



The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 9.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF BOODLEDOM.

The deadly torpedo launched by Mr. A. J. Wilson from the Investors' Review upon Canadian finances and Canadian methods has exploded with terrific effect in Boodledom. It has also created considerable commotion and uneasiness in financial circles in the Old Country, where Mr. Wilson is not only recognized as an authority upon financial affairs, but is looked upon in the light of a prophet since he foretold with such unerring accuracy the financial cataclysm which recently shook Australia and threatened to submerge the island continent. And it is all the more startling since the London Chronicle—a leading journal somewhat imperialistic in tone and imperial federation in sympathy—practically endorses all Mr. Wilson has to say about Canada. The picture is terribly vivid, but horribly true. The awful record of recklessness and scheming and disaster is pitilessly exposed and mercilessly criticized. A spade is called a spade in that good old Anglo-Saxon language Englishmen are apt to drop in when dealing with fraud and rascality. There is no shadow of sympathy or touch of pity as broadside after broadside is poured into the "boodle" camp. But dismal and gloomy as the picture is the worst has not been told. Mr. Wilson shows that Canada has borrowed some \$400,000,000 from England "to the tune of Rule Britannia," but he could have shown that the bonded indebtedness of Canada, appalling as it is, is possibly exceeded by the mortgaged indebtedness. It has been authoritatively stated that eight out of every ten farmers in the Northwest are more or less encumbered, while the farming lands of Ontario, as shown by Sir Richard Cartwright some five years ago—are sustaining mortgages to the extent of \$200,000,000. The universal wail for relief from the tariff-stricken acres of the Northwest is heard, but unheeded, at Ottawa. No language can exaggerate the condition of the people as depicted by themselves in the hundred and odd petitions presented by Mr. McCarthy to the House during the last session. The finance minister is aware of the existing evils, but to remedy them would be his death warrant. The ministry is completely at the mercy of monopoly.

When Mr. Wilson leaves the prairies to deal with the cities he is equally accurate in his description. In Victoria alone it is safe to assert that hundreds of men are unable to find work. So it is with other cities and towns where "booms" have come—and gone.

But it is his description of High Commissioner Tupper that is most life-like and striking. Sir Charles in the character of an immigration tout "banging the drum and crying 'Walk up! walk up!'" is capitally done and recalls to the memory some of the strange and startling prophecies indulged in by the baronet when asking parliament for money or the people for votes. In 1878 he declared at the drill shed in Halifax that the National Policy—which then was merely to be a readjustment of the tariff—would result in transferring the traffic between England and the far east, from the Suez canal to Canada. The canal would in a few years become a deserted ditch and the Hong Kong express would do the work between Halifax and Vancouver. Halifax was to become the Liverpool of America. Only put himself and his "pals" into power and the thing was a dead certainty. In 1881 he declared on the floors of parliament, while justifying the enormous jobbery in connection with the Canadian Pacific syndicate—that inside of ten years the Northwest would be filled with farmers; that the export of wheat from those regions would amount to 640,000,000 bushels; that the sale of Northwest lands would recoup the government to the extent of \$68,000,000; and that the public debt would be reduced to \$100,000,000. In 1882 he was doing business at the old stand in Halifax with an addition to his stock-in-trade in the shape of "millions of cash ready to come into the country, provided the people should sustain the National Policy at the polls." In 1886 the drill shed is again the scene of his prophecies; the Haligonians again his victims and his dupes. Not being quite certain of his ground on this occasion, to make things surer he proceeded to Antigonish and had a close conference with His Grace, the patron of Sir John Sparrow Thompson, with the result that on the Sabbath preceding the general election the Catholics were instructed from every pulpit in the diocese to support the Conservative party. In 1891 he once more deserts his post in London and hires himself to the province he betrayed, and the drill shed is once more the scene of

his operations. The ubiquitous messenger boy with the inevitable telegram rushes in at the proper moment and another stupendous lie is announced—Halifax is again deceived, but not without an enormous expenditure in the shape of bribes. From Halifax he dashed off on a special to Montreal and "chatted" with Mr. Van Horne. He declared from every platform that he mounted that the Liberals were disloyal and their policy annexation, forgetting in the glow of his patriotism that when attending Washington, as fishery commissioner, a few years previous, he had, upon his own responsibility, offered Mr. Bayard complete reciprocity, and for which he was hailed over the coals by the monopolists in the house.

We might prolong the history of deception and deceit, but will content ourselves by looking at the results. The year of 1891 has come and gone, and instead of the Northwest being filled with farmers the country has not retained its natural increase. Four millions of dollars were expended by the government between 1880 and 1890 in fetching into Canada 850,000 immigrants who were reported as actual settlers. Where have they gone? Vanished, completely vanished, according to the census, with nearly one-half of the natural increase besides. The wheat vision is still unrealized, being a trifle over 600,000,000 bushels short of the baronet's calculation. The sales of public lands in the Northwest instead of recouping the country to the extent of \$68,000,000 have not paid the cost of surveying them. Sixteen years of protection has thrown the country back a half a century. We owe double what we owed in 1878 and our taxes for federal purposes have increased 64 per cent. According to the government statistician, sixteen years should have increased our population by 1,141,498 exclusive of immigration; but, including immigration (850,000 as shown by the returns) with the natural increase of births over deaths, the increase as compared with 1878—covering the sixteen years of protection—is only 942,552. Again we ask, what has become of the 850,000 immigrants? In ten years the native province of the finance minister increased 61 souls! What a ghastly satire upon protection!

Both debt and taxation have increased, while only within the last quarter our foreign trade has declined \$8,000,000. The Gazette places the gross debt at \$310,190,727 on the 30th of September, 1894, against \$229,812,562 on the same date in 1893. And Mr. Foster is abroad again borrowing. In a London interview he is reported as saying: "Half the present loan of £2,250,000 will be used for public works" and that "the reduction of taxation during the last four years rendered it imperative to expend money upon the most necessary projects only." From this interview, wholly false and misleading, it may be inferred that there will be another session before an appeal to the country, and the "necessary project" will be to distribute the money in such a manner as to debauch the electorate. We might ask Mr. Foster what benefit it is to the country to reduce taxation and add such reduction to the public debt? If national bankruptcy is to be averted this idiotic process must promptly cease and protection must be instantly destroyed. No other course remains. No other alternative is open. While we are paying \$23,000,000 in customs duties, it is safe to say that we are also paying three to four times that amount in indirect taxes or tribute to the manufacturers for a poor article at an artificially enhanced cost. How can a young country with a population of less than 5,000,000, sustain this crushing load? In 1874 our foreign trade amounted to \$216,775,000. In 1891 it was only \$219,000,000. In 17 years, for 13 of which high protection was in full swing, it had only increased \$3,000,000; while from 1854 to 1896, under an average tariff of 15 per cent.—taking the separate tariffs of the different provinces together—and while enjoying the benefits of the old reciprocity treaty, our foreign trade increased \$60,000,000 in a little over half that time.

The National Policy has clearly failed to bestow a single benefit upon the people. Instead of a blessing in disguise it has proved an open curse. It has created millionaires, it is true, but at the expense of its victims. It has developed a shameful system of debauchery and bred a crop of scandals unparalleled in the history of parliamentary legislation. For the people to continue it is not only criminal to the ballot, but treachery to themselves.

RESPONSIBILITY IS CLEAR.

The postoffice employees and the many who sympathize with them have already had a little further taste of Sir Adolphe's quality—even sooner than we had anticipated when our remarks of yesterday were penned. That this line

of treatment will be followed out to the end there is only too great reason to expect. It would probably take more than the combined efforts of the board of trade and the two members of parliament to secure justice for the ill-treated men from the jack-in-office in whose hands they are so unfortunate as to be placed. It is doubtful also whether the public meeting which has been suggested would prove effectual, but the public meeting should be held by all means, for no instrumentality available in the men's behalf should be left unused. Perhaps when the public meeting is held some of those attending will recall the days of 1891, when they were so persistently asked to believe that the special mission of the government's fiscal policy is to keep up the rate of wages, and they may be tempted to moralize on this unpleasant incident as a practical illustration of the emptiness of Conservative pretensions along this line. We observe that the Colonist is in mortal fear that the shabby treatment of the clerks and carriers will result in injury to the government's cause in this city. Here is a portion of its plaint:—

The friends of the government are placed in the act of the postmaster-general by the very unpleasant position. They and the government which they support will be held responsible for the course pursued by the postmaster-general, though it is more than probable that his colleagues know nothing about what he has done, and it is certain that the friends of the government here do not approve of the action he has taken. If Sir A. Caron tried to do as much damage as he possibly could to the government of which he is a member in this city he could not do it more effectively than by treating these unfortunate postoffice officials harshly. People generally do not wait to distinguish between a departmental act and an act of the government.

The organ has on this occasion reached a perfectly sound conclusion; the government will certainly be held responsible for Caron's action. But the Victoria public will not, as the Colonist intimates, take this stand without due consideration. They will hold the government responsible because the government is responsible. Why is a man so incompetent, careless and arrogant kept at the head of the department to make a mess of its management? If the whole government is not to be held responsible for this, who is? It would be very strange indeed if the people did not make inquiries such as these, and supply the obvious answer for themselves.

NOT A GOOD PROSPECT.

From one point of view it is satisfactory to find the post office clerks and letter carriers going back to work, for the public naturally ranks a derangement of postal affairs among the greatest inconveniences it can suffer. But the step taken by the men may not have a good effect on their own fortunes. Whatever may be said of their going on strike, it would have seemed the part of wisdom to remain out when they were out. They have now submitted themselves to the tender mercies of Caron, which they are likely to find cruel enough and quite untempered by all the efforts of the members of parliament and the board of trade. There is a nice streak of obstinacy in the plumed knight's apparently placid make-up which will probably cause him to take infinite pleasure in flouting all and several who interfere with the arrangement of this matter. By the return of the strikers to work for a month he will be given the time necessary to arrange for their dismissal on account of their action of yesterday. As to any sense of justice or generosity guiding him or the government, that idea will at once be demolished by those who know them, as Col. Prior so graphically intimated yesterday. Caron may yield to pressure, in view of the approach of a general election, but the pressure will have to be very severe and very scientifically applied. It is a well-known fact that the Quebec knight is kept in the cabinet not because he is welcome there but because he is too dangerous to be kicked out. His boodle record is even blacker than that of Sir Hector Langevin, who had to walk the plank, but he is saved from the necessity of following his old leader by the knowledge that he would not preserve the same chivalrous silence. His expulsion would mean an exposure of party rottenness greater than that which has already shocked the country, and such exposure the party is not ready to meet. We can find no great prospect of a man of this stamp being influenced by either argument or pressure in the ways suggested at yesterday's meeting, and we shall be surprised if the ill-treated postal employes are not visited with his displeasure in spite of all the protection promised them. There is certainly nothing reassuring in the utterances ascribed to Caron and other ministers by Ottawa dispatches. What could be more ridiculous than the plea that the matter has remained unsettled because it was not known to whom the money voted by parliament should be paid? If any fur-



C. R. KING, VICTORIA, Agent for British Columbia.

ther testimony were needed as to the utter incapacity that reigns at Ottawa it is surely supplied by this absurd and childish excuse. All this can be changed only by a change of government, a fact which many Victorians who formerly voted on the Conservative side have come to realize. The open and vigorous declarations made by Mr. Lester at yesterday's meeting exactly express the feelings of a large number of people in this city, who will soon avail themselves of the opportunity to make their opinions known in a way most disagreeable to the powers that be.

THE CANADIAN LOAN.

Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, Interviewed in London.

London, Nov. 1.—In an interview yesterday in regard to the successful floating of the Canadian three per cent. loan of £2,250,000, Hon. George E. Foster, Canadian minister of finance, said: "I am not surprised at its success, as the reception accorded to previous Canadian loans led me to anticipate larger subscriptions. No borrower could have ever fulfilled as scrupulously its obligations towards the London market as Canada, and few countries are more solvent."

"Considering present conditions and future prospects, half of the present loan will be applied to public works. There is no conversion of Canadian loans contemplated. "It depends upon state finances whether further subsidies will be granted for commercial projects during the next session of parliament. The reduction of taxation of the last four years rendered it imperative to expend money upon the most necessary projects only."

Canada has no intention to urge Great Britain to consent to the establishment of a permanent board of arbitration for Canada and the United States. The subjects of difference between the two countries are happily few and are becoming fewer. The relations between Canada and the United States are most cordial and friendly, and there is no reason to think that this will ever be lessened."

Mr. Foster will sail for New York next Saturday on the steamer Campania, en route for Canada.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Unable to Attend the Ball on Account of the Czar's Death.

Vancouver, Nov. 1.—Lord and Lady Aberdeen arrived in Vancouver at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, thousands of people lining the streets and crowding the station to welcome them. They were formally welcomed by Mayor Anderson. Company No. 5, B. C. B. G. A., were lined up at the station as a guard of honor, and when the governor-general alighted presented arms. As the carriage containing the honored guests led off the band played the national anthem and H. M. S. Royal Arthur fired a royal salute. All the ships in port, including the Empress of Japan and the flagship, were decorated with flags, as well as all the principal buildings in the city. On arriving at the hotel his excellency and Lady Aberdeen appeared on the balcony, and the governor received and replied to addresses from the city, the board of trade and the St. George's society. In the evening his excellency became a guest of the St. Andrew's and Caledonia societies and was entertained at a banquet at the Hotel Vancouver, which passed off very successfully. This morning the governor-general received Admiral Stephenson and staff of H. M. S. Royal Arthur. The newly arrived men for this station were reviewed by his excellency at three o'clock. The governor-general formally opened the exhibit of the art and science society. The governor-general was presented with an address by President Tucker and briefly replied. In the course of his remarks he referred feelingly to the death of the czar, and said that owing to the sad event he and Lady Aberdeen would not be able to attend the ball. The Y. M. C. A. presented the governor-general with an address.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Older Sooner than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 45 Scott Street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 10c postage to send in wrappers. If you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

Henry Krueger, a settler on the Calgary & Edmonton railway, has beaten all records by growing 204 bushels of oats from one acre.

ROME'S MAYOR ABROAD.

He Has Brought His Sash of Office With Him to New York.

