen of the Creator's handiwork. After the grounds at the parliament buildings had been harrowed, two weeks ago, and a mellow seed bed prepared, the boy aforesaid, initiated a short air line from the entrance to the grounds across to the pond opposite the printing bureau. A few trips on the damp soil served to make the footpath sufficiently pronounced to induce other travellers to adopt the new route, and now a hard-beaten path crosses the grounds diagonally from corner to corner, upon which the grass seed, now being sown, can never germinate.

—Among the arrivals by the Willapa yesterday from the West Coast was Mr. G. H. Hayes, the well known mining man. Mr. Hayes is visiting Victoria for the first time since March last and brings with him most encouraging news of the mineral development of the district with which he is identified. A considerable amount of work has been done upon the property in which Mr. Hayes and a company of Oregon capitalists are interested, and the assays obtained, together with the more reliable smelter returns, justify the belief that a profitable result will be accomplished. The mine is distant two miles from the Alberni canal, with which it is connected by a good wagon road. The company have built a wharf 85x45 feet on the canal, and expect to be shipping ore regularly after November 1st. There is a vast amount of ore on the dump and sufficient has been stoped out to guarantee the shipment of 100 tons a day. Smelter returns have netted $26 to the ton, and with the certainty of the mine being a regular shipper of considerable importance, Mr. Hayes is certainly justified in his belief that the property will rank among the most valuable in the whole province.

—A. J. McMillan, of Rossland, formerly British agent for the Manitoba government, was amongst the arrivals on the Islander last night. Speaking to a Times representative, Mr. McMillan stated that Rossland is exceedingly prosperous. The city has a population of between 7,000 and 8,000, and is growing fast. It is almost impossible to get a house, and one gratifying feature of the increase in population is the large number of women and children coming into the place, showing that men are bringing their families, intending to make a home there. The school population has doubled within the last year. As to the mines, Mr. McMillan states they are doing well. For some weeks past the output of the Rossland mines has been about 4,000 tons per week. In the course of development immense new ore bodies have been uncovered. The Le Roi is a much greater mine to-day than ever before, and a number of new properties are getting near to the shipping stage. One very important feature of the year's work is that low grade ores hitherto thrown on the waste dump can now be treated, and the general manager of the Le Roi is authority for the statement that $8 ore is at this moment being treated at a good profit. A large amount of English and Eastern Canadian money is coming into Rossland for investment, and there is no doubt that owing to the very satisfactory results attained a great deal more will come at an early date. Mr. McMillan, who came over to Victoria on mining business, leaves to-night for England, travelling by the C. P. R.

DOOMED TO DISAPPOINTMENT.

Shortly after midnight this morning the placid tranquility of Government street was aroused, the solitary policeman disturbed and the late wayfarer caused to wonder by the rush of a caravan of hacks, express wagons and hotel 'busses towards the outer wharf. The inquisitive messenger boy discovered by shouting at the hurrying drivers that "The Garonne's comin'." Without slacking their speed for a moment, save where law compelled them to walk over the James Bay bridge, the cavalcade raced for position on the stand by the wharf. Arrived there, they found the gates closed, and away off, just beyond the range of the electric lights, was a light high in air and red and green lights facing each other on an equal plane. Hackmen and others sat down on the sidewalk and to while the time away discussed the next move of the big steamer. "She is just swinging to come in," said one, but the sudden rattle of the anchor chain and the big grapple dropped in search of the ocean bed changed his opinion to "She's goin' to stay there for the night." With commendable patience the string of hacks waited, and then, as though to cheer them up, came the sound of the anchor being weighed. The big steamer swung around and it seemed as if she was coming towards the wharf. Visions of a crowded hack thronged the brains of the hackmen, but these were soon obliterated by the rattle of the anchor going down again. Thrice this performance was repeated—the hackmen waiting patiently, and then the pilot's little boat came ashore and Capt. Bucknam informed the waiting crowd around him that "She's gone on to Vancouver." "Yes," said a bystander, "they get a bonus for taking their passengers up there, don't they?"—but no one answered his question and the procession, after saying a few words not mentioned in scriptural works, returned to the still sleeping town.

FROM ST. MICHAELS

Garonne and Roanoke Return from the Yukon's Mouth—Garonne Brought Little Gold.

Roanoke Had About Three Millions on Board—P. B. Weare Reported Lost.

Those who come out from the Northern gold fields for many months to come will trudge outward to the salt water over many miles of frozen river and trail. There will be no more arrivals of river steamers at Bennett and St. Michaels, for the last has reached either place, emptied her passengers and is being run up on her skids to rest for the winter. Navigation on both the lower and upper river has closed, and the seal of the frost king is being set upon the shallower waters. The steamer Garonne was expected to bring the last crowd from the Yukon's mouth, but when she arrived and anchored off the outer wharf for a few minutes soon after midnight this morning it was found that she had but thirty or forty passengers, who could scarcely be classed as rich men. They were mostly boat builders and those who have been working at the mouth of the Yukon, and the long expected treasure steamer, therefore, whose lights twinkled so tantalizingly from the mysterious blackness, turned out to be simply "a passenger steamer with a small complement of passengers." In the language of the newspaper man, the Garonne had been "scooped." The big mass of the miners and others from the inside who were waiting at St. Michaels, together with the treasure which had accumulated there, came southward by the N. A. T. T. Co.'s steamer Roanoke, which sailed the day previous to the Garonne and reached the Sound yesterday. On this vessel there were, according to report, about 500 passengers, and treasure valued at over three million dollars. This was mostly in gold, a great portion of which will be shipped here, as it belongs to the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British North America. The gold of those two banks, together with that of the North American Trading & Transportation Company, filled fifty-eight big boxes in the strong room of the Alaskan liner. She had few rich men. K. Langlow, one of the party of Norwegians who have such rich holdings on Bonanza creek, and who was bringing out $100,000, was said to be the richest of her 500 passengers.

The last of the Roanoke's passengers to leave Dawson came on the Cudahy, leaving there September 14. They were at St. Michaels ten days. On the trip down the river, Paul Moran one of the Cudahy's passengers, died. His body was taken to Seattle.

Among the passengers on the Roanoke were Tappan Addney, representing Harper's; Capt. Codill, of Seattle; Pat Galvin, the rich Klondiker, who has done everything from cattle driving to running a line of steamers to Dawson; Mrs. John H. McGraw and Miss Kate McGraw, who went to Rampart City, expecting to stay two years, but returned after a few months; and Capt. John J. Healy, founder of the N. A. T. T. Co., and who has managed the company's stores at Dawson since the camp was but a row of tents. Talking of the Klondike mining district, Capt. Healy said it is all that has been claimed for it, as the next ten years' output will demonstrate, if this year's output has not already done so. Dawson will always be a prominent mining camp. Some quartz has already been discovered and more will be found. It always follows big placer mines and will do much to make Dawson permanent. There are plenty of supplies for everyone in the camp and there will be no suffering. Some of the men who drifted in there will not work and may have a hard time until necessity forces them to work for a living as other men have to do. The company is more than satisfied with the result of its operations this year and has no doubt about the future.

John Reese, a Victorian, who came down on the Roanoke, brought out $5,000. J. Laurie, of San Francisco, and J. A. Slavick, a Seattle grocer, had similar amounts.

The Roanoke left St. Michaels Oct. 8, after cleaning up all the returning business in sight. Steamers Portland, Protection and Garonne were in port. The Garonne, as above stated, left the day after the Roanoke, leaving the steamer Portland and the steam schooner to bring the few remaining stragglers.

The downward steamers bring news that the town of St. Michaels has again been given over to the siwash and his ill-fed mongrel for a playground. The town is deserted and is likely to remain so until spring again unseals the frozen rivers.

News is given of a new strike in the Minook district. Gold has been found on Bear creek and a stampede took place to the new found creek about the middle of the month just passed. Bear creek is a small stream about thirty-five miles from Minook.

A large fall of snow occurred at Rampart City on the 19th September and the two thousand people of that city at once began their preparations to withstand the winter's siege. The river steamers rushed towards the mouth of the river, crowding all steam on to reach their destination before they were locked in by the ice. The rush was disastrous to one of the steamers, the P. B. Weare, which piled up on one of the bars, and the passengers who passed her believe she will be lost. The bar on which she is fast is 50 miles below Andriefski. Her Indian pilot left her at that point and the wheel was given over to her captain, who, it seems, was not as familiar with the bars as was the native. She ran ashore while endeavoring to make a landing during a high wind. The day after she struck, the river steamer Pilgrim hove in sight, and she was hailed for assistance. The Pilgrim resumed its pilgrimage down, however, as her officers were afraid if they lost any time they would be caught by the ice. The day following the steamer Powers, of the Moran fleet, came along, and spent a day endeavoring to pull the Weare from the sandy vise which held her. She was, however, unsuccessful and continued her rush downward, leaving the Weare to winter ice-bound on the bar. It is thought the Powers will be the last steamer down, as the river had begun to freeze some time before her voyage was ended.

The Garonne did not tie up at the outer wharf. She came within hailing distance and spent about half an hour and then continued her voyage to Vancouver.

—Mr. Ernest Wilfred Pratt, one of Victoria's most popular business men, was married on Wednesday last to Miss Mary T. Ryan, daughter of Mr. Peter Ryan, of Toronto. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Brennan, of St. Basil's Church. Miss Margaret Ryan acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Bernard Ryan supported the groom. The newly-married couple will spend their honeymoon in Montreal, New York, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco.