The man who rules the city where Nero and the Caesars once reigned supreme came to this town yesterday on the steamship Majestic, says a New York special to the Chicago Tribune. He is Prince Emanuele Ruspoli, and he is the Mayor of Rome, officially and technically the Syndic of Rome. This is the first Mayor of Rome who ever came to the United States. First he was an alderman in Rome, and it is on record that he refused several invitations to chowder parties in the Coliseum and excursions up the river Tiber. After serving as a member of the city council the Prince was elected several times to the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Another thing to recommend him is his American wife, who came over with him. She is his third. First he married Catarina Conachi Borgonides. At her death he married Laura Cavaccolo, daughter of the Italian Duke of Lavelle. Being left a widower a second time, the Prince married Miss Josephine Mary Beers Curtis of the Boston family of that name.

The Prince's family dates back to the house of Martocci, whose members established themselves in Rome in 1190 A.D. With the Prince, too, was his daughter-in-law, the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord. She holds that title in her own right of descent from that Talleyrand who was Minister to the first Napoleon and who uttered so many brilliant witticisms that the unscrupulous try now to pain off an original. The Marquise married the Prince's son Mario. The Prince is rich. He has added to his wealth by investing in American lands. He owns property in New Jersey on which he raises cranberries. Besides the cranberry bogs Prince Ruspoli owns land about 16 miles outside of Lakewood. It is his intention to found a winter resort, a rival to Lakewood, on that property. The Prince also owns a big tract of land in Florida.

It was stated that the chief purpose of the Prince's visit to this country was to sell his Florida lands at a profit of \$1,000,000. The Prince, Princess and Marquise put up at the Hotel Waldorf. They will remain in the city two or three days and then go to Newport. The Roman newspapers that have preceded the Prince here state there is the mischief to pay in the City of the Seven Hills because of the Prince's forgetfulness. The Mayor of Rome, whenever he performs his official duties, wears a tri-color sash across his bosom. Without the sash there is no Mayor. The Roman newspapers complain that the Prince Ruspoli did not leave his sash so as to rehabilitate the Vice-Syndic. So the municipal affairs of Rome are much tangled—there is no head of affairs—the Vice-Syndic might as well be at the Saratoga convention.

Miscellaneous.

Dude Sportsman—Anything to shoot here? Countryman—Hain't ben nuthin' till you arrived. I'll git me gun.

Foggyduff—I have no money to spend in advertisements. Pacer—Of course you haven't, and that's just the reason.—Boston Transcript.

MR. GEO. MERRETT



Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 2c.

PORT ARTHUR

Japanese in Port Arthur Largest Army

The Victory Complete

Yokohama, Nov. 8.—Captured Port Arthur only great arsenals only place where could be docked, fortified under the Hanseatic and impregnable by it was said the neglected. For had been making fort, being great full surveys made two years ago Arthur is a true the seriousness of estimated. Chib two harbors of Arthur and W only had she a largest men-of-war simply a harbor, is the small one Arthur in their have a magnificent tions, and Well promontory, being off, will be whilst the chanc Shanhaikuan in In every way, Port Arthur wa China.

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THE DEPART

A Statement as

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—The department has regard to the dis the clerks in the post the money voted tra allowance e cost of living \$10 per at the fiscal year, c sidering to wha ey should be giv as to the who struck wor the mail clerks of the Pacific ed or not was t sideration of the lay in settlement absence in Eng speak strongly of the clerks giv have the effect cause. The d cognizes that them the memb leading citizens the board of t Sanford Flem Mackenzie Bow walian governa sibly the applic at that point. They refused to correct." Bow respondent to d for opening the of the Pacific would not be o Sanford Flem that a good nu ceived.

MERCER

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Montreal, No telling of all the remains of Mercer, repr the Canadian repr which the des strenuously to Canadian port ed in deepest through which were draped f black and ora Business was the courts and The funeral p as expected, f four and five on the sidewalk windows and The streets w since yesterday have been ar province, the states in Evergical mourning Liberals, Freu headed by the the Dominion Lanrier, who ed in the proced able that not the province o This caused o

A PERSON

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New Orleans Fitzgerald Pat the Dryades

PORT ARTHUR CAPTURED.

Japanese in Possession of China's Largest Arsenal and Her Large Dry Dock.

The Victory Gives Japan Almost Complete Control of the Northern Coast

Yokohama, Nov. 2.—The Japanese have captured Port Arthur, where China's great arsenal was located and the only place where the largest men-of-war could be docked. It was strongly fortified under the supervision of Col. van Hanneken and was considered almost impregnable by land or by sea, although it was said the land defences had been neglected. For weeks past the Japanese had been making their way towards the fort, being greatly assisted by very careful surveys made by a Japanese expedition two years ago. The capture of Port Arthur is a tremendous blow to China, the seriousness of which cannot be over-estimated. China has practically only two harbors of refuge in the north, Port Arthur and Weihaiwei. At the former the largest men-of-war, for Weihaiwei is simply a harbor, and the other dock is the small one at Taku. With Port Arthur in their possession, the Japanese have a magnificent base for naval operations and Weihaiwei, on the opposite promontory, being only five hours' steaming off, will be seriously threatened, whilst the chances of landing troops at Shantaiwan will be greatly increased. In every way, therefore, the safety of Port Arthur was of vital importance to China.

It is stated that Port Arthur has been thoroughly invested by the Japanese, who are now moving with all speed on the peninsula. One force of Japanese, it is further stated, will attack Kinchow Asoy, while another will attack Fung Whang. Both places are held by strong forces of Chinese. The Japanese are confident of victory.

London, Nov. 2.—Shanghai dispatches say ten thousand additional troops are leaving Wu Chang for Tientsin.

THE DEPARTMENT'S VIEW.

A Statement as to the Strikers' Case—The Pacific Cable.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—The postoffice department has made a statement in regard to the dispatch from Victoria stating that the letter carriers and clerks in the postoffice service there went out on strike because of non-payment of the money voted them last session as extra allowance on account of the higher cost of living in that province. This grant of \$10 per month had been clipped off at the beginning of the present fiscal year, as the department was considering to what class of clerks the money should be given. There was no question as to the letter carriers and clerks who struck work being entitled to it, but the mail clerks also are applicants for it, and whether they are to be included or not was the matter under the consideration of the department. The delay in settlement was caused by Caron's absence in England. Some ministers speak strongly of the course pursued by the clerks going on strike, which may have the effect of damaging their own cause. The department, however, recognizes that the strikers had behind them the members of parliament and the leading citizens of Victoria, including the board of trade.

Sanford Fleming has sent a report to Mackenzie Bowell, saying: "The Hawaiian government is to consider favorably the application for a cable station at that point. The previous report that they refused to do so appears to be incorrect." Bowell told the Times correspondent to-day that although the time for opening the tenders for the building of the Pacific cable had expired they would not be opened until the return of Sanford Fleming. It is understood that a good number of tenders were received.

MERCIER'S FUNERAL.

Thousands of People Do Honor to the Dead Statesman.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—Amidst the solemn tolling of all the Roman Catholic church bells, French Canadians to-day buried the remains of the late Hon. Honoré Mercier, their last hope of a French Canadian republic in America, for which the dead leader had worked so strenuously to keep alive. The French Canadian portion of the city was attired in deepest mourning. The streets through which the procession passed were draped from house to house with black and orange, the papal colors. Business was practically suspended, and the courts and executive offices closed. The funeral procession was not as large as expected, numbering only between four and five thousand, but the crowds on the sidewalks and the sightseers in windows and on roofs made up for it. The streets were black with them. Ever since yesterday special excursion parties have been arriving from all over the province, the Dominion and bordering states. Every other man wore a special mourning badge. All prominent Liberals, French Canadian and English, headed by the leader of the opposition in the Dominion parliament, Hon. Mr. Laurier, who acted as pall bearer, walked in the procession, but it was noticeable that not one Liberal member of the province of Ontario was present. This caused considerable comment.

A PERSECUTED PREACHER.

Women Become Madly Infatuated With Him.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 3.—The Rev. Fitzgerald Parker, the young pastor of the Dryades street Methodist church,

thinks he is the victim of persecution. It is the custom of the minister at the conclusion of the service to request all those who desire to become Christians and lead a better life to come forward. Last night at a prayer meeting the usual request was made. Among those who arose to go to the altar was a woman giving her name as Mrs. A. D. Forbes. Turning to her Mr. Parker said: "Now, madam, it is of you I wish to speak to the people. You may retire."

Instead of leaving the church as requested Mrs. Forbes resumed her seat. Thereupon the minister said: "I have heard it remarked in several quarters that it is exceedingly strange that I do not receive into the church the lady who has just now and frequently heretofore presented herself at the altar for membership. It therefore becomes my duty to the congregation to make some explanation. As the lady had by her unusual behavior attracted no little attention to herself, I have several times requested her on coming to the altar to desist, and once in the presence of the officials of the church I admonished her to discontinue this course, assuring her that I would be compelled to publicly repulse her if she persisted. This she has done, and while I do not lay any charge against the lady's character, I decline utterly to entertain her application for church membership or to in any way recognize her, as I am fully convinced that the whole matter is insincere. Of this I can amply satisfy any one who may require more than my simple assertion."

THE IVANHOE WAS WRECKED.

Captain of the Fannie Dutard Saw Her Go Down.

Seattle, Nov. 1.—Captain Peterson, of the bark Fannie Dutard, which arrived at Port Blakely to-night from Santa Barbara, says that while off Cape Flattery on the afternoon of September 30, he saw a sailing vessel evidently in distress. Looking for her shortly afterwards, he found that she was nowhere to be seen, and must have gone to the bottom in the meantime, with all hands, as no boats were visible. The sea was then tolerably calm, but there had been a fierce storm the night before. The foundered vessel tallies in description with the Ivanhoe, which was towed out from Seattle on September 27. Capt. Peterson's story is accepted here as conclusive evidence of her fate.

AFTER THE COOK GANG.

Indian Territory Bandits Still at Large.

Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 2.—A deputy marshal, who stands high in the esteem of the court officials at this place, has returned from the raids into the haunts of the Cook gang. He says the marshals and the Indian police are not working together and no capture is possible in the near future. The inference is that there is friction and jealousy between the two pursuing forces. The reason is probably because the marshals do not, under the law, share in the rewards offered. The marshal's office at this place is in the dark as to the movements of the marshals in their pursuit of the bandits. The message from Indian Agent Wisdom, locating the bandits at the mouth of Blue Creek, 12 miles northwest of Muskegee is the last from any authentic source. Col. Crump considers the information reliable. One of the citizens of Muskegee informed me to-day that the county in which the gang is said to be situated, is admirably adapted for guerrilla warfare. The undergrowth being dense, and attacking party, he said, will be placed greatly at a disadvantage as they can be ambushed by the bandits and slaughtered. It is considered a significant fact here that not a person besides the regular deputies could be induced to go out from here on the early morning train this morning to join in the pursuit.

Claremore, I. T., Nov. 2.—Postoffice Inspector W. P. Hawk, who has been on the trail of the Cook gang ever since the offices in Watava and Talata were robbed, arrived here this morning from Red Fork. He says he and his men were close on the trail for several days and that they laid in brush all day last Sunday within six miles of Cook and his gang, who at that time numbered only ten men. He thinks that had it not been for the Cherokee militia, who were in that country at the time, they would have got the bandits before Monday morning. Mr. Hawk gives his opinion that poor policy is being displayed in putting such large bodies of men in pursuit. He thinks it much easier for the gang to avoid a large body of men riding boldly through the country, than it would be to elude a few well-trained men. He says the officers are now in the vicinity of Red Fork and Sapalpa, on the trail of the Cook gang, and he thinks that the bandits are still in that country.

Ringling Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

In addition to the charge of seduction against F. J. Horneman, the Halifax dry goods merchant, there is a charge of attempt to procure an abortion of a 15-year-old girl employed in his store. She is dying and made depositions of the facts which led to arrest.

RUSSIA'S NEW RULER.

Nicholas II's Accession to the Russian Throne Officially Proclaimed.

Messages of Condolence Sent to the Royal Family From All Over the World.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Times London correspondent cables: "I gathered yesterday from people close to Marlborough House that the Prince of Wales, Princess of Wales and the crown prince of Denmark were summoned by the czarina, not so much in the hope that they would leave before they should die, as on account of the desire of the czarina to have them with her to strengthen her hands in her effort to control her son and prevent no one knows what possible contretemps. The son wants to take \$150,000 a year or so and abandon the czarship altogether, and his uncle, Vladimir, is credited with being privy to this idea and standing ready to step into the breach as regent for the boy Michael. There is also momentous interest hanging upon this and other questions surrounding the succession that they will obscure the personality of the dead czar himself. There has been great excitement in army circles in Russia for the last month, which has impressed outside observers as singularly like the nervous way in which the French officers met apart and conversed in whispers when Boulanger was at his height. It is believed, or rather hoped, in Paris that the czar's remains will be conveyed to St. Petersburg by a fleet of Russian men-of-war, which will stop at Toulon or Brest to permit a vast French demonstration of sympathy."

St. Petersburg, Nov. 2.—Emperor Nicholas II, in a proclamation announcing the death of his father, says: "May we be consoled by the consciousness that our sorrow is the sorrow of the whole of our beloved people, and may the people not forget the strength and stability of Russia lies in their unity and unbounded devotion to us. We, however, in this sad and solemn hour, when ascending the ancestral throne of the Russian empire, record our solemn vows that we will always make our sole aim the peaceful development of the power and glory of beloved Russia and the happiness of our faithful subjects."

The proclamation concludes by directing the order of allegiance to be taken by himself and the Grand Duke George, who is his lineal successor until God shall vouchsafe to bless with a son the union into which the emperor is about to enter with Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Stettin, Nov. 2.—Emperor William, who was dining with the officers of the grenadier guards yesterday when the death of the czar was announced, after referring to the olden times when Germany and Russia were united in arms, said: "We unite our feelings for the emperor who has newly ascended the throne, wishing that heaven may lend him strength for the duties of the heavy office he has assumed." Cheers were then given for Emperor Nicholas II, and the bands played a Russian hymn.

New York, Nov. 2.—Some of the Hebrew papers in this city yesterday issued extras announcing the death of the czar and rejoicing over it. Bulletins were posted in front of the newspaper offices and they were quickly surrounded by crowds. Many of the Jews in the town east side districts were born in Russia, and not a few of them were driven out of the country by the czar. These latter were most vigorous in denouncing him and loudest in their expressions of joy. In the changes along with the news of the czar's death was confirmed it was proposed to celebrate the event by a parade providing permission could be obtained from the city authorities. No definite steps in that direction were taken last night, but several well-to-do East End shopkeepers said that an attempt to arrange such a parade would be made to-day. Business was almost forgotten and the crowds stood around the bulletin boards on which the czar's death was announced until late in the evening. "This has caused a great commotion among my people," said one Hebrew shopkeeper who has been on East Broadway for 17 years. "They believe that it means revolution in Russia, and many of them have friends and relatives there. The czar oppressed us and now he is dead. Do you wonder that we hate him? Well, look at the barrel of fish standing there in the gutter. It cost \$200 or \$300 in the market. The owner of it lives with his family in one little room over my store. He was forced to leave Russia over 18 months ago, and he makes his living peddling fish around the streets in a push cart. It would not matter with some men. He was different. He was in the wool business in Russia, and was prosperous. He is a well educated man. He talks several languages. He had money and a comfortable home. The czar drove him out. I told him to-day that the czar was dead, and he said: 'God be praised, my prayers are answered.' He makes from \$5 to \$5 a week here, and in Russia he had plenty. There are others just like him. For the next month you will see excitement among our people here. I don't feel so bitter against the czar. I left 17 years ago. Then the entire Russian people were oppressed."

Paris, Nov. 2.—Flags are half-masted. The military and naval officers are wearing mourning emblems for the czar. The cabinet will forward messages of sympathy to the czarina. Figaro says General Sausseur ought to be deputed by France to attend the czar's funeral.

London, Nov. 2.—St. James and Buckingham palaces and Marlborough House were draped in mourning. Prayers were said at the Russian embassy. Many flags are half-masted. Telegrams of condolence from all parts are pouring into the embassy. The Duke of York will represent the Queen in making visits of condolence. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The czar was self-willed, dogged and abrupt, but just. He abhorred all foreign influence, but especially that of Germany." The Queen has commanded the ambassador at St. Petersburg to express her majesty's sympathy.

The Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg, the czar's sister, arrived in sufficient time before the end to be recognized by the czar. It is stated the kaiser will attend the funeral of the late czar. London, Nov. 2.—All the French and German papers pay a high tribute to the memory of the czar and especially praise him for maintaining the peace of Europe. The Kreuz Zeitung says: "He leaves an army such as a Russian ruler never before could boast of, powerful and ready for battle."

St. Petersburg, Nov. 2.—The imperial herald, accompanied by trumpeters announced at 9 o'clock this morning the death of Emperor Alexander III and the accession to the throne of Nicholas II. The accession of Nicholas is being celebrated by a festival to-day. The period of mourning begins to-morrow. The garrison paraded this morning with colors and were sworn according to the customary forms.

SKETCH OF THE CZAR.

He Gloried in Being Considered Rough of Texture, "The Peasant Czar."

Of a Peaceful Disposition, He Had no Intention of Precipitating Wars.

Soña, Nov. 3.—Premier Stoloff formally announced the death of the czar in the sobranje yesterday. Stoloff said in view of the fact that Alexander III. was the son of the liberator of Bulgaria, Prince Ferdinand had telegraphed a message of condolence to his successor, Nicholas II. The prince has also ordered the army to wear mourning for a week.

Athens, Nov. 3.—The bouzou and the theatres was all closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the czar. Berlin, Nov. 3.—The National Zeitung says the funeral of the czar takes place at St. Petersburg, probably twelve days hence.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—The army has been commanded to observe two weeks mourning and Emperor Alexander's First Uhlan regiment three weeks of mourning. The navy has similar orders. The warships will fire 21 guns on the day of the funeral. It is rumored that the kaiser and Emperor Nicholas will shortly meet.

Paris, Nov. 3.—Emperor Nicholas, in a dispatch to President Perrier, announcing his father's death, said: "I am certain of the active share which the entire French nation will take in our mourning." Replying Casimir-Perrier said: "The two great peoples remember Alexander III. who a year ago today sent a telegram to President Carnot which drew still closer the bonds between the two countries." Premier Dupuy in a telegram to De Giers, the Russian foreign minister, said: "France is one with Russia in her grief, as well as in her joy, and will never forget the sympathy which Russia showed in memorable circumstances." All Paris newspapers maintain that the policy of Russia will remain unchanged.

London, Nov. 2.—A notable obituary sketch appeared in the Times. The author of the sketch of the dead emperor was on intimate terms of friendship with the czar, and he says the czar never had the slightest sympathy with high culture. "Indeed, the czar rather gloried in the idea of being of the same rough texture as the majority of his subjects, and if he knew he was sometimes disrespectful," he referred to as the "peasant czar," he regarded this epithet as a compliment. His straightforward, abrupt manner, savoring sometimes of gruffness, and his direct, unadorned method of expression harmonized well with his rough-hewn, immobile features and somewhat sluggish movements. The impression he generally made in conversation was that of a good, honest, moderately intelligent, strong willed man, who might perhaps listen to explanations, but who certainly would stand no nonsense from his subordinates or any one else. Only those who have had the privilege of observing him in the unrestrained intimacy of his family, especially when romping with his children or amusing himself with his four footed pets, could fully realize what a simple, kindly nature was concealed behind a by no means sympathetic exterior.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Report That Patrons of Industry and McCarthys Will Unite is Denied.

Canadian Knights of Labor Will Stand by Powderly-Switchman Killed.

London, Ont., Nov. 1.—The will of the late Mr. Robertson, city engineer, leaves an estate of \$29,000, a good portion of which goes to various charitable and church organizations.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—It having been said that the gathering of the Patrons of Industry and the McCarthys, Grand President Malloy was questioned upon this point. His answer was that a possible alliance with McCarthy was not one of the objects of the meeting, and that if such a matter came up at all it would only be in an incidental way. W. G. Fies, organizer for Mr. McCarthy, was asked what truth there was in the statement that an attempt was being made to form an alliance between the Patrons and the McCarthys. "No truth at all," he replied. "They have their platform and we have ours." The grand board of the Patrons of Industry began its session this morning, but reported at noon that no business of importance had been transacted. The president said that the order had no lodges in London, and they would not take part in the election. He would like to see Mr. Essery elected. If Hobbs, the Liberal, was elected, it would be a certain extent remove the balance of power from the hands of the new order.

Montreal, Nov. 1.—John Mullin, a switchman, was killed in the Grand Trunk yards this morning while switching cars. How the accident happened no one seems to know, but apparently his foot caught in the frog just after he had turned the switch and he was run down. He was dragged several yards before the engine was stopped. One leg was severed below the knee and the other crushed. The deceased was about 60 years of age and was one of the company's oldest employees.

At a meeting of the bar this morning resolutions of condolence were passed in connection with the death of Mr. Mercier. The courts will adjourn this evening until Friday afternoon on account of the funeral, which takes place on Friday morning. Large deputations are coming to the funeral from outside points. The body is now lying in state, and large numbers of people are visiting the house, over three thousand having called yesterday.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—The Canadian Knights of Labor received a notification from the general assembly that unless they drop their present friendly attitude towards Powderly they will be disfranchised. The bodies met last night and resolved to still stand by the late grand master workmen.

Montreal, Nov. 1.—There is a rally of English speaking members of the Quebec legislature at the Windsor hotel this afternoon, and it is said the appointment of a treasurer to succeed Hon. J. S. Hall will be made and announced when the meeting closes.

Bowell and Larke conferred yesterday with the members of the board of trade as to the best means to increase the trade between Canada and Australia.

IS PORT ARTHUR CAPTURED?

No Verification of the Report Received at the Japanese Legation.

London, Nov. 3.—A Shanghai dispatch says that the report that the Japanese second army is on the eve of taking Port Arthur is regarded as a rumour on the part of the Japanese. It is thought probable that the Japanese second army intend forming a junction with the main army and capturing the Chinese who are retreating from Chien Lin Chen, after which the combined forces will proceed to Pekin.

The Japanese legation has not received and confirmed report of the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese.

B. Nichol, of Barrie, during a row with his wife, threw a chair at her. She dodged it and it struck his son, breaking his skull. The boy cannot recover. Nichol was arrested.



for British Columbia.

ROME'S MAYOR ABROAD.

Brought His Sash of Office With Him to New York.

Man who rules the city where Nero Caesars once reigned supreme came town yesterday on the steamship says a New York special to the Tribune. He is Prince Emanuele and he is the Mayor of Rome, or at least technically the Syde of This is the first Mayor of Rome to come to the United States. First an aide-man in Rome, and it is on that day that he refused several invitations to parties in the Coliseum and ex-posed the river Tiber. After serving of the city several times to the Princes of Deputies. Another thing to and him is his American wife, who married him. She is his third. First married Catarina Conachi Borgondese. Death he married Laura Cavocciolo, of the Italian Duke of Lavelle. He left a widower a second time, the married Miss Josephine Mary Beers of the Biston family of that name.

Prince's family dates back to the 17th century. His ancestors were established in Rome in 1160 A.D. Prince, too, was his daughter-in-law. Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord, who was his own right of from that Talleyrand who was to the first Napoleon and who it many brilliant vicissitudes that the us try now to palm off as origi-Prince. The Prince is rich. He has to his wealth by investing in Am-lands. He owns property in New in which he raises cranberries. Bene cranberry bogs Prince Ruspoli ad about 16 miles outside of Lake-nd his intention to found a win-ct, rival to Lakota, on that the Prince also owns a big tract in Florida.

It is stated that the chief purpose of Prince's visit to this country was to Florida lands at a profit of \$1,000. Prince, Princess and Marquis at the Hotel Waldorf. They will in the city two or three days and to Newport. The Roman news-er has preceded the Prince here is the mischief to pay the the Seven Hills because of the forgerfulness. The Mayor of Rome, he performs his official duties, a tri-color sash across his bosom, the sash there is no Mayor. The newspapers complain that the sash did not leave his sash so as state the Vice-Syndic. So the man-als of Rome are much tangled-no head of affairs. The Vice-Syndic, well be at the Saratoga conven-

Miscellaneous.

Sportsman—Anything to shoot

yman—Hain't ben nuthin' till red. I'll git me gun.

uff—I have no money to spend sements.

Of course you haven't, and st the reason.—Boston Trans-



MARGO, MERRITT

Toronto, Ontario.

Well as Ever

Making Hood's Sarsaparilla

of a Serious Disease.

suffering from what is known as scurvy for five years, and for days at a time he was unable to straighten myself in bed for three weeks; during that time leeches applied and derived no benefit. Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the paper I decided to try a bottle. I found

I had finished taking half of a bot- to much help from taking that I decided to try another, and since second bottle I feel as well as ever life." Geo. MERRITT, Toronto, Ont.

Pills are prompt and efficient, yet on. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

CURES

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 9.

THE NEW CZAR.

The proclamation issued by Nicholas II. on his accession to the Russian throne seems to have created a favorable impression in more than one quarter. It is interpreted as meaning that the young czar will in international matters pursue a policy of peace, and that the anti-German attitude will be abandoned. Another inference drawn from the proclamation is that some attempt will be made to grant civil and religious liberty to the czar's subjects. Many of the revolutionary party usually called Nihilists appear even to entertain the hope that imperial traditions will be ignored and a constitutional form of government established. While there seems to be a good prospect that the religious persecutions which marked the late czar's reign will now be stopped, the party of liberty is probably a little over sanguine if it expects an immediate radical reform of the system of government. The young czar will have serious obstacles to overcome if he undertakes to place the Russian government on a new footing, the chief of which will be the stolid opposition of the court party and the nobles generally. The czar is nominally an autocrat, whose will is law, but in point of fact he is more or less dominated by those who immediately surround him. It would be too much to expect that they will quietly assent to a radical change which would be directly opposed to their personal interests. From all accounts Nicholas II. is not a man of firm will and vigorous intellect, and the work which he is supposed to be anxious to do might well prove too great for his strength.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

To-morrow's elections in the States may change the complexion of the house of representatives, but less importance seems to be attached to that fact than to the idea that they will supply an indication of the result of the greater contest in 1896. It is for this reason that the contest in New York state absorbs most of the politicians' attention; the outcome in the "pivotal state" is looked upon as a pointer for presidential year. This notion does not seem very well founded, for many things enter into the New York contest which may have nothing to do with the next struggle for control of the national administration. Senator Hill as Democratic candidate for the governorship is opposed by many of his own party who would not be found in a similar position in presidential year. The decent wing of the Democrats is making a determined effort to "down" Tammany and destroy its influence, the opportunity being afforded by the close relationship between the senator and the notorious organization. If Morton is elected it will be largely done by Democratic votes. In that event Hill will probably be thrown out of the presidential race entirely, and the purging of the Democratic party in New York may make it stronger with the country in general. So far as can be judged, Hill is quite likely to meet with a decisive defeat.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"The money sunk in making a new channel in the Galops rapids is now about a million dollars, and the minister of railways and canals has officially stated that the channel was not completed according to the contract and the required depth of seventeen feet was not excavated. Navigators refuse to use this expensive channel, as they say it is not safe and continue to use the old channel throughout the rapids. Gilbert Bros., Montreal, the contractors, sued the government for extras, and this morning the exchequer court gave judgment for the Gilberts for \$150,000 and interest from April, 1891, or \$170,000 in all. The useless hole in the St. Lawrence has now cost seven times the estimated cost, and altogether about a million dollars." So reads an Ottawa dispatch. Such misuse of the people's money will stop when the Liberals get the reins of power at the next general election.

On Saturday the Colonist quoted from the Montreal Star a paragraph intended to show that "there is nothing in" Mr. Laurier's speeches. In the Winnipeg Nor'wester that reached here on Friday night appeared a quotation from the Colonist of similar import, and the Montreal Star that arrived on the same day gave a passage from a Nor'wester editorial to back up its own words. It must strike any person having a sense of humor that this method of mutual "confirmations" among the parrot-like organs is exceedingly funny.

Cold in the head—Nasal Balm gives instant relief; speedily cures. Never fails.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

Reception to the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen at the Drill Hall.

Addresses To-Day at Government House—His Excellency's Replies.

Victoria turned out on Saturday evening and gave Lord and Lady Aberdeen a royal welcome. There were fully 5000 people in the drill hall long before the hour fixed for the reception, but the time passed pleasantly. The B. C. B. G. City band and the Sir William Wallace Society pipers—Messrs. Robertson, Munro, Macdonald, Anderson and McLaughlin—supplying a splendid concert. The drill hall was profusely and tastefully decorated, the railing of the promenade gallery being covered with evergreens and bunting. Just over the main entrance was the band stand which was also very prettily embellished. On different points in the building were appropriate mottoes and banners. On the south side of the hall was a dais, over which was a canopy draped with flags. The vice-regal party arrived promptly on time and were met at the main entrance by the mayor and aldermen and members of the reception committee. The party were escorted to Col. Prior's room, where a short time was spent in introductions. Lady Aberdeen was presented with a handsome bouquet by Miss Ethel Dwyer. From the room to the dais a lane had been formed by the men of the B. C. B. G. A., through which the party, accompanied by the lieutenant-governor and Mrs. Dewdney, the mayor and aldermen and reception committee passed, the band playing "God Save the Queen." Upon the dais were the Governor-General and Countess Aberdeen, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, Mayor and Mrs. Teague, Senator and Mrs. McInnes, Hon. Col. Baker and Mrs. Baker, Senator Macdonald, Mrs. and Miss Macdonald and Miss Ethel Dwyer.