THE B. C. GAZETTE.

The current issue of the B. C. Gazette, which will be issued to-night, will contain the following:

The reeve and council of Matsqui publish a by-law lately passed by them, providing for the annual payment of $100 to each of the members of the council of that municipality.

The Gazette also contains extracts from the Rules of the Senate and the House of Commons relating to private bills.

W. S. Gore, deputy commissioner of lands and works, advertises for sealed tenders for the erection of a steel arch bridge over the Gorge, Victoria Arm. A deposit of $300 must accompany each tender, which must be in by November 30th.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Columbia & Western Railway Company will be held at the company's offices at Trail, on December 14th, at 12 o'clock noon.

William Benson Pease and Annie Gibson Paget, grocers, of Revelstoke, doing business under the firm name of W. B. Pease & Co., have assigned to Percy Chapman, wholesale merchant of that place. A meeting of the creditors is called for October 27th at 2 o'clock p.m.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments: Wm. Henry Cooper, J.P., of Cascade, West Kootenay, to be a notary public for British Columbia; Earle Jennings Scovil, of the city of Greenwood, and Arthur Buchanan Pottinger, of Vancouver, are also appointed notaries public.

The following provincial companies are incorporated: The Geo. R. Gordon Co., Limited, with a capital of $100,000, and registered office at Vancouver, its purpose being to take over the wholesale clothing and furnishing business of Geo. Gordon, of Vancouver; The Red Mountain View Mines, Limited, non-personal liability, with a capital of $1,000,000, and registered office at Rossland.

Wm. Jensen and L. Goodacre, of this city, give notice of their desire to form a company under the name of The Hardy Bay Tramway Co., Limited, for building, equipping and opening a single or double track tramway, beginning at a point on Hardy Bay in Rupert district, Vancouver Island, thence in a southwesterly direction by the most practicable and passable route to the most convenient point on Coal Harbor, Quatsino Sound, in the same district. They ask power also to build and equip branch lines of such road, and of building and operating telephone or telegraph lines in connection with the said tramway or branch lines.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR AND THE FLEET IN CHINESE WATERS.

Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, who is in command of the British fleet in Chinese waters, is a K.C.B. He knows the Russians of old, having served as midshipman on board the Terrible during the Russian war in the Black Sea in 1854. Sir Edward has a similar acquaintance with the Chinese. He was midshipman of the Calcutta's launch when she was sunk at the destruction of the Chinese flotilla in Fatshan Creek in 1857. He served afterwards as lieutenant through the Chinese war. During the Egyptian war he was captain of the Iris. He was promoted to rear admiral in 1892, and admiral-superintendent of naval reserves in 1894. In 1896 he commanded the C and D fleets at the naval manoeuvres, and slipped into Lough Foyle during the night, thus out-manoeuvring the blockading fleet. Here is a list of the British and Russian fleets now in Chinese waters. The figures give the tonnage:

BRITISH.	
Battleships.	
Victorious	14,900
Barfleur	10,500
Centurion	10,500
Armored Cruisers.	
Immortalite	5,600
Narcissus	5,600
Undaunted	5,600
Unarmored Cruisers.	
Powerful	14,200
Grafton	7,350
Edgar	7,350
Iphigenia	3,600
Pique	3,600
Rainbow	3,600
Torpedo Destroyers.	
Handy	245
Hart	265
Foam	265
Whiting	265
Coast Defence.	
Wivern	2,750
Total	85,190
RUSSIAN.	
Battleships.	
Navarin	9,476
Cissoi Villki	8,880
Armored Cruisers.	
Vladimir Monomach	5,754
Ad. Nachimoff	7,782
Dmitri Donskoi	5,893
Pamyat Azova	6,000
Rossia	12,130
Iturik	10,923
Unarmored Cruisers.	
Ad. Porniloff	5,000
Armored Gunboats.	
Gremiastchy	1,500
Otvazny	1,500
Destroyers.	
Two	480
Total	75,318

—As will be seen by a notice in the Gazette, published in another column, application will shortly be made for the incorporation of a company to construct a tramway through the Rupert district, at the extreme northwestern end of the island, out to Hardy Bay. The application is being made by Mr. Jensen, of the Dallas hotel, and L. Goodacre, for a company of Victoria capitalists. The line will be about eight miles in length, and it is proposed to operate it by electricity, which can be obtained readily and cheaply owing to the water power afforded by the Quatse river. The members already own all the foreshore rights on Hardy Bay, the terminus of the road. The line will tap a fine belt of heavily timbered land, with hemlock and cedar, and besides it affords an outlet for the product of the coal fields already owned in that district. When the latter is developed coal bunkers may be erected at Hardy Bay, in which case it would be a regular coaling station for Alaskan vessels.

J. M. KELLIE'S VIEWS.

J. M. Kellie, M.P.P. for Revelstoke, spent Saturday in the city, says the Nelson Miner. To a Miner reporter Mr. Kellie stated that he saw a remarkable change for the better in Nelson since his last visit two years ago. Nelson, in his opinion, has made more substantial progress than any other town in the Kootenay and is destined to become the metropolis of the mining district surrounding it.

Questioned as to the poitical situation Mr. Kellie said that he did not anticipate any new developments until the house met in February next, when he expected the new government would have a majority of six on the first division. The people of his constituency and he believed of the interior of British Columbia were all well satisfied with the change in the government of the province and would support the government in any legislation calculated to advance the interests of the province.

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Vm. Jensen and L. Goodacre, of this y, give notice of their desire to form company under the name of The rdy Bay Tramway Co., Limited, for lding, equipping and opening a single double track tramway, beginning at point on Hardy Bay in Rupert dis- t, Vancouver Island, thence in a thwesterly direction by the most cticable and passable route to the st convenient point on Coal Harbor, atsino Sound, in the same district. ey ask power also to build and equip nch lines of such road, and of build- and operating telephone or telegraph es in connection with the said tram- y or branch lines.

OMIRAL SEYMOUR AND THE FLEET IN CHINESE WATERS.

Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, who in command of the British fleet in inese waters, is a K.C.B. He knows Russians of old, having served as dshipman on board the Terrible dur- the Russian war in the Black Sea 1854. Sir Edward has a similar ac- aintance with the Chinese. He was dshipman of the Calcutta's launch en she was sunk at the destruction of Chinese flotilla in Fatshan Creek 1857. He served afterwards as lieu- ant through the Chinese war. During Egyptian war he was captain of the s. He was promoted to rear admiral 1892, and admiral-superintendent of val reserves in 1894. In 1896 he com- nded the C and D fleets at the naval noeuvres, and slipped into Lough yle during the night, thus out-man- vring the blockading fleet. Here is list of the British and Russian fleets in Chinese waters. The figures the tonnage:

BRITISH.	
Battleships.	
torious	14,900
fleur	10,500
turion	10,500
Armored Cruisers.	
mortalite	5,600
rcissus	5,600
daunted	5,600
Unarmored Cruisers.	
werful	14,200
fton	7,350
gar	7,350
igenia	3,600
ue	3,600
nbow	3,600
Torpedo Destroyers.	
ndy	245
rt	265
am	265
iting	265
Coast Defence.	
vern	2,750
otal	85,150
RUSSIAN.	
Battleships.	
varin	9,476
sol Viliki	8,880
Armored Cruisers.	
dimir Monomach	5,754
Nachimoff	7,782
itri Donskoi	5,893
nyat Azova	6,000
sia	12,130
rik	10,923
Unarmored Cruisers.	
Porniloff	5,000
Armored Gunboats.	
miastchy	1,500
azny	1,500
Destroyers.	
o	480
otal	75,318

As will be seen by a notice in the ette, published in another column, lication will shortly be made for the rporation of a company to construct ramway through the Rupert district, the extreme northwestern end of the nd, out to Hardy Bay. The appli- n is being made by Mr. Jensen, of Dallas hotel, and L. Goodacre, for ompany of Victoria capitalists. The will be about eight miles in length, it is proposed to operate it by elec- ity, which can be obtained readily cheaply owing to the water power rded by the Quatse river. The mbers already own all the foreshore ts on Hardy Bay, the terminus of road. The line will tap a fine belt heavily timbered land, with hemlock cedar, and besides it affords an out- for the product of the coal fields al- dy owned in that district. When latter is developed coal bunkers may erected at Hardy Bay, in which case would be a regular coaling station for skan vessels.

J. M. KELLIE'S VIEWS.

. M. Kellie, M.P.P. for Revelstoke, t Saturday in the city, says the son Miner. To a Miner reporter Mr. llie stated that he saw a remarkable nge for the better in Nelson since last visit two years ago. Nelson, in opinion, has made more substantial gress than any other town in the otenay and is destined to become the tropolis of the mining district sur- nding it.

uestioned as to the poitical situation Kellie said that he did not an- pate any new developments until the ise met in February next, when he ected the new government would e a majority of six on the first divis- The people of his constituency and believed of the interior of British umbia were all well satisfied with the nge in the government of the prov- e and would support the government any legislation calculated to advance interests of the province.

Mines and Mining.

Next to the ore shipments and the number of men employed, the amount of new machinery coming into a camp forms one of the sure signs of the prosperity of a mining country, says the Rossland Miner. In this respect Rossland has been peculiarly favored lately, and more compressors are now arriving in the district than during any time in the past 18 months. Chief among the new machinery is, of course, that of the War Eagle, which will be running within the next few weeks.