City Clerk Dowler, at the request of Mayor Teague, stepped to the front and read the following address:

"To His Excellency, Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Viscount Fortharline; Lord Haddo, Methil, Travis and Kellie of the Peage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen in the Peage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia; Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., LL.D., Governor-General of Canada, &c., &c.

"May It Please Your Excellency:—We, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, on behalf of the citizens beg to greet you, His Excellency and Lady Aberdeen, a most cordial welcome to this city.

"We are proud to bear the name which does not reject at the opportunity of assuring the representative of our beloved Queen that distance has not lessened our devotion to our Sovereign, nor our unflinching attachment to the traditions and institutions of our mother land.

"In traversing in so brief a time the vast territory stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast by that highway which we prize as the pride and confidence in herself when proud to be a portion of the great British empire. With regard to other aspects in your address, let me say that I hail with great satisfaction the sentiments which your address furnishes of that characteristic confidence, hopefulness and trust in the resources of the country here indicated. Of course we are all aware that this, like other portions of the world, has been subjected to a period of trial in the matter of depression of trade; but that evidently is not regarded as cause for despondency, but as cause for increased vigilance, earnestness and watchfulness, and we may also congratulate ourselves that if this depression has been felt here, we have reason to believe that it has been felt much more keenly in other places. (Hear, hear.)

"As to the aspect of railway extension, you can easily understand that while I cannot be expected to enter upon such a subject, I for one would regard with peculiar satisfaction any scheme designed for the general development of the country on a large and comprehensive scale. (Cheers.) I ask you to accept again the assurance of the thanks of Lady Aberdeen and myself for this welcome to our part. We cannot fail to be impressed also with the magnificent decorations of this vast hall. We notice the peculiarly kindly sentiments in addition to those of constitutional and heartfelt loyalty which are recorded on these walls. As to the suggested invitation that this may only be the preface to a future visit, I should like to remind you that we have not allowed a very large portion of the time of our official visit to elapse before we found ourselves in Victoria. I need scarcely say, therefore, that we may reasonably hope that before long we may once more find ourselves within your genial and hospitable precincts, and though I may perhaps be rash—at least for a Scotchman—when I allude to one more personal aspect of the matter, I may say that while I, as has been noticed in some quarters, showed my confidence in Canada as a whole by securing some acres of land within her borders, the particular portion of Canada I selected for that purpose happened to be British Columbia. And although of course a governor-general must not render himself liable to criticism by looking too closely after his own private affairs, still even a governor-general must have a holiday. And if he spends it on those acres I do not think anybody will find fault—especially if it enables him to make the acquaintance of those important centres with which it is his duty to make himself familiar. Under the guidance of your public Our visit to your city on this occasion may be of short duration, but I hope that under the guidance of your public officials, which will, I trust, be forthcoming, we may be able to visit your public institutions, and also to penetrate

sentiments of this address are indeed no mere formal utterance, but that they are endorsed and ratified in no uncertain manner by the loyal and public spirited inhabitants of this city. The satisfaction with which we have looked forward to a visit to Victoria will not be diminished I think by the consideration that this position of our present journey forms as it were the turning point—may I not say the crowning point?—of a tour which we certainly shall always remember with feelings of unalloyed satisfaction. I refer especially to the remarkable and sustained demonstrations which we have observed in all parts of the Dominion from Halifax and Quebec to this city of Victoria—demonstrations of loyalty, of public spirit and of kindly feeling. And not only so, but unless I am very much mistaken there are evidences everywhere of an increasing recognition of the oneness of this great Dominion of Canada. I mean that the provinces of which it is composed, while recognizing, of course, their individual and separate characteristics and resources, are yet more and more recognizing the advantages and the benefit of the corporate existence and form of the Dominion as such. And I think these evidences are the more interesting because I am well aware the time is not so far distant since an allusion to that topic would have required to be made with considerable caution on the part of any public official in certain parts of the Dominion, in which I would include British Columbia. And even now I can quite understand that there are very many who would prefer to be excused from speaking in terms of enthusiasm as regards confederation. They would say that they acquiesce in that position, but that they would rather not be expected to go into rhapsodies on the subject. But at the same time I think there is a steady strengthening in this attitude of concurrence, which is perhaps becoming more and more conviction, which in time will give place, perhaps to more and more hearty support. I have no doubt that we are largely indebted for this attitude and this public disposition to the great railway which has been created within the last ten years, and we may, I trust, also hope that even the tour of a governor-general may indirectly to some extent have the effect of promoting this sense of a common country interest. I am aware that one of the most gifted and eloquent of my predecessors uttered words to this effect. He said, when speaking of such a tour as that in which we have been engaged: "It is of some benefit as exemplifying what spontaneous unanimity of language the entire Dominion has declared its faith in itself, in its destiny, in its connection with the mother country and in the well ordered freedom of the British empire." And while we recognize this aspect, we must not be supposed to ignore or forget the distinctive characteristics and the element of autonomy as regards all matters of local government which distinguish each of the provinces of the Dominion. Just as the Scotchman and the Englishman each is proud of his respective country, yet both are alike proud to be members of the British empire, so the respective provinces of the Dominion believe in themselves as distinct portions of the country, and may yet be proud to belong to one great whole as Canada itself is not forgetting her pride and her confidence in herself when proud to be a portion of the great British empire. With regard to other aspects in your address, let me say that I hail with great satisfaction the sentiments which your address furnishes of that characteristic confidence, hopefulness and trust in the resources of the country here indicated. Of course we are all aware that this, like other portions of the world, has been subjected to a period of trial in the matter of depression of trade; but that evidently is not regarded as cause for despondency, but as cause for increased vigilance, earnestness and watchfulness, and we may also congratulate ourselves that if this depression has been felt here, we have reason to believe that it has been felt much more keenly in other places. (Hear, hear.)

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into the interior of the land, to which we shall look forward with pleasure. I must not detain you longer, but will again thank you for the attention given to my informal remarks. (Loud cheers.) At the request of Mayor Teague three cheers were given for Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

In replying his excellency referred to the hearty reception extended to them by the citizens, and proposed three cheers for the lieutenant-governor, which were given with a will, followed by three cheers for the Queen.

During the evening many ladies and gentlemen were introduced to the governor-general and countess.

Appearances are Deceitful.

When you want Eddy's Matches don't take the appearance only of the box as a guarantee. Inferior matches are now put up in close imitation of theirs, but for the name. Pause—Beware—and insist on having

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

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During the evening many ladies and gentlemen were introduced to the governor-general and countess.

HOW SUNDAY WAS SPENT.

Yesterday morning the vice-regal party attended Christ Church cathedral, where there was a very large congregation. Rev. Bishop Perrin preached an eloquent discourse. In the afternoon Lord Aberdeen attended the regular Y. M. C. A. meeting and addressed the members. As soon as the fact was made known to the directors printing press and messenger boys were in demand, and in less than twenty-four hours the whole arrangements were completed and members and subscribers notified, each getting a card of admission to the hall. Promptly at four o'clock his excellency arrived at the association, where he was met by the president, Dr. Lewis Hall, ex-President T. M. Henderson and General Secretary Carter. His excellency was accompanied by Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney and Bishop Perrin. His excellency and party were escorted to the library, where the members of the board of directors and pastors were introduced to him, after which he was escorted to the platform. The regular service of the association was carried out, General Secretary Carter conducting, with Mr. J. G. Brown leading in singing. The meeting opened by singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and prayer by Rev. T. Baldwin. Hymn, "When the Mists Have Rolled Away." Scripture reading, Bishop Perrin, Rom. 12th chap.; address, "Setting Sail," Rev. Knox, of James Bay Methodist church; hymn, "Jesus, Saviour, Pilot Me." Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney then introduced the governor-general, and in so doing expressed his own pleasure at being present, and said that he hoped every man in the hall was a member of the association and that every man in Victoria ought to be a member of such a useful organization. His excellency then expressed his pleasure at being present under the auspices and in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. He spoke of the association as a universal brotherhood, and said if he had come as a private person with a letter from any of the general secretaries from any part of the world to the secretary at Victoria he would have been made welcome and everything possible done for him. His excellency then said there was great need of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, as so many young men were led away from the paths of virtue by the allurements of the world. He said he believed in the physical as well as the religious part of the association's work, and asked the secretary if the Victoria association had a gymnasium, which was answered in the affirmative. There were three things he had learned that were drawing our young men down—the saloon, gambling and fleshly lust, on all of which he touched very carefully yet very decidedly, urging young men to shun them, as they are detrimental to true manhood. The work of such organizations should take a part in the great moral reforms of the day, so as to stem the tide of evil and not let it get such an impetus as is the case in some of our larger cities. At this time the tones of the city clock were heard to strike five, which

was the time of closing the meeting. His excellency set a good example to many who are apt not to take note of time, and so almost before the last stroke of the clock had struck he resumed his seat. "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" was then sung and the benediction pronounced by Rev. P. McF. Macleod. After the service his excellency waited a considerable time, and thus gave an opportunity for all who wished to meet him to be introduced. The boys' brigade were present, and to them his excellency said a few words after the service. He then made a tour of the rooms and expressed himself as pleased with them.

In the evening Lord and Countess Aberdeen attended the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Campbell preaching.

PRESENTING ADDRESSES.

Several hours were devoted this morning by the visitors in receiving delegations at Government House. At eleven o'clock about fifty members of the board of trade met in the reception room at Carey Castle for the purpose of presenting Lord Aberdeen with a very handsomely engraved address, enclosed in a Morocco case. The address was presented by President Plumerfelt, the Governor-General and Countess Aberdeen and Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney being present. The address, enclosed in a Morocco case, was presented by President Plumerfelt, the Governor-General and Countess Aberdeen and Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney being present. The address, enclosed in a Morocco case, was presented by President Plumerfelt, the Governor-General and Countess Aberdeen and Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney being present.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Viscount Fortharline, Lord Haddo, Methil, Travis and Kellie of the Peage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen in the Peage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia; Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., LL.D., Governor-General of Canada, &c., &c.

"May It Please Your Excellency:—We, the members of the British Columbia Board of Trade, desire to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by your presence in our city to express our devotion to the person of Her Most Gracious Majesty, yet in our loyalty to her throne, and to extend to yourself and to your honored Countess a most cordial welcome to the capital of the most western and largest province of the Dominion, over whose destinies, aided by your constitutional advisers, you now preside.

The magnitude of the territory comprising this great Dominion, the vastness of her resources, her responsible government institutions, and the genius and enterprise of her people, all point to this Canada of our taking a most prominent part in the Greater Britain, in which the prestige and glories of the Mother Empire shall in the future have their fullest development. While rejoicing in being a portion of the great Canadian federation, we yet in a special degree take pride in our province of British Columbia, in the grandeur of its scenery, the excellence of its climate and the immensity of our natural resources.

With a deep recognition of the deference which your constitutional advisers attach to your matured judgment, and with a full assurance of your wish towards this province, we would on the present occasion depart from what may be the usual routine of a merely congratulatory address and take some advantage of your presence to express ourselves on some matters of provincial moment, with the hope that any subject touched upon and requiring attention will meet with your kind consideration. Statistical returns show that this province contributes per capita to the Dominion revenue a larger amount than does any other province of the federation, also that the port of Victoria, in volume of contribution to the Dominion exchequer, from inland revenue and customs sources, ranks third highest among the ports of the entire Dominion.

It is to be hoped that these circumstances will ever have the consideration of the central government when public expenditures are being appropriated. Situated at the extreme western portion of the Dominion, Victoria is naturally the first port reached by steamers coming from the Pacific ocean, and the last port passed by outward bound vessels. Desirable as it may be that subsidies of public moneys be granted in order to fac-

USE IT QUICKLY CURES CUTS, BRUISES, CORNS, BURNS, CHILBLAINS, BUNIONS, Cracks between the Toes, Swellings, Piles, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Dissected Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness. Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

ter the commerce so important that any section of assistance is given. In view of this in provincial can that this port will to it of being rec and that our port in any existing contracts.

At present some subsidies merely benefit for the engers, while other receipt of subsidie for commerce wi The Board ha through the pro the Postmaster that mails to an ward by steam present subsidize an appreciable made, and while the sailing dates ers now on the occur, and as a service is an im development of tr the suggested im vice with the O The recent Dar ring Sea for seal successful issue, dent for an int tion, which alik and the interes should be perm An increasing in our deep see have been form cod and increa large quantities. Your interest visers is reques washing grounds ther reaping of from our provin The mining in perhaps of pur The excellent, versally recogne output is yearl Mining, in the prosecuted with and in the nea Cariboo promiss famous prestia the Kootenai silve silver wealth i experiences of Carey Castle for the purpose of present ing Lord Aberdeen with a very hand some engraved address, enclosed in a Morocco case. The address was presented by President Plumerfelt, the Governor-General and Countess Aberdeen and Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney being present. The address, enclosed in a Morocco case, was presented by President Plumerfelt, the Governor-General and Countess Aberdeen and Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney being present.

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MATCHES.

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PRESENTING ADDRESSES.

Several hours were devoted this morning to the visitors in receiving delegations. At eleven o'clock the board of about fifty members of the board met in the reception room at Castle for the purpose of presenting Aberdeen with a very handsome engraved address, enclosed in a case. The address was presented by President Flumherfelt, the Governor-General and Countess Aberdeen. Governor Dewdney being present after the presentation those present introduced to the party and a time was spent in conversation. The address follows:

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methil, and Kellie, Viscount Gordon of Arden, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Earl Aberdeen, P.C., LL. D., etc., etc., Governor-General of the Dominion of Wales and Vice-Admiral of the same. It pleases Your Excellency, we, the Sons of the British Columbia Board of Agriculture, desire to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by your presence in our city to express our devotion to the person of Most Gracious Majesty, and our affection to her throne, and to extend to you and to your honours and Countess a cordial welcome to the capital of the western and largest province of the Dominion, and to express our confidence in your wisdom and sagacity, and in your noble and patriotic advisers, your noble presence in our city, and the vastness of her resources, and the genius and enterprise of her people, all point to this Canada of our most prominent part in the Greater Dominion, and the Mother Empire shall in her have their fullest development. Rejoicing in being a portion of the Dominion, and in the climate and density of our natural resources, and in the deep recognition of the deference our constitutional advisers attach to the judgment, and with a full confidence of our well wishes towards this Dominion, we would on the present occasion from what may be the usual routine of a merely conventional address, and some advantage of your presence on some matters of importance, with the hope that any touched upon and requiring attention, will meet with your kind consideration. The returns show that this province has a larger amount than any other of the Dominion, and that the Dominion, in volume of contribution to the Dominion, ranks third among the ports of the entire Dominion.