The development of the Iron Horse is proceeding so satisfactorily that the management has ordered a complete new power plant, to be installed at once. It will include an 80-horse power boiler, a seven-drill compressor and a full complement of drills. The order was placed with the James Cooper Manufacturing company, through its Rossland representative, James Dennistoun Sword. Mr. Sword promises to have the machinery shipped from Montreal within 10 days, and it should be on the ground within a month.

The Iron Mask has let the contract for its new compressor, and the Mascot plant is already on the ground ready to be put in place. The Velvet is considering the purchase of a new compressor and plant, and the Virginia is to have a new equipment sufficient to permit of the development of the property on an extensive scale.

The ore shipments for the past week amounted to 3,815 tons, of which the War Eagle shipped 850 tons, the Le Roi 2,905 and the Iron Mask 60. For the same period last year the shipments amounted to 1,295 tons. The increase is 200 per cent. Since the first of the year the output of the camp has been 82,924 tons.

In the way of strikes there has been nothing more important during the past week than the find in the Le Roi between the 500 and the 600-foot levels, where eight feet of $100 ore has been met. The Le Roi's neighbor to the west, the White Bear, has also been in luck, as its east drift has come into two feet of excellent copper pyrites, which promises to carry good gold values.

The town of Ymir is situated on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard branch of the Spokane Falls & Northern railway, 18 miles from Nelson, says the Nelson Miner. The Salmon river runs through the town and is joined within the townsite by Quartz creek and Wild Horse creek flowing in from opposite directions. It is the centre of a rich gold bearing belt extending 20 miles from north to south and 15 miles from east to west. Up to a couple of years ago but little was known of the rich district although the mineral deposits began to be talked of during the two previous years and hardy prospectors had penetrated the forest recesses along the creeks in the vicinity and blazed trails and tracks along the mountain sides as a means of communication with one another. When the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway was being built a water tank was erected at the mouth of Quartz creek, which became a landmark for the surrounding country and was the objective point for the prospectors in search of mineral wealth which lay hidden in the surrounding hills. A small hamlet known as Quartz Creek sprang up at the water tank, and in the spring of 1897 the railway company recognizing the importance of the place had the townsite of Ymir surveyed and commenced to sell lots. For a couple of months lots sold rapidly even when covered with heavy green timber, and the place speedily took on the appearance of a modern town. Substantial, well built hotels and business blocks sprang up and in a short time nearly every line of business was well represented.

The town itself presents a very pleasing appearance. Surrounded on all sides by hills mostly covered by green timber, it nestles in the valley of the swift flowing Salmon river, which in the summer is well stocked with trout, furnishing rare sport for the angler. At the present time the population of the town is in the neighborhood of 1,000, which is constantly increasing, and there is scarcely a vacant building to be seen. There are eight hotels, some of which would be a credit to places of three times the size of Ymir. There are four general stores, three barber shops, a drug store, book store, where all the latest magazines and newspapers are kept, a branch of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, a weekly newspaper, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, an excellent public school with 40 pupils in daily attendance and presided over by an experienced and successful teacher; a doctor, lawyer, mining brokers' offices and other places of business. A large sawmill supplied with timber from the adjacent hill sides furnishes the mines in the vicinity with lumber and gives employment to a considerable number of men.

For a western mining camp Ymir is noted for its orderly character. Provincial Constable W. C. Forrester looks after the peace of the camp, and it is needless to say that arrests are few and far between, while A. B. Buckworth, J. P., dispenses justice in an impartial manner. The weekly newspaper, the Ymir Miner, has recently changed hands, having been purchased by A. L. Knox, a newspaper man from South Africa, and is well edited and well patronized by the local business men. The future prosperity of the town, of course, depends entirely upon the development of the mineral resources of the district, but sufficient work has been done on a number of the properties to demonstrate their richness and give the people confidence in their future. Within a short distance of the town are such well known properties as the Ymir, Porto Rico, Dundee, Tamarac, Bullion, Jubilee, Porcupine, Wren, Blackcock, Wilcox, Tennessee, Elise and others, which have been extensively operated upon by foreign and local companies with gratifying results. A fuller account of the operations and development work being done on the principal mines will be given in future issues of the Miner. At the present time the companies owning the Porto Rico, Ymir and Dundee mines are pushing forward as rapidly as possible the erection of stamp mills and concentrators at their respective properties and in a short time will be regular shipping mines. Development work on these properties has disclosed large blocks of high grade ore which when shipped and smelter returns are received will add greatly to the reputation of the camp. With a view to attracting the attention of capitalists to the district, a collection of 36 samples from properties in the vicinity was collected and sent to the fruit fair at Spokane in charge of D. A. Cameron. The samples were made representative of the district and the exhibit is expected to produce beneficial results. The people of Ymir invite the attention of capitalists to the resources of that region, feeling confident that the possibilities of the district have only to be known to be appreciated.

Quartz at Dawson.

There will be no need for manufacturers of mining machinery to become excited because gold quartz has been found at the head of Dominion creek. The assay value is given as $11.40 in silver and $9.60 in gold. Facilities for operating a mine cheaply in the Klondike will have to be very much better than they are at present before ore of that nature will pay the cost of treatment. There is a vast difference between the mines along the coast of British Columbia and Southeastern Alaska and those of the interior. Near salt water, where all operating expenses are low and labor is abundant and cheap, ores carrying $3.60 in value to the ton pay handsomely when worked on a large scale, but inland $20 ore may not pay for working. Many factors enter into the calculation, so that "Silver Bill's" quartz mine may after all be better than it seems, but there are to-day several $20 a ton properties unworked in handier places than Dominion creek.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Amendments to to Mineral Act.

We are glad to learn, says the B. C. Mining Record, on very good authority that some slight but nevertheless important amendments to the Mineral act are likely to be considered at the next session of the provincial legislature. Briefly one of these changes will provide that all mineral claims, the locators of which failed to comply with the regulations in regard to annual assessment work or otherwise, will not be open to re-location, but will revert back to the crown, and after being advertised a certain length of time, will be sold by public auction. Another reform will compel owners of claims to purchase, after completing each annual assessment work requirement for five years, a metal plate with all necessary information of ownership, location and date stencilled thereon. We have had the satisfaction in the Mining Record of advocating the adoption of both of these proposed measures.

The Blackwater Section.

There is no doubt that there is a large future for the Blackwater mining section, and we have every reason to believe that this particular district which has been so neglected the last year will next spring receive the attention of capitalists and others. A large number of good properties have been staked out this fall and on several of them work will be continued this winter. The camp is rich in minerals and timber, besides, having ample water power, the only two things needed being development and capital. Several of the ledges can be traced for thousands of feet—the one is a copper proposition carrying free gold and has a fine showing.

A good six-mile wagon road to connect the camp with the Pemberton road is badly needed and the trail round Seaton and Anderson lakes wretchedly out of repair, the small bridges being in a highly dangerous conditions, no time should be lost in getting the roads built, as the value of the camp is far beyond question. We hear that a party of Canadian Pacific railway officials intend paying the Blackwater district a visit this fall or in the spring.—The Prospector.

Kamloops Mining District.

The Kimberly groups of claims, which includes the Kimberly, Last Chance, Charlotte, Occidental, Morning Star and Stemwinder, has been bonded to an English Company for $60,000. The owners of the group are: J. Lyons, J. H. Lyons, F. C. Carter and W. F. Fowler. The two latter have worked on the Kimberly with a persistency which has been the admiration of all around the camp, and to such men is due a large amount of the credit of atracting outside attention to the mineral deposits which are to be found on Coal Hill.

A considerable amount of mining is now being done in the vicinity of Vernon, where several good claims have been located. On the Klondike group a shaft 40 feet deep has been sunk. The vein, assays from which went $17.20, is six feet from wall to wall and there is four feet of solid ore.

C. Stotz, Craigellachie, has a fine claim in the Maggie J., situated seven miles east of Sicamous. There is a ledge of free milling decomposed looking quartz, which assayed $7.50 in gold at the surface and improves as depth is attained.

Messrs. Tappen and Yuell, of Illecillewaet, are putting through a deal for the Porcupine group for $70,000. A true fissure vein runs right through the group of claims. Assays run over $60 and up to $100.

Messrs. Stotz and Hooker have discovered a large quantity of white marble 12 miles from Sicamous.—Kamloops Sentinel.

Ores That Are Profitably Worked.

The ores of the Alaska-Treadwell and Alaska-Mexican mines in Alaska are the lowest grade ores now worked profitably. In its last fiscal year the Alaska Treadwell reported an average return of $2.32 a ton, and the Alaska-Mexican $2.12. Both companies are steady dividend payers. The profits on these low grade ores are possible because the deposits are extensive, can be worked at a low cost—$1.48 a ton for the Treadwell and $1.57 for the Mexican—and on a large scale, while the costs of milling are kept down to a low point.

Slocan Ore Shipments for September.

During the month of September the mines of the Slocan exported 3,366 tons of ore, the customs valuation of which was $304,378. Of this amount about two-thirds was exported via Nakusp, and the balance via Kaslo. The returns from the two ports were:

Kaslo.	
Total pounds	2,936,000
Total value	$ 110,959
Ounces Silver, contents	132,160
Pounds Lead	1,327,010
Nakusp.	
Total pounds	4,300,840
Value	$ 193,419
Ounces silver contents	220,303
Pounds Lead contents	2,184,712

—Nelson Tribune.

—Nelson Tribune.

The Largest Silver Mine.