It is to be hoped that these circumstances will have the consideration of the government when public expenditure is being appropriated.

Our Provincial Legislature has provided Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration which, from a pleasing experience thereof, we are hopeful will promote cordial relations between capital and labor.

We heartily endorse the opinion unanimously arrived at by the Colonial Conference, recently held at Ottawa, as to the desirability of a Pacific cable to connect the Dominion with the Australasian colonies; also of a fast Atlantic steamer mail and passenger service, and we trust that the near future will witness the successful completion of these projects.

We feel assured that, with good results to our provincial interests, Your Excellency will be pleased to place before your government for their consideration, the several representations we have ventured to make in this address.

In conclusion we would repeat our expressions of cordial and respectful welcome to Your Excellency and Lady Aberdeen, and we trust your visit to this portion of the Dominion will be replete with pleasure.

With a renewed expression of loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, and to humbly servants.

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

Signed on behalf of the members of the British Columbia Board of Trade, this 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord,

one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

A. C. FLUMBERFELT, President. F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.

ter the commerce of the Dominion, it is so important that no injustice be done to any section of our country when such assistance is given.

In view of this, and of our supremacy in provincial commerce, it is to be hoped that this port will have the justice extended to it of being recognized as a port of call, and that our port's rights be duly protected by any existing and all future subsidized contracts.

At present some steamship lines receiving subsidies merely call in passing but do not berth for the landing of cargo and passengers, while other steamship lines not in receipt of subsidies afford greater facilities for commerce with this port.

The Board has made representations through the proper channels, asking that the Postmaster General give instructions that mails to and from the Orient be forwarded by steamers other than those at present subsidized to carry mails, whenever an appreciable saving of time would be made, and which, from the difference in the sailing dates of the two lines of steamers now on the route, would frequently occur, and as a frequent and efficient mail service is an important factor in the development of trade, it is to be hoped that the suggested improvement in the mail service with the Orient will be carried out.

The recent Paris arbitration on the Behring Sea fur seal fisheries dispute, with the successful issue, furnishes another precedent for an international court of arbitration, which alike the well being of nations and the interests of humanity demand should be permanently established.

An increasing interest is now being taken in our deep sea fisheries, and enterprises have been formed to ship fresh halibut, cod and other fish to the eastern markets in large quantities.

Your interest with your constitutional advisers is requested to aid, by surveys of fishing grounds and otherwise in the further raising of the harvest of food wealth from our provincial waters.

The mining industries of the province are perhaps of paramount importance. The excellent quality of our coal is universally recognized, the productive measures are practically inexhaustible, and the output is yearly increasing.

Mining, in the precious metals, is being prosecuted with vigor backed by capital, and in the near future the gold fields of Cariboo promise to exceed their former famous prestige, while the development in the Kootenay district bids fair to reveal a silver wealth that will rival the richest experiences of the mines of Nevada.

It is to be hoped that the Dominion government will foster the development of our natural resources in every possible manner.

The floods which recently inundated some lands of the Fraser River Valley brought out in a marked degree the energies of the sufferers in their efforts to combat the disaster.

It is to be hoped that a well considered scheme for the future protection of these lands will be inaugurated and carried to completion under the joint auspices of the Dominion and the Provincial Governments.

Considering the vast area of this province, it is necessary for its development that we receive immigrants of a suitable class.

In view of the rights of the province, an immigration bureau should be established, to be maintained by the Dominion Government; but as this is not now being done we would suggest that some special allowance for such purpose be given to the provincial government which has instituted a system of placing settlers in the land.

The extensive seaboard afforded by Vancouver Island and the Mainland of the province suggests special attention to lights, beacons and buoys, so as to safeguard as far as possible the lives of passengers, and the interests of the Imperial navy and of commerce, and it is to be hoped that continued vigilance will be exercised in securing efficiency in the necessities of trade.

The importance and desirability of an Insolvency Act has been generally recognized throughout the entire Dominion, and we trust that the legislation dealing with this subject which was introduced into the Senate last session will ere long result in an act which will meet the exigencies of trade.

Railways must be prominent factors in opening up this province alike to mining and to agriculture.

During the last few years considerable railway construction, in the limited way of short lines, has taken place in the province.

Much, however, requires to be done in railway building to open up to settlement great stretches of country now lying waste, and we trust that, in view of our large contributions to the financial revenue, the Dominion Government will by liberal subsidies to railway lines in this province, carry out the policy which has in the east resulted in such excellent railway and canal systems.

The new quarantine station recently established at William's Head, together with the efficient plant and staff, will do much towards protecting our port, the province and the Dominion from the introduction of infectious diseases.

The building about to be constructed in this city for the postoffice and customs departments will furnish accommodation necessitated by our increased requirements.

We trust that the efficient postal delivery service enjoyed by this city will be maintained by extending a sufficient remuneration to the letter carriers.

The seething unrest which agitates a large portion of the labor element in the large centres of population, is happily comparatively unknown in the Dominion.

Our Provincial Legislature has provided Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration which, from a pleasing experience thereof, we are hopeful will promote cordial relations between capital and labor.

We heartily endorse the opinion unanimously arrived at by the Colonial Conference, recently held at Ottawa, as to the desirability of a Pacific cable to connect the Dominion with the Australasian colonies; also of a fast Atlantic steamer mail and passenger service, and we trust that the near future will witness the successful completion of these projects.

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To this address the governor-general replied:

Your Honor, Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Trade:

I return you sincere and hearty thanks for this address, which in its attractive and graceful binding and handsomely engrossed as it is, will furnish a most significant and agreeable souvenir of this occasion. I appreciate not only the characteristic loyalty and the kindly feeling betokened by your address and by your action in coming here to-day, but I also value and recognize the importance of this interesting statement which your address contains and which certainly forms a very striking narrative of the position and the history of various questions of far reaching importance because vitally connected with the commercial development of this province, and therefore indirectly concerning the Dominion as a whole.

I can with great pleasure and without any hesitation assure you that I shall lose no time in enabling my constituents to be made aware of the recommendations and suggestions which are here contained in order that these may receive the full and careful consideration which they merit, not only on account of their intrinsic importance but also on account of the suggestions do not come from a body of such importance as that which you compose. As to that I may say that it has been my fortune and advantage since coming officially to Canada, more than thirteen months ago, to come in contact with several of the principal boards of trade of the Dominion, and therefore I can all the more appreciate the advantage of meeting you on this occasion and of hearing your views upon different questions with which you have dealt. Although you do me no more than justice in attributing to me a very keen appreciation and keen desire to take advantage of any opportunity for promoting the carrying out of any improvement in the commercial affairs of any extension of the prosperity of commercial affairs in the Dominion, at the same time I have no doubt that the influence of the governor-general is of a more indirect than direct character owing to the fact to which you appropriately refer that measures must emanate from the representative government of the country.

This, of course, is the shape of the ministry was the elective representatives of the people as a country. At the same time the governor-general, even in detail, may, though unconsciously, take his part in the promotion of the welfare of the country.

As for instance, in assisting to make known the resources of the various districts, and in recognizing the great importance of the objects of your association and the valuable services which it can not fail to render in support of the development of the great interests here referred to. While it is evident that your operations are of a very comprehensive character, I quite understand that the title of your association in itself indicates that the promotion of agriculture in the full sense of the word is the paramount and predominant purpose of your society. I rejoice to observe this, because, of course, while not underrating the great value and importance of various other departments of enterprise, I regard the industry of agriculture as the fundamental and the backbone industry of such a country as this. The reasons for that opinion I might support by various observations, but I prefer to confine myself to a few remarks on this subject, which I think will be rather "carrying coals to Newcastle."

I think the very fact of your organization indicates how very fully you recognize the immense importance of the department of industry which you represent here to-day. I notice with great satisfaction what you mention regarding the exhibition held here not long ago. It was a cause of great regret to myself and Lady Aberdeen that we were not able to be present on that occasion, but I read with much interest the accounts of it which appeared in the newspapers of the province, including the description of the very appropriate opening of the department of industry which you represent here to-day. I notice with great satisfaction what you mention regarding the exhibition held here not long ago. It was a cause of great regret to myself and Lady Aberdeen that we were not able to be present on that occasion, but I read with much interest the accounts of it which appeared in the newspapers of the province, including the description of the very appropriate opening of the department of industry which you represent here to-day. I notice with great satisfaction what you mention regarding the exhibition held here not long ago. It was a cause of great regret to myself and Lady Aberdeen that we were not able to be present on that occasion, but I read with much interest the accounts of it which appeared in the newspapers of the province, including the description of the very appropriate opening of the department of industry which you represent here to-day.

Grain and cattle are not so profitable in these days as could be wished. On the other hand, as far as I can learn, and I have been gathering as much information as I can on these subjects since I came to Canada, there is for dairy produce of the best kind a very good market. We have all heard of the great impetus which has been given to the manufacture and export of cheese from the Dominion during the last few years and also of the formation of creameries and cheese factories, the results of which have been in many cases very satisfactory. I am sure that no little credit is to be given to the efforts of the Dominion experimental farm at Ottawa. I have recently had the opportunity of accompanying him during the occurrence of some farmers' conferences in the Maritime Provinces, and I noticed the interest evoked on these occasions and the practical manner in which Professor Robertson was able to expound his views and make suggestions regarding these industries. I allude to this because I have in fact I think it not many days ago—that he intends to come

to this province next spring. I sincerely hope that he will meet with encouragement from the professional agriculturists of this portion of the Dominion. I do not at all say that what is suitable for the Maritime Provinces will be suitable for this province, but all I wish to point out is that a large extension in the matter of profitable dairy farming might be made. And as to poultry, if I may go at once into a detail, I am told that fresh eggs in this city will average at least fifty cents a dozen. I am a bit of a poultry farmer myself, though in this case also the farmer's wife is the party chiefly interested. (Laughter.) Some time ago we started a poultry farm at our home in Aberdeen, and one result at any rate is that a great improvement has been made in the poultry of that locality. There is no doubt when one person aims high in the matter of poultry or anything else in farming that such action is likely to benefit that person's neighbors in the long run.

I must not go into details, but will simply express a confident hope that more and more success will crown your efforts to promote the great industry which you represent. I shall certainly look forward to seeing something of the result of such efforts at some future agricultural exhibition.

I must thank you once more on behalf of Lady Aberdeen and myself for coming here to-day and thus manifesting that loyalty and public spirit which are so eminently characteristic of the Dominion as a whole and of no part of it more than British Columbia and the city of Victoria.

A representative party of the Sons of Erin followed, their address, which was also beautifully engrossed, being presented by the president of the society, A. St. George Flint. It follows:

To His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, and Lady Aberdeen.

May it please Your Excellencies:

We, the Sons of Erin Society of Victoria, British Columbia, avail ourselves of this opportunity to extend to you our most sincere and hearty welcome, in adding our tribute to those you have already received in your journey across the continent, we feel that you have claims on the gratitude of our countrymen, that can never be repaid.

At this our minds revert to the esteem and reverence in which you were held by the Irish people, during your residence in the Emerald Isle, the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

In reference to the fact to which you allude in the many well directed efforts of Lady Aberdeen for the relief of the distressed Irish peasantry, for the advancement of education and the encouragement of industry. To these ends she has devoted her powerful influence and generous aid, the benefits of which will be handed down to future generations as the efforts of an earnest and devoted life, the lessons of whose noble character will ever remain for the guidance of our people, at home and abroad.

We feel that the presence of Your Excellencies in Canada must go a long way in the hearts of the Irish people, and we therefore hail you as the true and honest friends of the land of our adoption.

In conclusion we, on behalf of our society, Oad Mile Faltine from the depths of our hearts, and trust that you may long be spared to realize the results of your good and noble work.

(Sgd.) A. ST. GEORGE FLINT, President.

RICHARD J. ACKLAND, Hon. Sec.

The governor-general in reply said: Your Honor, Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Sons of Erin Society of Victoria:

With peculiar pleasure we receive this address so hearty and appropriate in its reference to the public aspect of the occasion, so warm and cordial in its personal allusions. Your presence on this occasion furnishes one more illustration and token of the readiness and ability of the Irish, wherever their lot may be cast, to enter heartily into the affairs and interests of their adopted country.

It is a characteristic which I regard as not only reflecting credit on themselves but one which may well be taken note of by statesmen and those having the conduct of affairs. You allude in kindly terms to Lady Aberdeen's efforts in the promotion of Irish home industries. Gentlemen, the more I watch that movement the more assured I am of its far-reaching influence. Obviously, if we provide for persons travelling in the people's markets, we obtain for them a comprehensive benefit not only in the means of providing comforts for them, but also indirectly in the promotion of energy, thrift and self-reliance. We have abundant reason to believe that the Irish Industries Association has been conferring these benefits upon those whom it is designed to help. This success is due on the one hand, no doubt, to the sustained and earnest effort—in other words, good hard work to which you refer on the part of the founder and president of the association, and on the other hand to the hearty and characteristically discriminating recognition on the part of the Irish people regarding the practical value and importance of the movement. I join

with you in congratulation on the success of this organization, which, I trust, is to extend more and more. We have all heard of the Irish village at Chicago. That was not established without much trouble. I must ask Lady Aberdeen to prompt me as to the exact sum sent to Ireland, because although I have been told the amount before now I have forgotten it. The sum of \$100,000 for the benefit of an industrious peasantry, Lady Aberdeen informs me, was the result of that enterprise. But I must not allow myself to be led by the interest of the subject into making prolonged remarks. I will only on Lady Aberdeen's behalf and my own express our thanks for this beautiful address and for your action in thus coming forward on the present occasion on behalf of your society, which we appreciate all the more because of the admirably comprehensive and united character of its membership and constitution, which is certainly a highly satisfactory feature.

THE CHILDREN'S GREETING.