The biggest silver producer in the world at present is the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, in New South Wales. The output of that company's mines for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1898, was 6,122,270 fine ounces of silver. The Anaconda Copper Mining Company in Montana came second with a production of 5,074,036 ounces of silver. It is worth noting that in both of these mines the silver is produced in connection with other metals, at Broken Hill with lead and at Anaconda with copper. The latter is principally a copper mine, since the metal forms the greater part of the value of its ores. The Compania Huanchaca de Bolivia has had the operation of its mines seriously interfered with the past two years by water and other mishaps. Its production in 1897 was 151,995 kilograms, or 4,886,673 ounces of silver. This is not much more than one-half of the maximum output, which was reached in 1893, and was 281,007 kilograms, or 9,044,385 ounces.

Camp McKinney.

The Waterloo claim in Camp McKinney, which has been acquired by a new Spokane company, is being rapidly developed. Dr. J. F. Reddy, of Spokane, has charge of the work. The shaft, which is five feet by seven feet in the clear and is well timbered, will be sunk to the 100 foot level It is now down 20 feet. The shaft is in solid ore.

The Fontenoy, an adjoining claim to the Waterloo, and owned by Hugh Cameron, is attracting a good deal of attention since the recent rich strikes were made. There is an 80 foot shaft on the property showing a five foot vein of solid mineral. The Fontenoy has the Waterloo lead and in addition another strong vein of sulphide ore.—Boundary Creek Times.

The Fern Mine.

The Fern company, operating the dividend paying property of the same name near Nelson, has decided to undertake elaborate improvements in the machinery at the mine. The management has just placed an order with the James Cooper Manufacturing Company, represented by James Dennistoun Sword, for a seven-drill Ingersoll-Sergeant compressor with a full complement of drills and fittings. The compressor will be operated by a Pelton water wheel, using water from Hall creek. The air will be conveyed from the compressor to the mine, a distance of 4,000 feet, in a steel pipe. The property is looking very well and the company expects to operate it on an extensive scale.—Rossland Miner.

The Coke of the Crow's Nest.

Robert Jaffray, of Toronto, one of the members of the syndicate which made a fat thing out of the manipulation of the British Columbia Company's provincial charter, says that the building of the Crow's Nest Pass railway will enable his company to supply the smelters with coke at a much lower rate than it can be secured for elsewhere; that in a short while British Columbia will be able to smelt all its own ores at a cheaper rate than they can possibly be smelted at in the United States.

At present the Trail smelter will take all the coke which the coal company can produce, but when the company is in position to supply all the coke required material reductions may be expected in smelting charges. The price of smelting the ore at the Trail smelter, which was a year ago under Mr. Heinze $11 a ton, has been reduced by the C. P. R., which now owns the smelter, to $7.50. This will make possible the development of mineral deposits in Kootenay, which, under the old price for smelting, it would not pay to move. Mr. Jaffray sees no reason for sending the silver-lead ores to Omaha, in the United States, at a cost of $21 a ton, from the Slocan district, when, with an abundant supply of coke, they can be smelted for $7 or $8 a ton on this side of the line.—Nelson Tribune.

NEWS IN BRIEF

It is said Hon. Charles Langelier will contest Montmagny, and Mr. Cote, of Ste. Hyacinthe, Bagot. Both are Liberals.

The plebiscite official figures for West Assiniboia are: For, 1,204; against, 461; rejected, 30; total number of voters on the list, 3,727.

The schooner Confederate, coal laden, was swamped off Cape Bear, P.E.I., on Tuesday. The crew rowed to land in a smal boat.

A cache of ore which had evidently been stolen from different mines has been discovered at Leadville, Col. It is worth about $100,000.

General Hutton is favorable to the plan for the organization of military cadet corps in connection with the Ontario schools, and will do all in his power for them.

The Newfoundland cruiser Fiona started on a cruise against smugglers from St. Pierre on Wednesday. There has been a big increase in the smuggling business of late.

Captain Doyle has offered the first subscription, ten guineas, to the proposed monument to George Washington in London, which was suggested by David Christy Murray.

Mr. Clement, private secretary to Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, has resigned, and Mr. H. Bouchet has been appointed in his place.

Immigration Commissioner McCreary estimates that thirty-five thousand new settlers have come into Manitoba and the Northwest this year.

Miss Mary Allan, of Hamilton, made a wonderfully plucky attack on a burglar who entered her room in the night. The intruder knocked the young girl down once and struck her again with a stick, but she managed to drive him off.

The United States commissioners of navigation have instructed all collectors of customs on and after April 1, 1899, to require British yachts visiting American ports to enter and clear, and pay tonnage taxes the same as merchant vessels.

Mr. F. P. Bonson, of the Ottawa lumber firm of Bronson & Weston, announces that they are going out of business. The logs they have on hand will keep them running until next summer, however. This is on account of the small profit on manufactured lumber.

A special committee of the Methodist conference of Nova Scotia has passed a resolution expressing gratification at the result of the recent plebiscite and requesting the government to submit a prohibition measure for consideration at the next session of parliament.

A brewing company of Eisenach, Germany, has conceived the idea of buying the famous Luther house and turning it into a restaurant, retaining all its characteristics. An earnest appeal is being made to the authorities against such action being allowed.

DIED FROM A CAT'S BITE.

Clara Enstrom, the 13-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Enstrom, Akron, O., died last night in horrible agony. The doctors pronounced her case one of well-developed hydrophobia. On Aug. 23 last the girl was attacked by a large cat, which bit her on the leg between the knee and the hip. A doctor dressed the wound, and it was learned later that the cat had been bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. On last Thursday evening the first symptom of the malady presented itself. She grew rapidly worse, and the last few hours of the unfortunate little girl's sufferings were pitiful in the extreme.

FLOUR IMPORTS AT JAPAN.

Washington, Oct. 17.—According to figures transmitted to the state department by Consul Gowey at Yokohama there has been astonishing increase in the exports of American flour to Japan.

In 1892 the total import of that flour was 1,200,000 pounds, but in 1896 the business had swelled to a total of 32,000,000 pounds, with a marked increasing tendency.

During 1897 the quantity of imports slightly fell off, but the value increased $86,183 as compared with the preceding year.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Cornwall, Oct. 18.—The residence of Mrs. McDonald, corner of Hitt and Fourth streets, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, and one of the occupants, Miss Annie McDonald, lost her life, while another, Wm. William, of Williamstown, received terrible injuries and will probably die. The fire was started from a defective chimney with an open fireplace in the parlor.

DAMAGE BY STORM AT TRINIDAD.

Havana, Oct. 18.—At Trinidad, province of Santa Clara, great damage has been caused by the recent storm. Eight persons lost their lives and many houses were blown down.

Provincial News.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Oct. 17.—Another new wing is to be built on the Hotel Vancouver.

The Badminton hotel has been sold by Clive Phillipps-Wolley to Mr. Lillie for $30,000.

On Thursday senators and members of parliament will meet the canners in the Vancouver Board of Trade rooms to discuss improvements of the salmon canning regulations. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, G. R. Maxwell, M.P.; W. W. B. McInnes, M.P.; Hon. E. G. Prior and Senator Templeman are expected to be present.

The French balloonists who went to look for Andree are missing. Nothing has been heard of them since leaving the coast.

The British ship Ilala, loading salmon at Steveston, reports that a mutiny occurred on board. At Dutch Harbor the crew mutinied, a Pawnee sailor leading, and attempted to seize the ship. The British warship Amphion was lying in the harbor and Capt. Davis of the Ilala ran up the signal for assistance. The crew did not understand the signal, and were preparing to run the vessel to sea when Captain Finnis of the warship Amphion put out to the Ilala with a boat load of bluejackets and boarded her. The Pawnee refused to throw up his hands, and was knocked down and put in irons. All those who mutinied will be put on trial.

Vancouver, Oct. 18.—Brakesman Livingstone was knocked off a train at Westminster to-day and dangerously injured.

Dense fog last evening caused many minor accidents in and about the city. Two horses were killed by falling into an excavation on Westminster avenue. A car went off the track on the Westminster bridge and a terrible accident was narrowly averted.

The Dominion roller mills have been destroyed by fire. This was the telegram received to-day by the owner, A. C. Howse, visiting in Vancouver. Mr. Howse says the loss will be $14,000, with only $2,500 insurance. These were the only mills of the kind in the province, and will be a great loss to the district, as they will not be rebuilt.

The new Yukon gold commissioner is a brother of Dr. W. J. Senkler and Mr. J. H. Senkler, barrister, Vancouver. His father, Judge Senkler, of St. Catharines, is better known in the East as an eminent arbitrator, having sat in judgment in some of the most famous arbitrations in the past ten years.

Vancouver, Oct. 19.—R. A. Muskett, of A. R. Muskett & Son, was to-day formally committed for trial on the charge of attempting to defraud creditors.

Edmund C. Senkler, the new Yukon gold commissioner, arrived to-day from Nelson and will leave on Friday for the Yukon on the Danube.

Mr. Frank Richards, of the Vancouver and Dawson City Shipping Agency, is busy interviewing the merchants of Vancouver and New Westminster in regard to the running of the steamer Manauense from Vancouver to San Francisco. He has secured many promises of support and it is probable that the ship will commence to run as soon as she comes off the dock at Esquimalt. Mr. Richards says Capt. Edwards will put on two more steamers as soon as the busy season commences.