Fully three thousand children and nearly as many ladies and gentlemen filled the drill hall this afternoon, when the public school children extended their welcome to Canada's Governor-General and Countess Aberdeen. As the party entered the hall the "B. C. B. G. A. band played "God Save the Queen," and when they reached the platform the children rose and joined the band in repeating the national anthem. As they took their seats several little girls presented Lady Aberdeen and Lady Marjorie Gordon with bouquets. How Col. Baker, minister of education, introduced the Governor-General to the pupils, and as his excellency rose to speak he was showered with bouquets from all parts of the hall. Many of the flowers fell short, but they were picked up by the children in the front ranks and passed on to the platform. Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Lady Marjorie and Hon. Archie Gordon acknowledged the greeting and gathered up the flowers.

Among those on the platform with the party were the Lieut-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, the Mayor and Mrs. Teague, Bishop Perrin and Mrs. Perrin, Senator and Mrs. McDonald, Hon. Col. Baker, minister of education, and Mrs. Baker, P. D. Pope, superintendent of education, and Charles Hayward, chairman of the school board. The members of the school board and other prominent citizens were present. The school children's welcome was a very hearty one, and Lord Aberdeen expressed his appreciation of it in a very pleasant address. The children kept splendid order and listened attentively to what was said.

NOTES OF THE VISIT.

As SATURDAY'S procession from the outer wharf was passing Corrig Coleridge which was decorated, Master Bertram Green stepped out, accompanied by Principal Church and presented Lady Aberdeen with a bouquet, the other pupils who were assembled cheering the party. The courtesy was particularly noticeable and was acknowledged by the visitors.

The Dallas Hotel and many houses along the road were decorated. This evening the party will attend the Hallowe'en concert at the Victoria theatre.

To-morrow there will be a dinner and small evening party at Government House, and on Wednesday the party will take a trip along the line of the E. and N. railway, stopping at several stations and returning in time for the At Home at the drill hall.

On Thursday Lady Aberdeen will address the ladies of Victoria on the National Council of Women.

At four o'clock this afternoon Lady Aberdeen attended the opening of the ladies' club, which has secured rooms over the Province office.

On Thursday morning at 10:45 the party will visit the Jubilee Hospital.

The engrossing on both the civic and Sons of Erin address was the work of Mr. Jorgenson.

Good Things to eat are still better when made with COTTOLENE

For they are FREE from GREASE and are easily digested. For frying, Shortening, and all cooking purposes COTTOLENE is better and purer than lard.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts. MONTREAL.

Agents for B. C.



ED BY A LAND SLIDE.

cular and Fatal Accident That Occurred to Three Men Up North.

am Kipling, Secretary of the Victoria Single Tax Club, Killed.

aimo, Nov. 2.—The steamer Prince Louise called in here this morning... She brings news of a fatal accident to three loggers who were working near Cape Comber on the northeast corner of the island.

am Kipling was secretary of the Victoria Single Tax club and went north some time ago in connection with the active colonization scheme.

ARON'S CONTUMELY.

aron, Postmaster General, Practically Repeats Vandenberg's Expression.

rice Clerks and Employees Suspended by Department at Ottawa.

ite of the resolution passed by the board of trade, with the consent of Earle and Prior, the city's relatives, Sir Adolphe Caron, post-general, has ordered that the post clerks and letter carriers who went for a few hours on Thursday, be suspended pending an investigation.

nding the facts of the case forwarded to Ottawa by the inspector, and until that has been considered as will have to get their mail in some way they can. The worst feature of the whole trouble, was made public in a notice this morning.

JOHN WALTER DEAD.

of the London Times Dies in the Metropolis Today.

Nov. 3.—Publisher Walter of the London Times is dead. John Walter was born in London in 1818 and came to Canada in 1847.

ce's Cream Baking Powder Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

WILSON'S SCATHING WORDS

Criticism of Canadian Finances and Canadian Methods in the Investor's Review.

Awful Havoc the Present Government is Playing With the Country's Future.

Canada is a country about which the great bulk of the British public has an invincible superstition. It is "prosperous," "progressive," "a splendid home for the emigrant," "the granary of the world," some day, a "land capable of sustaining an immense population."

Here we have upwards of £70,000,000, almost every penny of which has been found outside of Canada—most of it by the Britisher, whom the cunning Canadian first flatters and flatters on, and then relieves of his purse.

Perhaps Sir Charles Tupper felt that this appeal to the enlightened English workman's discontented fancy was a trifle too thick, and he has issued a confession that something was weak in the picture. He, at all events, when his time came to bang the emigration drum and cry "walk up, walk up, the line of emigration is opening."

Readers of this review will hardly be surprised to hear that there is not a word of truth in these bold assertions. Canada is not flourishing, Canada has not escaped the general wave of depression which has been travelling round the world since 1890.

One of the first things we did recently, when making a closer examination than usual of the Dominion and its financial land industrial condition, was to read through the budget speech delivered by the Hon. George E. Foster, D. O. L., M. P., finance minister in the federal administration at Ottawa.

long before brought into existence by much the same tactics, only to be treated as a mere "foreign road" when our pockets had again to be picked.

Some very pretty figures are to be found in the above long extract, which is also a good sample of the style of special pleading these Canadian politicians of the dominant party habitually indulge themselves with, or use to screen the awful havoc they are playing with their country's future.

Here we have upwards of £70,000,000, almost every penny of which has been found outside of Canada—most of it by the Britisher, whom the cunning Canadian first flatters and flatters on, and then relieves of his purse.

These eighty-five millions do not include the moneys poured into the country by those emigrants who have been sent to leave the United Kingdom by statements like those quoted at the beginning of this paper, or by blackguardly "booms," like that of Manitoba, organized to aid the Canadian Pacific railway—propaganda as heartless as if there had been a later crusade.

One of the best tests of a country's condition is the growth of its population. That of the Dominion has risen very slowly during the past dozen years. The census of 1881 gave it as 4,325,000, by 1891 it had risen to 4,833,000 only, and last year it was computed to be no more than 4,962,000, probably an over-estimate.

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What have the Canadian people to say to this? It is the boast of the party which has so long "backed" them, like Sinbad's "Old Man of the Sea," that

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To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes: "During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty, WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results."

It is largely prescribed To Assist Digestion, To Improve the Appetite, To Act as a Food for Consumptives, In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

what has been done has the sanction of the ever-sacred voice of the ballot-box. Is this true? Have the Canadian people really allowed themselves to be bribed or flattered into a condition of mind which would allow them to be misled?

Aside from the scandals of the Pacific railway, where there has been no resort to borrow money in the case of some of its towns and swollen villages. That Montreal with less than a quarter of a million inhabitants should owe £5,000,000, Toronto with less than 1,000,000, and London, Ont. whose population is below 35,000, £400,000, are facts portentous of no small distress to the majority of the inhabitants now, and of what is to come when more money is not to be had.

The population of the country is under five millions. Probably the portion of the territory within the Dominion whose climate is endurable could sustain a population of 25,000,000. Unlatter the people, cease to lean on London money or any other borrowed capital, let the country expand naturally, and population will probably flow in sufficiently to make existing business endurable or even light.

MATERNITY SCHOOL.

A History of the Pemberton Donations by Dr. Helmcken, Sen.

To the Editor:—In the following history the disagreeable use of the letter "U" unfortunately cannot be avoided.

Previous to the demise of my old and intimate friend, the late J. D. Pemberton, I had tried, by letter, to impress the directors of the P. R. Jubilee Hospital the necessity and importance of educating the nurses in the management of maternity cases.

The brilliant little French star whose pleasing face appears above is well known to musical people everywhere. Her wonderful success in the opera of "Carmen" has placed her in the highest rank of artists.

important letter from Mrs. Pemberton, addressed to the president and directors, came to hand: "It has been intimated to me that a maternity ward at your hospital is very greatly needed, not only for the poor, but also for the purpose of instructing the nurses of the Royal Jubilee Hospital and directing them for the management of such cases."

A great deal of delay now occurred, during which time I made more than one rough sketch of a convenient hospital, and having obtained estimates of the cost of construction, showed them to Dr. Davie and Dr. Hannington. The highest professional estimate of the cost of the building was \$3,000. I have still one of a very suitable building costing less than \$3,500.

The plans, however, were prepared at last, and presumably agreed to by Drs. Hannington and Davie. This having been done, the board, after some delay, appointed a committee, with full power to examine the plans, and if found suitable to erect the building.

I may safely say that Mrs. Pemberton's opinion about the change from school to theatre has not yet been received by any one. Mrs. Pemberton being in London; and as yet no official communications sent her.

MRS. EMMA CALVÉ.

ONE OF THE BRIGHT LIGHTS OF THE OPERATIC STAGE.

The brilliant little French star whose pleasing face appears above is well known to musical people everywhere. Her wonderful success in the opera of "Carmen" has placed her in the highest rank of artists.

After some rather stormy debates, the directors decided on taking a legal opinion as to whether the bequest was general or special. The Hon. Mr. Richards, Q.C., to whom the case was referred, gave his opinion that the bequest must be considered "special."

The brilliant little French star whose pleasing face appears above is well known to musical people everywhere. Her wonderful success in the opera of "Carmen" has placed her in the highest rank of artists.

Britain Has  
Demanded  
China  
Sydney Pass  
Completed  
Age

Shanghai, Nov. 9.—The British consul has sent in a demanding settlement within a few days. The consul demands are that King is to be dismissed and the King is to be sent within the part threatened. On the other hand, the consul demands that the British consul should be sent to the consul's office. The consul demands that the British consul should be sent to the consul's office. The consul demands that the British consul should be sent to the consul's office.

# Cheap School Suits

## 100 Boys' two-price SAMPLE SUITS at \$1.50 per suit. Sizes from 22 to 26. These Goods are MARKED DOWN to clear. See them.

### B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Clothing and Hatters,  
97 Johnson Street, Victoria

#### BRIEF LOCALS.

##### Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.  
—Thursday, Nov. 22, has been gazetted as Thanksgiving day.  
—The city police were inspected and photographed to-day. They look well in their new uniforms.  
—Langley has been incorporated as a district municipality. The nomination of councillors will take place on January 14, 1895, and the election, if one is necessary, three days later.  
—The steamer Delta has been placed on the Victoria-Whitcomb route, calling here at 7 o'clock each Wednesday morning and departing at midnight.  
—The Maud Hydraulic Mining company has been incorporated by J. M. Browning, J. M. Buxton and Charles Wilson of Vancouver. The capital stock is \$25,000, divided into 50 shares.  
—Last month 1698 volumes were issued from the public library. The borrowers for the month included 690 ladies and 916 gentlemen; the highest issue for any one day was 127, and the average issue 62. There were 27 names added to the membership roll.  
—The remains of the late Captain Guillemin, of the schooner Louis Olsen, who died a few days ago at St. Joseph's hospital, have been sent to Oregon for burial.  
—The funeral of the late Mrs. Lizzie Behnen took place this afternoon and was very largely attended. Many members of the K. of P. lodges, of which Mrs. Behnen is a prominent member, were present. Services were held at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral at 2:30 o'clock.  
—An elderly man named Thomas Watson went to Sayward's mill on Wednesday to get some sawdust and was struck on the head by a saw. He received a serious scalp wound which was dressed later in the day by Dr. Hall. It is regarded as remarkable that Watson was not seriously hurt.

York, and is modestly confident of his ability to carry off the trophy that is to be offered for that sort of thing.  
—Skeels Lowe has just completed a large and very handsome portrait of the members of the Victoria lacrosse team, including the officers of the club. In the original picture each portrait is separate and is cabinet size. The border of the picture consists of maple leaves and lacrosse sticks, and in the centre is the championship banner presented by the Hudson Bay company. The border and banner were painted by Mr. Bamford. Included among the portraits are those of Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, honorary president of the Victoria club, Captain John Irving, honorary president of the provincial association and W. H. Ellis, president of both the provincial association and the Victoria club. On the whole the picture is very tastefully arranged and reflects much credit on Mr. Lowe.  
—A dispatch from New York says: "H. W. Smith, of Oakland, Cal., has just landed in New York after an involuntary voyage almost around the world. He tells a story of shipwreck and adventure. He sailed last January from Victoria, B. C., in the sealing schooner Louis Olsen. Early in March they came into the Japanese seas and began their hunting. One day in a heavy fog Smith, with two other men, having gone out in one of five small boats which were lowered, lost their bearings, and a heavy fog set in, and they were unable to return to the schooner. The small boat was cast upon Bonin island and only Smith was saved. The natives, at first hostile, finally introduced him to the governor, who procured passage for him to Nagasaki, Japan. Thence, with various vicissitudes, he made his way to Shanghai, Aden, Port Said, Boston and Fall River to New York, where he is looking for work to pay for his further journey home."  
—The foreign shipments from the New Vancouver Coal company's mines for October were:

	Tons.
1—Str. Salmo, San Francisco.....	20
2—Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend.....	5
3—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend.....	18
4—Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend.....	61
5—Ship Jno. A. Briggs, Wilmington.....	3,345
6—Str. India, San Francisco.....	2,047
7—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend.....	54
8—Str. Tye, Port Townsend.....	99
9—Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend.....	2,221
10—Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend.....	36
11—Str. Crown of England, S. F.....	3,627
12—Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend.....	70
13—Str. Bard, Port Townsend.....	2,473
14—Str. Tye, Port Townsend.....	67
15—Str. Rapid Transit, Port Townsend.....	196
16—Str. Montserrat, San Francisco.....	1,452
17—Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend.....	62
18—Str. Tye, Port Townsend.....	68
19—Str. Tye, Port Townsend.....	62
20—Str. Tye, Port Townsend.....	52
21—Str. Tye, Port Townsend.....	52
22—Str. Rapid Transit, Port Townsend.....	2,356
23—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend.....	58
24—Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend.....	49
25—Str. Harry Lynn, Roche Harbor.....	9
26—Str. Tye, Port Townsend.....	59
27—Str. Crown of England, S. F.....	3,589
28—Str. Tye, Port Townsend.....	45
29—Str. Tye, Port Townsend.....	45
30—Str. Montserrat, San Francisco.....	1,473
Total.....	27,515