Additional particulars are published of the forgeries for which Gladys Gravelle has been arrested in Victoria. The girl's father, a French-Canadian, is employed by Atkins & Johnson at their logging camp near Eburne. It has been usual for Atkins & Johnson to cash pay checks given by their foreman, John Taylor, to such men as need ready cash from time to time. Occasionally Churchill & McKay, general storekeepers of Eburne, cashed such cheques, and last week they did so for a $10 pay cheque, apparently signed by J. Taylor in favor of Frank Gravelle. Gladys is reported to have handed in the cheque and also one or two others, which were later disowned by the firm and the police were informed of the alleged forgeries.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

It is understood that Mr. Thomas Dunn will build on his lots, on the southwest side of Columbia street, almost immediately.

Arrangements have been made to hold the Fall Assizes in the Drill Hall on the first day of November, 1898.

The Sun will build at once. A new plant has been purchased and the paper will be published very shortly.

It is understood that Mr. Hardy Freeman will build a brick building at once.

NANAIMO.

Mr. Phil R. Smith, of Victoria, arrived on the noon train, and will attend the Foresters' District Court, which opens at Wellington on Wednesday. The Victoria representatives are: E. J. Salmon, district treasurer; F. P. Watson, district secretary; S. Bantly and F. W. Patterson, from Court Northern Light, and Phil R. Smith and J. J. Randolph, from Court Vancouver.

Miss Minnie Bradley, living on the Esplanade, was scorched about the head and hands on Saturday. It appears she broke up a powder keg, and placed it in the kitchen stove, not knowing any powder was attached to the wood. The flames burst out and badly burned the young woman about the face and hands.

Lawrence, the two and a half year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Prime, of Victoria road, was accidentally scalded to death on Saturday evening by the overturning of a pot of boiling water. The funeral took place from the family residence this afternoon, Rev. G. H. Osborne officiating and Hilbert & Son having charge of the interment.—Nanaimo Free Press.

ALBERNI.

M. A. Ward, proprietor of the Arlington, spent last week in the Queen City, combining business with pleasure.

Mr. Guillod, Indian agent here, is at present in Victoria.

The beautiful steamer Florence arrived Sunday noon and completed unloading her immense cargo of freight on Monday. Capt. Dumbleton is very proud of his craft, and ere long will build an extension to her in order to enable her to have a larger freight capacity.

Mr George A. Huff, ex-member, is bringing around from Victoria the fine stern-wheel steamer Wandering Willie.

Miss Huxtable, of Victoria, has located in our midst and opened up a first-class millinery and dress-making establishment.

The West Coast assay office, which was destroyed by fire some time since, is again opened up and located in the assay office formerly used by the late F. P. Saunders.

Mining matters are at a standstill here at present. CUMTUX.

NELSON.

The Nelson branch of the Women's Council are turning their attention to the establishment of reading and recreation rooms and a public library, the want of which is felt in the city. The mayor has promised to bring the matter before the city council, and the ladies appeal to the liberality of the people of Nelson to assist them. Subscriptions for the purchase of a suitable library and securing and furnishing temporary rooms will be received by Mrs. Roderick Robertson, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Parkinson, Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Russel, Adjt. Edgecombe and Mrs. Telord.

Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, and party, left on Saturday morning on the steamer Kokanee for a trip over the Crow's Nest Pass line. The steamer was gaily decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the distinguished passengers.

Next week the C. P. R. ticket agent here will be able to berth passengers through to Revelstoke. This will be a great convenience, as by securing a berth here all delay will be avoided at Robson, the passenger going from the train to the boat, where his stateroom will await him.

The following are the results of the smelting operations of the Hall Mines, limited, for the four weeks ending September 30, 1898:—5,145 tons of ore were smelted, yielding 84 tons copper and 59,560 ounces silver.—Nelson Miner.

Mayor Houston yesterday received a communication purporting to come from the Gault Coal Company, of Lethbridge, in which the announcement is made that the coal company has made arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company whereby its best coal can be delivered in Nelson at $6 per ton. The letter further states that an agent will be ready to handle the coal in a few days. The letter is not written on Gault Company stationery, nor is it signed personally by any member of the firm.—Nelson Tribune.

ROSSLAND.

H. S. Wallace, through J. B. Johnson & Co., has purchased the Brunswick hotel property, including the ground and the building, on Columbia avenue, for $9,000.

W. T. Oliver, the local manager of the Bank of British North America, entertained a number of friends to a recherche dinner at the Kootenay restaurant last night to meet H. Stikeman, of Montreal, general manager of the Bank of British North America.

A. Devitt, auditor of the Dominion Express Company, is in the city. He has just returned from a trip along the Crow's Nest Pass railway, where he has been establishing agencies for his company. He superintended the location of offices at Pincher Creek, Fernie, Wardner and Cranbrook. Times are fairly lively along the line of the railway. It will take some little time yet before the road is finally turned over to the operating department. There is considerable that will have to be ballasted, and there is more or less detail work to be done. The company is anxious to have the road placed in an operating condition at the earliest possible time and hence the work is being pushed.

A. B. Barker and F. L. Coulson of the Bank of Toronto arrived from the east yesterday to open the Rossland branch which the institution will start here. Mr. Barker, who will be the resident manager, was formerly with the Montreal branch. Mr. Coulson, who is a son of D. Coulson, the general manager of the institution, was formerly with the Toronto branch. The remainder of the Rossland staff has not yet been selected, but will be sent out from the east at once. The bank has leased the ground floor of the Stone block on the corner of Lincoln street and Columbia avenue. At present it is occupied by the Crescent Dry Goods Company, but the company has nearly completed its new block on Columbia avenue, next to Rolt & Grogan's, and will move into it within the next few days. The bank will open as soon as the fittings, which will come from Toronto, can be put in place. The probable date will be around the first of next month.—Rossland Miner.

Rossland, Oct. 18.—The hearing of the argument in the action of the Old National bank against the O. K. Company to recover some $34,000 was practically completed yesterday. During the day Justice Walkem authorized the liquidator, Richard Plewman, to borrow $1,500 from some bank with which to meet the current expenses connected with the receivership. Mr. Plewman was instructed to retain $500 for services rendered as liquidator. Justice Walkem congratulated Mr. Plewman warmly for the manner in which he had conducted the company's affairs. In all his experience, said the justice, he had never met a case where a liquidator had acted with more faithfulness and care than Mr. Plewman. A number of minor claims against the O. K. company were allowed. Justice Walkem has not yet given his judgment in the action brought by the bank.

The new street lighting service went into effect last night. There are at present five arcs distributed over the town, and more will probably be utilized by the council in the near future. The lights are suspended by long iron cranes from the electric light poles at the corner of cross streets, so that each of them lights the highways in four directions.

It looks as though the adult male population of the city will soon be obliged to pay 25 cents for a shave. The newly formed Barbers' Union will have a meeting this week to ratify its by-laws, and the members say that they intend to set the union scale at 25 cents for all kinds of tonsorial service, including hair cutting, shaving, shampooing and beard trimming. George Herron is the president of the union, L. H. Keller, vice-president; George Hall, treasurer; and Aluna A. Doty, secretary.

All the Young Liberals of Rossland are to meet this evening at 8 o'clock sharp, to consider the question of re-organizing for the coming winter.

Within the past week real estate to the value of nearly $30,000 has changed hands. One firm alone, J. B. Johnson & Co., which perhaps handles as many big deals as any other brokers in Rossland, has sold $22,000 worth of business property since the first of the month.—Rossland Miner.

Rossland, Oct. 17.—Following were the ore shipments from the mines adjacent to Rossland from January 1 to October 8: Le Roi, 42,192; War Eagle, 30,084; Centre Star, 1,657; Poorman, 453; Iron Mask, 2,767; Cliff, 140; Velvet, 350; Sunset No. 2, 30; Deer Park, 6; Giant, 114. Total, 79,109. The shipments for the week ending October 8 were: War Eagle, 750; Iron Mask, 70; Le Roi, 3,289. Total, 4,109.

GREENWOOD.

Greenwood, Oct. 15.—Ald. C. Scott Galloway returned from Chicago on Tuesday. After considerable difficulty Mr. Galloway succeeded in inducing the National Tube Factory to make necessary pipe for Greenwood waterworks at once. He found that all iron factories were exceedingly busy and had orders to occupy their attention for some time. The order given by Mr. Galloway includes the very best water pipe, all necessary fittings, hydrants, etc. The entire order has been shipped from Chicago and ought to be in Bossburg within one week.

Alex. McDonald, of McPherson Bros. & Stout, was in Brooklyn this week, returning from a visit of inspection to the scene of operations of his firm on the line of the Robson-Penticton railway. The contract of the firm includes the greater part of the bridge timbers and ties to be used on this new road, amounting to 5,000,000 feet of lumber and 175,000 ties. The sawmill installed some 20 miles out has nearly finished the work laid out for it at the present location, and will soon be moved a few miles further to the new town of Gladstone, where it will probably be located all winter. There is an abundance of heavy timber at the new location. After it reaches Gladstone the mill will run night and day, cutting 60,000 feet daily.

During the past week Dr. Christie destroyed three horses at Covert's ranch and two in Greenwood, all being affected with glanders. The animals were killed in consequence of instructions received from the department of agriculture, Ottawa.—Boundary Creek News.

GOLDEN.

A meeting was held at the Golden Era office on Tuesday night to consider the formation of a board of trade. H. G. Pearson was elected to the chair and it was decided to organize a body to be called the Golden Board of Trade. The officers were fixed as a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and council of four, with power to add to their number. H. G. Parson was elected president; J. G. Ullock, vice-president; E. A. Haggen, secretary-treasurer; and W. McNeish, C. A. Warren, M. Dainard, and C. H. Parson the council. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the provincial government representing the desirability of removing the court house, jail and other public buildings from Donald to Golden, now that Donald was being wiped out as a divisional and railway point, and to the C. P. R. telegraph department urging that the dispatching and repeating station of the Pacific division be moved to Golden.—Golden Era.

THE EASTERN STORMS.

Blizzards at St. Louis and Kansas City —Snow at St. Joseph.

Denver, Oct. 17.—The Denver office of the weather bureau received no reports to-day from points east of the Missouri river. Since early this morning Denver has been almost entirely cut off from communication by wire with the East, owing to the prevalence of an unusually severe storm of sleet and rain throughout Kansas and Nebraska.

In Kansas the storm extends as far east as Manhattan. It is reported very severe at Omaha, but it is not known here how much farther east it extends.

The storm came unexpectedly at midnight. Warmer weather was predicted in these places, where rain and sleet have since been falling.

Of twenty-five Western Union wires usually in operation between Denver and Omaha and Kansas City only two could be worked all day.

Chicago could be reached via Ogden, Helena and St. Paul.

Postal wires are also down. The weather in Denver is clear, but cool, and it is not expected the storm will extend so far west.

Passengers on the incoming trains, which arrived this afternoon five and six hours late, report the storm is a severe one. The rails are so slippery that extreme caution is necessary in running, and the snow plows are doing valiant work.

"The disturbance started in the latter portion of last week," said Weather Observer Stewart. "The area of low pressure which on Friday was central over the Northwestern states moved rapidly to the southeast. On Saturday and Sunday Denver got a very small touch of it, and it is now apparently in the Mississippi Valley."

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—The first blizzard of the season reached St. Louis to-day. A heavy wind blew all day at the velocity of nearly thirty miles an hour, and a drizzling rain fell. The rain began last night, changing to sleet in the early morning hours and then settling down to a continuous cold drizzle. Not much damage has been caused in the city outside of the prostration of telegraph and telephone wires.

THE CITY MARKET.

Current Quotations on the Local Produce Exchange.

The approach of winter is evidenced in the market by the disappearance from the stalls of those fruits which were canned in later summer. Plums, blackberries and other small fruits are almost off the market, and in apples Gravensteins have disappeared and King of Tompkins County and Blenheim have taken their place.

Eggs continue very scare, and even at 40 cents are hard to obtain. In the fish markets halibut is still very scarce, although the season has now opened. The price, however, still remains at 10 cents.

Flour—		
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl.		$ 6.50
Lake of the Woods, per bbl.		6.50
Leitch's, per bbl.		6.50
O. K., per bbl.	5.00@	5.50
Snow Flake, per bbl.		5.50
Premier, per bbl.		5.85
XXX Enderby, per bbl.		5.75
Grain—		
Wheat, per ton	28.00@	30.00
Middlings, per ton	22.00@	25.00
Bran, per ton	20.00@	22.00
Ground feed, per ton	25.00@	28.00
Corn (whole), per ton	26.00@	28.00
Corn (cracked), per ton	27.00@	30.00
Oats, per ton	22½@	24
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40@	50
Rolled oats (B. & K.)		04
Rolled oats (B. & K.), 7lb sack		30
Feed—		
Hay (baled), per ton		14.00
Straw, per bale	50@	75
Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	75@	1.00
Beets, per lb.		2
Cabbage, per lb.		1½
Cauliflower, per head	5@	15
Celery		2½
Onions, per lb.		1½
Onions (pickling), per lb.	04@	05
Cucumbers, per lb.		2
Gherkins, per lb.	03@	05
Fish—		
Salmon (smoked), per lb.		12½
Salmon (spring), per lb.		10
Salmon (sockeye), per lb.		10
Oysters (Olympian), per qt.		80
Oysters (Eastern), per tin		60
Cod, per lb.		08
Halibut, per lb.		10
Herring		4
Smelts, per lb.	8@	10
Farm Produce—		
Eggs (Island, fresh), per doz.	35@	40
Eggs (Manitoba), per doz.		20
Butter (Delta creamery)	25@	30
Best dairy	25@	30
Butter (Cowichan creamery)		30
Cheese (Canadian)	15@	20
Meats—		
Hams (American), per lb.		16
Hams (Canadian), per lb.		15
Bacon (American), per lb.		15
Bacon (Canadian), per lb.	14@	16
Bacon (rolled), per lb.	12@	16
Bacon (long clear), per lb.		12½
Shoulders, per lb.		14
Lard, per lb.	12½@	15
Beef, per lb.	8@	15
Mutton, per lb.	10@	15
Veal, per lb.	12@	15
Pork, per lb.	10@	12½
Fruit—		
Bananas, per dozen	25@	35
Lemons (California), per doz.	30@	35
Pineapples	25@	35
Oranges (California seedlings)	20@	25
Melons (each)	20@	60
Citrons	2@	2½
Crab apples, per lb.		04
Apples (Gravenstein)		04
Tomatoes	2@	2½
Grapes	12½@	15
Peaches		08
Pears		4
Game—		
Venison	08@	10
Grouse (per brace)		1.00
Ducks (per pair)		35
Ducks (Mallard)	75@	80

THE BRIXHAM LOST

Wrecked on Blashe Island, the Palatial Liner Will Be a Total Loss.

Passengers and Crew Saved—News of a Marine Disaster Brought by the Dirigo.

The dangerous reefs of the northern seas have claimed another victim, the sacrifice of their treachery this time being the steamer Brixham, the palatial liner brought around the Horn by the Boston & Alaskan Steamship Company when the Alaskan trade was at its best and which made several trips to St. Michaels in the service of that company.

The steamer Dirigo, which reached the outer wharf this afternoon from Skagway and brought the news of the casualty, passed the wrecked steamer with her nose held, as though in a vice, by the jagged, sunken rocks of a reef off Blashe island, a small piece of land about 30 miles south of Wrangel. The wreck was above water and the tides and currents were swishing the stern to and fro, until the big vessel looked as if she were struggling to be free. The disaster occurred on the night of Thursday last while the steamer was on her first trip to the ports of Lynn canal, she having been all summer in the St. Michaels trade. The night was dark and the lowering clouds shut off the vision of anything save a big black mantle of gloom. The passengers and those of the crew who were off watch were below asleep and all unconscious of the impending danger, when, suddenly, a cannon-like crash acted better than the steward's gong ever could in arousing them.

The steamer had struck the hidden reef and her engines were almost shaking her to pieces as they swung her shaft around endeavoring to drive her forward, notwithstanding the barrier of jagged rock which cut deeper into her prow with every revolution of her propeller.

It seemed an eternity before in obedience to the sharp tingle of the bell in the engine room the engineers pent up their steam and the mighty engines ceased to work and the boat to throb. Wild with fear, the crowd of passengers, with a total disregard for appearance, night shirts and the nether garments being the prevailing style, rushed about the vessel and clung in little throngs around the officers and asked the thousand and one questions which are pressed upon those in charge of a vessel in such a predicament, almost driving them mad at a time when they are in most need of their reason. The calmness of the mariners, however, soon killed all panic and the men—the passengers were nearly all of the sterner sex—were told off in squads to their places and the boats lowered in the most orderly manner; the crowd scrambled in, and soon all were encamped on Blashe island.

An examination of the steamer was then made by the officers and it was found that her hold was filled with water and it was feared her cargo had been destroyed.

The passengers though were all put ashore without the slightest accident.

The day after the disaster the steamer Alki, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, hove in sight, in answer to the signals of distress came alongside and at the request of the Brixham's captain took a number of the wrecked wayfarers on to Skagway.

When the Dirigo was bound down she hove to some distance from the wreck, which then appeared to be well filled with water and hard and fast on the reef, and a boat put out to her from the camp with a number of the passengers and crew, who asked a passage downward for the wrecked men. As, however, the Dirigo was already crowded to her limit—she had 190 passengers—the request was necessarily without avail.

The Brixham was an iron, screw steamer, thirteen years old, having been built by Boolds & Sharer, of Sunderland, in 1885. She was 183 feet in length, 27.1 beam and 14.4 depth of hold. Her owners reside at Amboy, New Jersey, from which port she is classed as hailing from.

JUDGE M'GUIRE.

The Dawson Nugget on His Lordship and a Local Contemporary.

Following is an editorial from the Dawson Nugget, which is re-produced for its merit in the line of "Arizona Kicker" literature:

Our asinine contemporary of the Midnight Sun strikes pay dirt when he says of Judge McGuire: "He had the respect of the bar and the confidence of the people." Words cannot express our contempt for the Midnight Sun, the subsidized organ of the government, the slave of monopolists, the mouthpiece of tyranny. The editor is a poor, weak, red-eyed creature, with a queasy stomach for our virile brands of whiskey and a sneaking regard for cigarettes. We ourselves have seen him gag at a strong pipe, and as for chewing tobacco, he does it so half-heartedly that he swallows the juice. He is always complaining of Red Mike's table d'hote, and says that salt pork always makes him bilious. His greatest dissipation is to wear a clean shirt, and as for cards, he will never venture beyond cas'no and old maid.

It is rumored that he plays "authors" with his one compositor, drinks tea and likes cats.

When we came to this God-forsaken country the very inhospitality of the climate provoked all our fighting qualities at once. We developed all those manly qualities which have made us prime favorite at the saloon, dance hall and poker table. We have never failed to bluff on a four flush, even if it took the Washington press. We have put more whiskey down than any two men in Dawson. We have tried to put ourselves in touch with the people, also we think it may be said of us, that we have "the respect of the bar (Red Mike's) and the confidence of the people." When we came to Dawson the first question we asked was, "Is there a government here?" They told us "Yes."

"Then," said we, "we're agin it." Here is where our unfettered proletarian soul showed itself at the first jump.

Such being our manly code, it is not surprising that we didn't cotton to the idiot who edits the Midnight Sun. It is surprising, however, to find the aforesaid idiot on the same side of the fence with us with respect to Judge McGuire, who is to leave soon for the effete East. Judge McGuire is an honest judge. He is not looking for a rake-off in a cold country; he has given us what Mr. Hardy calls "warm justice." The judge, we may remark, is a man with a big M. We have seen the judge take his liquor, and he does it in a judicial and appreciative way, something slow, to be sure, but effective. The judge is near the heart of the people, and we know that his boiled shirt and black broadcloth coat are only sacrifices to the dignity of his position. Good-bye, Judge. Here's lookin' at you.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
DR
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Perfect Satisfaction in Every Province.

DIAMOND DYES

Are True Home Favorites

"I find great pleasure in dyeing with the wonderful Diamond Dyes. They make old clothes, dresses, silks, feathers and wool goods look as good as new."
MRS. R. W. BELL,
Victoria Harbor, Ont.

"Have used the Diamond Dyes for many years and they have proved true and sure to color every time. They are without doubt the best of all dyes."
MRS. J. G. WALKER,
Quebec, P.Q.

"I am a farmer's wife and have used Diamond Dyes for years, and am well satisfied with them. I highly recommend Diamond Dyes; they are the most valuable and surest of all dyestuffs."
MRS. A. HODGES,
Nicholsville, N.S.

"I have used a great many of the Diamond Dyes and find them the best for all kinds of dyeing; will have no other kind for my work."
MRS. JAS. HARRIS,
Robinsonville, N.B.

"I have used the Diamond Dyes with great success. I recommend them to ladies who wish to do their own dyeing. For coloring dress goods they are just perfect."
MRS. B. McNEILL,
Stanley Bridge, P.E.I.

"The Diamond Dyes are a great success. I have used them several times and they always turn out lovely colors. I am delighted with them."
MRS. JOHN LOWE,
West Selkirk, Man.

"We use the Diamond Dyes and find them fast and beautiful colors; they are the best."
MRS. CHAS. JOHNSTON,
Montgomery, N.W.T.

"The Diamond Dyes are the best sold in the country; they always give me satisfaction, and I will always praise them."
MARY A. STEADMAN,
Vancouver, B.C.

HE SUCCEEDS WADE.

Mr. W. H. P. Clement Passes Through Victoria En Route to Dawson.

Among the passengers on the Islander last night was W. H. P. Clement, the recently appointed legal adviser to the council at Dawson. He was accompanied by Mr. F. X. Grosselin, a notary of Quebec city, who goes up as crown timber and land agent. Mr. Senkler, the new gold commissioner, is expected to reach Vancouver to-night and will join the party here to-morrow. The three officials, accompanied by Messrs. Baker and Bolduc, clerks for the commissioner's office, go north on the Danube. Mr. Clements is, by virtue of his office a member of the council at Dawson, the other members being the commissioner, Mr. Ogilvie; the registrar, Mr. Girouard; Judge Dugas, and Mayor Steele. The work of the legal adviser will be largely in the nature of perfecting the machinery of justice and of administration, and he will be charged also with the duty of drawing up, and providing for the proper execution of, the ordinances which the council is empowered to pass.

Mr. Clement is peculiarly qualified for this post on account of the fact that for two years he was engaged in historical and constitutional research in the compilation of the history of Canada, which is now the authorized text book in all the public schools of the Dominion. The competition was open to all, and Mr. Clement won for his work the coveted first place.

On being asked if he carried any special instructions from the government, Mr. Clements said the most important was the commission which he bears to Mr. Ogilvie to investigate the charges in connection with the administration of affairs in the Klondike.

Mr. Clements and Mr. Gosselin spent the forenoon at the government buildings, and were liberal in their admiring comments upon the handsome legislative pile over James Bay, which, Mr. Clements says, is unexcelled in the Dominion.

YOUNG AT SEVENTY.

Indigestion and Stomach Troubles Removed by South American Nervine—Four Bottles Brought Back Health and Vigor.

Mr. Jas. Sherwood, of Windsor, Ont., writes: "For twelve months I was a sufferer from indigestion and stomach trouble. After trying other remedies without any benefit whatever, I was attracted to South American Nervine through great cures I read of its making, and I decided to try it. After a few doses I felt great relief and benefit. I have taken four bottles, and although I am 70 years old I give this thankful testimony for relief from the great suffering I had. I consider it a great medicine."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Old fashions in dress may be revived, but no old-fashioned medicine can replace Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

HOW KANG ESCAPED

The Story of the Chinaman Rescued from the Empress Dowager by the British.

Chang Yin Yuan, Who Was Brutally Murdered, Passed Through Here Two Years Ago.

The topic of discussion in the far east at present is the recent coup at Pekin and the reported assassination of the emperor—although it cannot be positively declared that he is dead. The Empress of Japan, which arrived yesterday, reports that she passed the convoy which rescued Kang Yu Wei, the reform party leader, and the friend of the British, who was to have been put to death on the charge of having murdered the emperor. Kang escaped from the north by the steamer Chungking. When that steamer reached Woosing the British consul notified the captain the Chinese authorities wished to search his ship, and it was optional with him whether they were to be allowed to do so. Kang having already left the steamer in a steam launch, Capt. Dewar told them to go ahead. Kang had by this time been put aboard the British mail steamer Ballarat, and was taken under the care of her officers, who claimed that as a passenger on a British mail steamer he was entitled to the protection of the British flag. Great vigilance was maintained on the Ballarat after Kang boarded her, nobody but the ship's personnel, or those strictly on ship's business being allowed on her. Then to secure more protection the British warships Bonaventure and Phoenix went to meet the Ballarat and consorted her to Hongkong.

Although Kang escaped his family will suffer a horrible death. Kang is of humble birth, and his family in Canton, who have all been thrown into prison with the certain prospect of capital punishment, are said to be poor people. Kang Yuwer's relations with them were, however, not very satisfactory, as it is stated that he was constantly receiving letters from them while here, in which it was clear that both he and his ideas found little sympathy among them. This, by the way, will not mitigate the penalties which the Chinese officials will mete out to them because of the accident of their blood relationship with the fugitive.

Chang Yin Yuan, who with Kang was accused of killing his ruler, but who was unable, like the latter, to escape, has, it is said, been brutally executed. He was in this city two years ago, he having come in on the R.M.S. Empress of China when that vessel, as will be remembered, was thrown into quarantine for two weeks. He was then on his way to London to attend the Queen's jubilee. Chang, as many will remember, refused to take a bath and sent a cablegram, which in length and cost has never before or since been equalled in the Victoria telegraph offices, complaining of his treatment to Lord Salisbury. He was minister to the United States in 1895, and has since held high appointments.

The cause of the abdication and subsequent murder of the emperor, it is said, was that he wanted to carry out his reforms too quickly, much to the disgust of the imperial clansmen and other high officials, but the last straw on the camel's back was that he issued, or was about to issue, a decree to the effect that al queues were to be cut off and that officials were to don foreign clothing. This was too much of a reform, so the imperial clansmen and other high officials immediately petitioned the empress dowager to take the reins of the government in hand, which she was only too pleased to do.

It is evident that matters are in a delicate condition at present and that the relations of the Chinese provisional government and the British are somewhat strained. The Taotai has telegraphed the incidents connected with the rescue to Pekin, where they have doubtless caused considerable consternation. But not China alone is concerned. There is much trouble in the Russian legation. There is no knowing exactly what may be done, but the Chinese are foolish enough to take any step which they are advised to do by opponents of British policy, and this would, of course, result in complications which the British government is particularly anxious to avoid.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Rebels Being Repelled—A Number of Leaders Captured and Executed.

The rebels in the Kwangsi provinces have, according to news received by the Empress, received a set back, and a number of their leaders have been captured. The Wuchow correspondent of the Hong Kong Press thus describes the execution of eight of them: "Yesterday afternoon, September 24th, eight of the subordinate rebel leaders were beheaded on the execution ground here. These unfortunate wretches, gagged and bound, were carried in baskets through the principal street on their way to execution, or butchery would be a better term. One man had managed to slip the gag out of his mouth, and was protesting his innocence amidst the laughter and jeers of the crowd assembled at all the shop doors and windows to see the procession pass. As Byron puts it: 'I will not plead the cause of crime,' but knowing so well what Chinese administration of justice means one cannot think that possibly his cry for mercy, although unheeded, may have been that of an innocent man. It is perhaps too early to expect China to understand that the object of punishment is that it may act as a deterrent of crime, and without attempting to refute the exception made by that great writer who says 'Warning is in ordinary cases the principal end of punishment; but it is not the only end; to remove the offender, to preserve society from those dangers which are to be apprehended from his incorrigible depravity, is often one of the ends,' it is certain that had he witnessed the scene of yesterday, where men struggled for places to gaze on, and gloat over, the shedding of their fellow creatures' blood; where boys of a tender age whooped and jumped amongst the ghastly remains, and, with a glee horrible to see, performed, in play, its sickening details over again; and where one overheard criticisms of the keen stroke of the headman or the bungling attempts of his assistants in the same cold blooded way as the points of a horse would be discussed on a race course—he would have thundered forth in that eloquence of which he was the master for some America or England to arise and inaugurate a new state of things in a country which is a stain and blot on the civilization of the world.

"On September 21st the governor of Kwangsi arrived at Wuchow from Kwelin with two thousand soldiers, and left for the districts above Wuchow with the intention of 'wiping out the rebellion.' The Tsungli Yamen have allowed him a limited period in which to accomplish the task.

"Chang, a rebel leader who had been captured, was being brought in irons across the Fuho River, when he committed suicide by jumping into the water. The body was recovered, a reward of $200 having been offered for it, and it will be decapitated."

ABOUT ANDREE.

Dr. Nordenskjold Returns From the North Without Tidings of the Aeronaut.

After spending the summer in the Klondike region, Dr. W. A. Nordenskjold, professor of geology in Upsala University, Stockholm, arrived in the city last night on his way home to Sweden. He spent to-day at the Victoria hotel, leaving to-night on the Islander on the journey east.

Readers of the Times will remember that when in the city last May on his way in, the doctor told a Times representative that part of the object of the expedition was to ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts of Herr Andree. This object has been kept steadily in view by Professor Nordenskjold, and he closely questioned the Indians above Dawson in regard to the matter. He found them very unsatisfactory to talk to, on account of their stupidity and their inability to comprehend the nature of his inquiries. From the white prospectors who had ascended the Pelly river and other streams, he endeavored to secure some tidings of the lost explorer, who is one of his personal friends. His efforts were fruitless, however, and he returns to Sweden with no intelligence of the daring aeronaut.

With the fond persistence of a man who refuses to accept the possibility of his friend's death, he, however, still clings to the hope that on some of the islands of those northern seas, or on the bleak northern coast of the continent, Andree may be still living, awaiting the warmer weather for an opportunity to reach civilization again.

"I think it likely," he said, "that next spring a strong expedition will be fitted out at home to make a thorough search for Andree. The country is of such an immense extent that nothing but the most faithful search, consuming, it may be, the whole summer, will satisfy his friends. The whole country, from the mouth of the Mackenzie river eastward, should be diligently explored."

Although Andree had not a very extensive supply of provisions in his balloon, he was well armed with rifles and ammunition, and the professor thinks the experience of Nansen proves that there is ample game in those latitudes to sustain travellers, provided they have the weapons to secure it.

Speaking of the gold deposits of the Klondike country, Dr. Nordenskjold said that they exceeded his expectations, but it was more difficult to ascertain the actual extent of these deposits than he had imagined. He had, however, seen sufficient to satisfy him of its marvellous wealth, and will so report to his government.

Questioned as to whether such report would embody recommendations to his countrymen to emigrate in large numbers to the new gold fields, he said he would certainly not advise men without experience to go into the country, but would rather emphasize the opportunities it offered for investment on the part of capitalists. "I find," he continued, "a larger proportion of Scandinavians in that region than almost any other Europeans. This is accounted for by the fact that they are accustomed to a rigorous climate, and are born explorers."

Soundings were taken of the streams an dlakes from Skagway to Dawson, and Lake LeBarge was found, at some points, to be 430 feet deep. Remains of mammalia were discovered and a considerable collection made. The doctor's trip was too short to permit of a really thorough search being made for these specimens, but "there is no doubt from the character of these fossils," he said, "that the climate of the country at one time, though not tropical, was much more temperate than it is at the present day."

The party of seven which went in with the professor will winter in Dawson, the purpose of most of them being to engage in mining. If the consent of the government authorities can be secured, or the report to be submitted warrants it, Dr. Nordenskjold will make a flying visit to Dawson again next summer.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

It is natural that considerable curiosity and some misapprehension should prevail as to Russian dissenters, known as Doukhobors. Over 2,000 of them are now on their way to Canada, and they will probably be followed by 5,000 more, so that their settlement is a matter of interest. The name "doukhobors" or "spirit-wrestlers" was given to them in derision, but, like the early Christians, and the Methodists, they have adopted the nickname as a suitable distinction. The sect started about a century ago; as a protest against the formalism and priestly oppression of the Orthodox Greek church. Some very strange stories are already current in Canada as to their tenets and practices, most of them without foundation in fact. They appear to be a peculiarly harmless and inoffensive people, and there is nothing in their religious belief to make their presence undesirable. Their faith is very like that of the English Quakers or members of the Society of Friends. They do not believe in priests or any intermediary between man and God. They accept the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount in its literal signification. They obey the precept "Swear not at all" by refusing to take any oaths whatever. They will not resist evil; if a man smites them on the right cheek, they will turn to him the other also. These tenets brought them into conflict in their own country with the clerical and military authorities. Their refusal to take part in the compulsory military service required by the Russian law was regarded as a very serious offence, and every effort has been made by the Russian government to crush the sect out of existence. They were deported, first to the Crimea, and afterwards to the Caucasus, in the expectation that their principles of non-resistance would not stand against contact with the hostile tribes on the Turkish frontier. Their possessions were confiscated, Cossacks were quartered on them, and the members were reduced from 20,000 to 7,000 or 8,000. They desired to emigrate, but were not allowed to do so until a short time ago when they gained the ear of the Dowager Empress on a visit to the Caucasus. Before the persecution some of the Doukhobors had become comparatively wealthy; since their troubles began the richer have helped the poorer, and like the early Christians, they have had "all things in common." The Russian government is apparently tired of harrying them, and is willing to let them go; as they will not fight, the Czar has no use for them. Over a thousand of them have already been taken to Cyprus, where they enjoy the protection of the British flag; but they are all anxious to come to Canada, to pursue their only avocation, agriculture, under atmospheric conditions similar to those they are accustomed to—a dry climate with cold winters. A committee formed by the Society of Friends in England is helping them, and the few Doukhobors who have any money left are contributing it to a common fund. By this time, it is expected that 2,200 have sailed from Batoum in a specially chartered steamer, and the rest will follow later. They will settle in the Canadian West as a self-supporting community, something like the Mennonites.

The story of the Doukhobors is an interesting one, which will move many hearts to sympathy. But so far as the nation is concerned, it is not a question of philanthropy, but of business. From this point of view the only question is: "Are these people desirable immigrants?" If they are at all like the English Quakers, with whom they have been compared, there is no doubt that they are. The Friends occupy a highly respected position in the social and commercial life of the Old Country, and their success as colonists in Pennsylvania is well known. But it is not at all unlikely that the community will have an uphill time of it to begin with. It is to be hoped that the English committee which is sending the Doukhobors out here will not think their duty is at an end when the immigrants are landed on our shores. In the early stages, at any rate, they will be sure to need friendly counsel and help. If, as is stated, they are simple, kindly, frugal, industrious people, practiced in mixed farming, they will have in Canada every chance of happiness and prosperity. But a little business shrewdness may be a very necessary addition to their simple faith and altruistic principles.

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THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

According to a British engineer, who passed through Victoria on the R.M.S. Empress of Japan en route to Europe from Vladivostock, the Trans-Siberian railway—the great strategic coup of Russia to mass her soldiers on the Siberian coast—is rapidly nearing completion. There were three more short connecting links to be constructed and then the 7,000 miles of railway will be complete. It is considerably the longest line in the world, but for the most part it runs through a sparsely populated country. The line was commenced in 1891. So far the engineering difficulties which had to be overcome by the railway builders were many. Among these was the building of a bridge 1,000 yards long over the Yenesei river at Krasnoyarsk, a tunnel 12,500 feet long cut through the solid rock at the south of Lake Baikal, the piercing of the great Yablonoi mountains, near Chita, and the big bridge of 4,200 yards in length over the Amur at Klarbarooka. Then, too, careful work was necessitated in laying the line along the Amur's banks, owing to the constant floods caused by that river overflowing its banks. The line passes through a very unsettled and wild country until two-thirds of the journey from the Russian terminus is over, and then, after passing Kharbarooka, hamlet after hamlet is seen, for the Russian government have endeavored to acclimatize a population of settlers, mainly along the line of the railway to Vladivostock. These efforts have, however, been none too successful, the population having thinned out considerably during the years just past, for the easy going Russian peasant is no competitor for the Manchurians who coinhabit that district. In Siberia there are now about seven million people, and to augment the population the government is offering liberal concessions to settlers.

Now that Russia has secured another port on the Asiatic coast, Port Arthur, a side line is to be built through Manchuria some 1,500 miles in length, connecting with that port. This line will not be completed for fully four years yet.

Life insurance is a good thing, but health insurance, by keeping the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, is still better.

A MANITOBA TRAGEDY.

A Galician Farmer and His Four Children Hacked to Pieces.

Winnipeg, Oct. 17.—A terrible tragedy is reported from the Galician settlement at Startburn. It appears that a neighboring farmer, also a Galician, went on Saturday to the house of one Wasyl Bocehko about two o'clock in the afternoon, and getting no reply to his knocks upon the door, opened it and went in.

He met the horrifying sight of the dead bodies of Bocehko and his four children, hacked and bruised in a frightful manner. The floor and walls were spattered with blood, looking like those of a slaughter house.

Suspicion at first rested upon the wife and mother of the victims, but it is now believed that the crime was committed by other parties.

Bocehko was about 40 years old. The four dead children are two boys and two girls, ranging from three to ten years.

Detectives and other officials from the city have gone to the scene of the tragedy and an inquest was held to-day.

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