From Saturday's Daily.  
—Joshua Holland has been appointed a notary public.  
—Rev. Dr. Campbell has been appointed civil service examiner for British Columbia.  
—Frank Bishop and William Franklin, sent down take charge of Cape Beale lighthouse, were landed safely from the steamer Quadra on Tuesday the 30th.  
—Joe, one of the Indians who assaulted Constable Drummond at Plummer's Pass a week ago and took a prisoner away from him, has been arrested and is held here for trial by the provincial police. There are several more Indians to be arrested.  
—George Gilchrist, another of the "old guard," died yesterday. He was a native of Scotland, 66 years of age, and came to this province in 1864. He was a miner for a number of years, but of late had been foreman of road work in different parts of the province. He had no relatives in British Columbia.  
—H. M. S. Pheasant was this morning re-commissioned for three years' service on this station by Lieut.-Commander Garforth. The new officers and men came over on the Royal Arthur on Thursday evening. A number of supernumeraries also came over for the other ships on the station. They were taken south by the flagship.  
—H. M. S. Royal Arthur left for the south at 10 o'clock this morning for Acapulco. There has as yet been no confirmation of the rumors about the murder of a British consul's family but the affair is now reported to have taken place in Costa Rica and not Peru. A confirmation will be awaited with considerable interest.  
—J. Leech, who went north with the Norwegian colonists to show them the lands that had been reserved for them at Bella Coola, returned home on the Princess Louise, as did also the C. P. R. official who accompanied them. In a letter to the Times the colonists express themselves as highly pleased with the treatment they have received from all parties.  
—The negotiations for the purchase of the claims of the Victoria Hydraulic Mining Company on the North and South forks of the Quesselle river by an eastern syndicate headed by F. G. Holt of Montreal, have been concluded and the property transferred. The syndicate is composed of George A. Cox, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; Wm. McKenzie, president of the Toronto street railway; D. D. Mann, of Montreal; Frank Barnard, M. P., and Mr. Holt. Messrs. Holt and Mann re-

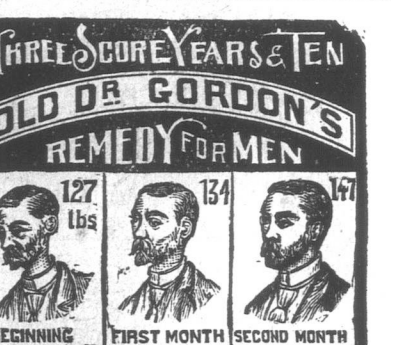
present other capitalists as well. In money and paid up stock about \$70,000 was paid to the Victoria parties.  
—Triumph lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., held its weekly meeting in Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. The following were the officers installed for the ensuing quarter: C. T. Mr. Phillips; V. T., Miss M. Muir; secretary, Mr. George Garland; P. C. T., the Moony; treasurer; Miss Newbigging, financial secretary, Miss Isbister; chap., Miss Atkins; M., Miss Thomson; Gd., Miss B. Muir; sent, Mr. Culpin; A. sec., Mr. Furman.  
—Charles Harnes has been taken into custody by the police for lunacy and also for medical treatment. It is believed that he will recover his mental balance all right, for it is thought that his condition was produced by drink. Harnes was watchman on the Princess Louise and a few days ago was injured by a fall. He hurt his back and head and was this afternoon removed to Jubilee Hospital to be treated. Harnes is a middle-aged man and a German by birth.  
—The feature of the entertainment given last evening by the Sir William Wallace society was a lecture by Rev. King on "A Trip to Scotland." The lecturer told his auditors of a trip from Vancouver to New York over the C. P. R., and thence to Glasgow, where he began a tour of all the points of interest. He told of scenes familiar to many present, but the re-plotting of them was none the less a pleasure. The lantern views submitted were excellent. After the lecture Secretary Muir called attention to the society's turn out for the re-trial summarily in police court, this morning before Magistrate Macrae. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the provincial jail. He was taken to jail later in the day and has already entered on the service of his sentence.  
—The Seattle Telegraph of yesterday says: The tug Holyoke broke her shaft early last Thursday morning in the straits between Dungeness and Victoria, and was tossed about helplessly for sixteen hours. The United States light house tender Columbine is reported to have passed her during this time without paying any attention to the signals of distress made by the Holyoke. The steamer Augusta came to her rescue and towed the Holyoke into Port Hadlock.  
—Some days ago a valise belonging to Felix Hungen, a guest at the Telegraph hotel, was stolen. A search was made at the time, but it could not be found, and Hungen left for San Francisco. Now the valise has been found in the possession of Frank Sanson and John Nielson, and they have been arrested. They claim that they can show how they got it and will be given a chance to-morrow morning. Robert Dudgeon, proprietor of the Telegraph hotel, is prosecuting the case.  
—Richard Farrell, the immigration agent of the C. P. R., who has just returned from Bella Coola, brought down a sample bag of vegetables grown in that section. The specimens may be seen at the Dominion hotel, and comprise a splendid collection of beets, turnips, carrots and potatoes, some of tremendous size and all as sound as a nut. Mr. Farrell states that cabbages also grow to a great size, while the apples which he plucked from the Bella Coola trees are a very fair sample indeed. One striking feature of both the fruit and vegetables is their peculiar firmness, while they are juicy to the core. Mr. Farrell accompanied the settlers from the point at which they embarked in Dakota to their new home, where he has just left them, all highly satisfied with their surroundings and future prospects. Our Bella Coola correspondent, in a letter which we published on Saturday, speaks in high praise of the mitting efforts of Mr. Farrell throughout the trip to administer to their comfort. Mr. Farrell left for Winnipeg yesterday morning.

tenant Wintour is the only one of the old commission who remains on the Pheasant.  
—A carload of apples affected with codlin moth has been seized at Vancouver and destroyed by order of the provincial inspector. There were 160 barrels of apples in the shipment, and it represented a fair sized sum of money. Every shipment entering the province is inspected.  
—Louis Galli has been arrested on the charge of unlawfully retaining in his possession a watch and chain, the property of William Emshel. In the police court this morning he said that he wanted to retain a lawyer to defend him, and the case was accordingly remanded until to-morrow.  
—Herbert Carmichael, public analyst, has completed his analysis of the stomach contents of the late Mrs. Scott of Nanaimo. He did not find a single trace of poison, and will so report to the coroner at Nanaimo. His findings will very likely set at rest all suspicions in the case. The analysis was made at the request of the coroner's jury which investigated the case.  
—The steamer Charming is at the Rice Mills wharf loading one hundred tons of flour, which is to be shipped to Yokohama on the steamship Empress of Japan, leaving Vancouver on Monday next. It is the first shipment of an extensive contract received by Hall, Ross & Co. The flour will all be aboard this afternoon and will be delivered at Vancouver to-morrow.  
—John Lynch stole a coat from Jacob Isaacs of Johnson street on Saturday. He was promptly arrested, and was tried summarily in police court, this morning before Magistrate Macrae. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the provincial jail. He was taken to jail later in the day and has already entered on the service of his sentence.  
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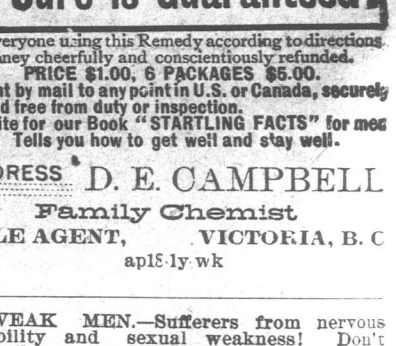
#### MEDICAL.



**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**  
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Certain in its effects and never fails. Read proofs below.  
**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**  
BREVETED, U. S. PAT. JAN. 15, 1884.  
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. Gentlemen:—I bought a splendid bay horse some time ago with a spavin. I got him for \$50. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. The spavin is gone now and I have been offered \$150 for the same horse. I only had him nine weeks, so I got \$100 for using \$2 worth of Kendall's Spavin Cure.  
Yours truly,  
W. S. HARNES.  
**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**  
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. Small, Mass., Dec. 16, 1893.  
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. Gentlemen:—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for Curbs on two horses and it is the best treatment I have ever used.  
Yours truly,  
For Sale by all Druggists, or address  
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,  
ENSBURGH FALLS, VT.



**THREE SCORE YEARS & TEN**  
**OLD DR. GORDON'S**  
REMEDY FOR MEN  
127 lbs. 134 lbs. 166 lbs.  
ABSOLUTELY  
Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Discharges, etc. Also, Headache, Work, Indigestion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Low Memory, Headache and Wakefulness.  
Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of illness and excesses, restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor.  
Beware of cheap imitations of this MARVELOUS REMEDY.  
**A Cure is Guaranteed!**  
No one using this Remedy according to directions or cheaply and conscientiously refunded.  
PRICE \$1.00, 6 PACKAGES \$5.00.  
Sent by mail to any point in U. S. or Canada, securely sealed in the duty of immediate delivery.  
Write for our Book "STARTLING FACTS" for men only. Tells you how to get well and stay well.  
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Family Chemist  
SOLE AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C.  
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**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.  
**To Exhibitors!**  
of  
**STOCK**  
At the  
**FALL FAIRS.**  
If you would secure First Prize you must have your animal in the finest condition, his coat must be smooth and glossy and he must be in good spirits so as to "show off" his best.  
**DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER** is the best Condition Powder known for horses and cattle. It tones up the whole system, regulates the bowels and kidneys, strengthens the digestion, turns a rough coat into a smooth and glossy one. It gives horses "good life," making them appear to be the best possible advantage.  
Get DICK'S from your druggist or grocer or address  
**DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482 Montreal.**



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**DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482 Montreal.**

**EDUCATIONAL.**  
**VICTORIA COLLEGE,**  
BEACON HILL PARK.  
GATE CORRIG COLLEGE.  
The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.  
First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional Commercial and Modern Courses.  
Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply  
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.  
[613 s.m. & w 17]  
Autumn term begins MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

**GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION**  
A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Indigestion, etc. It is guaranteed to cure all these ailments. It is sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle. Address: LANGLEY & CO. VICTORIA, B.C.

**PENNYROYAL WAFERS.**  
A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menstrual system. It is sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per box. Address: LANGLEY & CO. VICTORIA, B.C.

—The post office clerks were all at work to-day as usual, but so far nothing has been received from Ottawa respecting the resolution passed by the board of trade, which was the means of inducing the men to return to work. The only dispatch received from the capital was one directing Postmaster Shakespeare to engage what help was necessary.  
—During the past few days people have been paying their taxes, and within a week the sum of \$126,000 has been received by City Treasurer Kent. It has kept Mr. Kent and his assistants busy. It is stated that there are only about 20 parcels of property upon which the taxes totals about \$1000, that can be sold for non-payment of taxes. No other city in the west can make any such a showing.  
—Among the private bills to be introduced at the next session of the legislature are: For the amendment of the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railway company's act, the amendment of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway & Navigation company, and the incorporation of a company with power to build and operate a railway between Upper Arrow and Trout lakes.  
—The daughters of England gave a social and dance at Sir William Wallace hall last evening. It was well attended and proved a very enjoyable affair. The entertainment opened with the following programme: Piano solo, Miss Haughton; song, Mr. George Grimson; recitation, Miss Eckersley; song, Mrs. Wallace; song, Mr. Temple; recitation, Master Cohen; duet, Mrs. Fernyough and Miss Haughton; song, Miss Cohen; song, Mrs. Fernyough. Light refreshments were then served and dancing followed. Miss Haughton furnished the music for the latter.  
—There was a large crowd at the concert given at the Reformed Episcopal church bazaar at Philharmonic hall last night. In fact, the place was about as full as possible. The concert, with its merits increased by a series of interesting tableaux, was one of the best ever given here. The songs by Mrs. Archer Martin, Miss Devereux, Mrs. J. D. Helmcken, Mrs. Pemberton, W. Ralph Higgins, Mr. Booth, J. L. Hutton; the instrumental music furnished by Mrs. A. H. Smithe, Miss Langley, Miss Young, Mrs. R. S. Day, F. W. Galpin, Mr. Richardson, A. Scroggs, and the choruses led by Mr. Greig, were all excellent. The ladies have been requested to repeat the concert, and should do so at an early date. The bazaar was a financial success.  
—In an account of the European tour of Harry Havemeyer, a Chicago blood. Town Topics of October 25 has the following paragraph of interest to Victorians: "A delightful surprise by the way was in store for the young Chicagoan at Havre. He was standing idly on the hurricane deck of the steamer that was to bear him home when he observed a vision of mainly English beauty in sweetest frock coat and lavender trousers advancing, chin well out and arms akimbo, across the gangway. It was Marmaduke Wood, and with a joyous cry of "Mawmie, by all the gods at once!" the young man from Chicago somersaulted down stairs to embrace his old friend. Marmaduke, by the way, has crossed the ocean for the sole purpose of demonstrating his skills as a cooler of four-in-hands at the coming horse show in New

York, and is modestly confident of his ability to carry off the trophy that is to be offered for that sort of thing.  
—Skeels Lowe has just completed a large and very handsome portrait of the members of the Victoria lacrosse team, including the officers of the club. In the original picture each portrait is separate and is cabinet size. The border of the picture consists of maple leaves and lacrosse sticks, and in the centre is the championship banner presented by the Hudson Bay company. The border and banner were painted by Mr. Bamford. Included among the portraits are those of Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, honorary president of the Victoria club, Captain John Irving, honorary president of the provincial association and W. H. Ellis, president of both the provincial association and the Victoria club. On the whole the picture is very tastefully arranged and reflects much credit on Mr. Lowe.  
—A dispatch from New York says: "H. W. Smith, of Oakland, Cal., has just landed in New York after an involuntary voyage almost around the world. He tells a story of shipwreck and adventure. He sailed last January from Victoria, B. C., in the sealing schooner Louis Olsen. Early in March they came into the Japanese seas and began their hunting. One day in a heavy fog Smith, with two other men, having gone out in one of five small boats which were lowered, lost their bearings, and a heavy fog set in, and they were unable to return to the schooner. The small boat was cast upon Bonin island and only Smith was saved. The natives, at first hostile, finally introduced him to the governor, who procured passage for him to Nagasaki, Japan. Thence, with various vicissitudes, he made his way to Shanghai, Aden, Port Said, Boston and Fall River to New York, where he is looking for work to pay for his further journey home."  
—The foreign shipments from the New Vancouver Coal company's mines for October were:

present other capitalists as well. In money and paid up stock about \$70,000 was paid to the Victoria parties.  
—Triumph lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., held its weekly meeting in Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. The following were the officers installed for the ensuing quarter: C. T. Mr. Phillips; V. T., Miss M. Muir; secretary, Mr. George Garland; P. C. T., the Moony; treasurer; Miss Newbigging, financial secretary, Miss Isbister; chap., Miss Atkins; M., Miss Thomson; Gd., Miss B. Muir; sent, Mr. Culpin; A. sec., Mr. Furman.  
—Charles Harnes has been taken into custody by the police for lunacy and also for medical treatment. It is believed that he will recover his mental balance all right, for it is thought that his condition was produced by drink. Harnes was watchman on the Princess Louise and a few days ago was injured by a fall. He hurt his back and head and was this afternoon removed to Jubilee Hospital to be treated. Harnes is a middle-aged man and a German by birth.  
—The feature of the entertainment given last evening by the Sir William Wallace society was a lecture by Rev. King on "A Trip to Scotland." The lecturer told his auditors of a trip from Vancouver to New York over the C. P. R., and thence to Glasgow, where he began a tour of all the points of interest. He told of scenes familiar to many present, but the re-plotting of them was none the less a pleasure. The lantern views submitted were excellent. After the lecture Secretary Muir called attention to the society's turn out for the re-trial summarily in police court, this morning before Magistrate Macrae. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the provincial jail. He was taken to jail later in the day and has already entered on the service of his sentence.  
—The Seattle Telegraph of yesterday says: The tug Holyoke broke her shaft early last Thursday morning in the straits between Dungeness and Victoria, and was tossed about helplessly for sixteen hours. The United States light house tender Columbine is reported to have passed her during this time without paying any attention to the signals of distress made by the Holyoke. The steamer Augusta came to her rescue and towed the Holyoke into Port Hadlock.  
—Some days ago a valise belonging to Felix Hungen, a guest at the Telegraph hotel, was stolen. A search was made at the time, but it could not be found, and Hungen left for San Francisco. Now the valise has been found in the possession of Frank Sanson and John Nielson, and they have been arrested. They claim that they can show how they got it and will be given a chance to-morrow morning. Robert Dudgeon, proprietor of the Telegraph hotel, is prosecuting the case.  
—Richard Farrell, the immigration agent of the C. P. R., who has just returned from Bella Coola, brought down a sample bag of vegetables grown in that section. The specimens may be seen at the Dominion hotel, and comprise a splendid collection of beets, turnips, carrots and potatoes, some of tremendous size and all as sound as a nut. Mr. Farrell states that cabbages also grow to a great size, while the apples which he plucked from the Bella Coola trees are a very fair sample indeed. One striking feature of both the fruit and vegetables is their peculiar firmness, while they are juicy to the core. Mr. Farrell accompanied the settlers from the point at which they embarked in Dakota to their new home, where he has just left them, all highly satisfied with their surroundings and future prospects. Our Bella Coola correspondent, in a letter which we published on Saturday, speaks in high praise of the mitting efforts of Mr. Farrell throughout the trip to administer to their comfort. Mr. Farrell left for Winnipeg yesterday morning.

tenant Wintour is the only one of the old commission who remains on the Pheasant.  
—A carload of apples affected with codlin moth has been seized at Vancouver and destroyed by order of the provincial inspector. There were 160 barrels of apples in the shipment, and it represented a fair sized sum of money. Every shipment entering the province is inspected.  
—Louis Galli has been arrested on the charge of unlawfully retaining in his possession a watch and chain, the property of William Emshel. In the police court this morning he said that he wanted to retain a lawyer to defend him, and the case was accordingly remanded until to-morrow.  
—Herbert Carmichael, public analyst, has completed his analysis of the stomach contents of the late Mrs. Scott of Nanaimo. He did not find a single trace of poison, and will so report to the coroner at Nanaimo. His findings will very likely set at rest all suspicions in the case. The analysis was made at the request of the coroner's jury which investigated the case.  
—The steamer Charming is at the Rice Mills wharf loading one hundred tons of flour, which is to be shipped to Yokohama on the steamship Empress of Japan, leaving Vancouver on Monday next. It is the first shipment of an extensive contract received by Hall, Ross & Co. The flour will all be aboard this afternoon and will be delivered at Vancouver to-morrow.  
—John Lynch stole a coat from Jacob Isaacs of Johnson street on Saturday. He was promptly arrested, and was tried summarily in police court, this morning before Magistrate Macrae. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the provincial jail. He was taken to jail later in the day and has already entered on the service of his sentence.  
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Shanghai, Nov. 9.—The British consul has sent in a demanding settlement within a few days. The consul demands are that King is to be dismissed and the King is to be sent within the part threatened. On the other hand, the consul demands that the British consul should be sent to the consul's office. The consul demands that the British consul should be sent to the consul's office. The consul demands that the British consul should be sent to the consul's office.  
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## THE EASTERN WAR.

### Britain Has Sent an Ultimatum Demanding Settlement of Chung King Affair.

### Sydney Passengers Arrested for Complicity in a Plot Against Japan.

Shanghai, Nov. 7.—The British officials have sent an ultimatum to the viceroy, demanding settlement of the Chung King affair within seven days. The British demands are that the Taotai Shung be dismissed and degraded and the Chung King is to be saluted with twenty-one guns. If these demands are not complied with within the specified time reprisals upon the part of the British fleet are threatened. On August 4 a Tientsin dispatch announced that thirteen Japanese soldiers who had been forcibly removed by the Chinese from the British steamship Chung King were returned immediately upon Viceroy Li Hung Chang being notified. It was added that the viceroy apologized to the British consul. On August 7, however, a dispatch from Shanghai announced the arrival there of the steamship Chung King, and the captain of that vessel furnished his version of the affair, which gave it a serious aspect. The captain said that while his ship was at Tungkun, on the gulf of Pechili, the soldiers went on board for the purpose of seizing Japanese passengers. They found on board that steamship sixty Japanese, mostly women and children, and at once began to hunt them down. The Chinese pursued the Japanese all over the vessel, bound them hand and foot and flung them over on the wharf. Li Hung Chang eventually, upon the protest of the British consul, commanded the Japanese to be returned on board the Chung King, and ordered the Chinese soldiers who made the raid to be severely punished.

Washington, Nov. 7.—A United Press dispatch from Yokohama, published this morning, states that two Americans and one Chinese passenger on board the steamer Spynge were arrested by the Japanese authorities at Kobe a few days ago, after which the steamer was permitted to continue on her voyage. Behind this simple statement lies a story of the China-Japan war which is full of dramatic interest. About six weeks ago the report was circulated in diplomatic circles here that Mr. Moore, one of the members of the Chinese legation, had been recalled by the home government. It was said that he had been ordered back in his own country, and his friends were profuse in their expressions of sympathy. It was noticeable, however, that Mr. Moore bore his ill fortune well, but by many it was feared that his return to his native country would be followed by a speedy decapitation. It now appears the supposed recall was not in any sense a recall, but Mr. Moore was returning to China in pursuance of a clever scheme which had for its purpose the destruction by dynamite of the Japanese fleet now in Chinese waters. Mr. Moore is the Chinaman referred to in the foregoing dispatch, and his associates are John Wild, an inventor of Providence, R. I., and a Mr. Cameron, a Scotchman who was employed for some time as a workman in the Hotchkiss torpedo manufactory, also at Providence. Messrs. Wild and Cameron had, it appeared, satisfied the Chinese government of their ability to successfully destroy the Japanese vessels, and Mr. Moore was instructed by the Pekin government to conduct them to Shanghai. They travelled to San Francisco, and thence to Yokohama, under assumed names, Mr. Wild being known as Howie and Mr. Cameron as Courtney.

The Japanese government, through sources which they decline to reveal, learned of the plot, and when the trio sailed from Yokohama they were created a route at Kobe, a Japanese seaport. Particulars of their arrest are contained in a cable dated at Hiroshima, the headquarters of the Japanese army and navy, yesterday, and which was received at the legation this morning. The dispatch is as follows: "A Chinese official with two foreigners, an Englishman and an American, were arrested at Yokohama a few days since on the steamer Gaelic. All were under assumed names. The foreigners were suspected of entering into an agreement through Chinese officials with the Chinese government for the purpose of engaging in a war with Japan. They landed at Yokohama and took passage on board the steamer Spynge for China. The captain of a Japanese war vessel, the Suku-bara, under orders from headquarters, exercised the right of visitation and searched on board the Sydney when she was in the harbor of Kobe, and found in their possession an agreement with the Chinese government to destroy the entire fleet of Japan within eight weeks by the use of torpedoes. Other official documents on the same subject were also found. In consequence the three were arrested and taken ashore and the ship released from detention." It is understood that none of the trio will be punished by the Japanese government, but they will probably be held as prisoners of war indefinitely.

Much of the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung's account of an interview with Sir Halliday Macartney, councillor for the Chinese legation in London, in which he was represented as vigorously attacking Lord Rosebery's policy towards China and Japan, is repudiated by Sir Halliday himself. He disavows especially his alleged criticisms on Lord Rosebery's political advances, in which respect he says he was wholly misrepresented.

London, Nov. 7.—The Chinese loan subscription list was closed in London at 11 a. m. to-day, instead of 4 p. m., as had been intended. The whole amount of the loan was taken up in London alone. The excess of applications over the requirements will not be known until the amounts applied for in Hamburg, Amsterdam, Hong Kong and Shanghai have been ascertained.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.  
Eminent Speakers and Writers Intend to be Present.  
Chicago, Nov. 7.—At a meeting to-day of the committee on arrangements for the forthcoming arbitration conference which will take place under the auspices of the Civic Federation, the secretary reported that nearly thirty eminent speakers and thinkers had notified the committee of their intention to address the conference. Among the number are Joseph D. Weeks, editor of the American Manufacturer and Iron Worker; M. M. Garland, president of the National Iron and Steel Workers; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; F. P. Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Prof. Henry C. Adams, of the University of Michigan; Martin Fox, of the Iron Founders' Union; Archbishop Ireland; Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner; President W. H. Sargent, of the National Association of Builders; A. H. Walcott, of the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration; D. H. Ryan, of the Ohio Board of Arbitration; and Professor E. A. H. Gould of Johns Hopkins University. Grand Master Sovereign and other prominent members of the Knights of Labor have written the committee that they will be unable to be present owing to the fact that the national assembly of the knights of labor will be in session at New Orleans on the same date as that already fixed for the arbitration conference.

LONDON BAKEHOUSES.  
New Regulations for Their Governance Requested.  
London, Nov. 7.—As a result of the recent investigation into the sanitary conditions of the bakehouses of the metropolis, a committee of prominent citizens has submitted to the London county council a petition asking for a number of amendments as relating to baking establishments. The resolutions suggest that uniform metropolitan laws regulating bakeries be made by the London county council, and that the duty of enforcing these laws shall devolve upon the various local sanitary authorities; that such law shall govern the regulation of the conduct of the business, the structure of the premises, and the mode in which application is to be made for sanction to establish new bakeries in the city of London; that it be rendered an offense to occupy as a bakehouse any cellar or place almost or altogether beneath the level of the street; that all metropolitan bakeries be regularly licensed and that the granting of the license be vested in the London county council. It is thought that the adoption of these measures would prove of untold benefit to the community, especially among the poorer classes.

EAST LILLOOET ELECTION CASE.  
But Little Done and the Case Adjournd Until To-morrow.  
The East Lillooet election petition was before the supreme court this morning, Mr. Justice Crease presiding. Mr. Bodwell appeared for the petitioner, David A. Stoddart, and Mr. L. G. McPhillips, Q. C., and Mr. Archer Martin for the respondent, James D. Prentice, the member elect. The petition alleged bribery by agents, treating, undue influence and employment for reward, as well as an improper reception of votes, and prayed a scrutiny, claiming the seat for the petitioner. These allegations were met by counter charges on the part of the respondent. The trial was fixed for to-day, but on the case being called Mr. Bodwell applied for an adjournment owing to the absence of witnesses and asked for a week later. Mr. McPhillips read an affidavit from the respondent and asked that the adjournment should be for a month and that the trial should take place at Clinton instead of at Victoria. To this the petitioner objected and asked for time to file affidavits in reply. The case was consequently adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—There is another row among the cabinet ministers. At a meeting held in Moncton, N. B., last evening. It is reported that Hon. Mr. Costigan refused to go on the same platform as Clark Wallace. Costigan, therefore, did not attend the meeting. Oimnet also brought three Frenchmen on the trip with him, which Tupper opposed. This makes four French speakers to Tupper and Wallace.

## WILL CONTROL THE HOUSE

### Republicans Will Have a Large Majority Over All in the Next Congress.

### San Francisco Municipal Administration Divided Among All Parties.

New York, Nov. 8.—The first step in the direction of reorganizing the Democratic party of the state will be taken in a few days, when a permanent bureau will be opened in this city. The will be in accordance with the wish of Senator Hill, who says that hereafter attention to details of party must be paid all the year round. Who will be in charge of the headquarters is not known. His largest net in a lump sum of \$3,000, any of the gentlemen who have been identified with the old state machinery. The character of the work which will be done at the headquarters which will be opened in this city will have more to do with looking after the machinery of the party than with the actual work of the campaign. For instance, if a county commented on the fact that in the strongholds of New York, Troy, Brooklyn and Buffalo, where members of the old machine that held sway on the party, Hill fared worse than anywhere else.

At a rough calculation, \$500,000 hung in the balance in the tenderloin district on the election results. "AT" Adams, who with "Tobe" Wall controlled the market and planted more money on Morton and Strong than any other individual—he bet over \$175,000—represented a big syndicate of wealthy Republicans. His largest net in a lump sum was \$25,000 to \$20,000 with the Tammy money-maker, Jerry Mahoney, that Morton would have a plurality of 30,000. Another good winner was Gottfried Walcott, who bet \$10,000 that Morton would have 30,000 plurality, \$5,000 that he would have 50,000 plurality, and \$15,000 to \$5,000 that he would have 25,000 plurality. Peter Dekey is nearly \$40,000 to the good if the amendment against gambling is declared supported. On the losing side money failed to be forthcoming in the heavy chunks it did on the Republican side, and consequently the losses were widely distributed. Jones Mahoney, Tammy's chief commissioner, invested nearly \$50,000 on Hill and Grant. "Jake" Shipsey, another bookmaker, "close" allied with Mahoney, launched \$25,000 in the general fund, while Charlie Heineman, Orlando Jones, Henry Steedker and Mattie Corbett all executed losing commissions for substantial sums. Of the non-professional element, Dr. "Gill" Knapp was probably the heaviest winner as he lost in various bets of \$30,000 to \$25,000 the Morton would have a plurality of 30,000. This sum was divided among a Delmonico coterie, including Sergeant Oram, "Smitty" John Kelly and Jack Macdonald.

The Sun stated President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, sent the following telegram to President Cleveland yesterday: "Without much concert of effort by organized labor the people have answered at the polls your assumption of the military power to crush labor. Although the changes may benefit us little, the rebuke will nevertheless be appreciated and a lesson learned." New York, Nov. 8.—The Sun's Washington special says: "Betting men have been discussing the clever ruse by which Michael E. Dwyer, the turf man and plunger, misled the hosts of speculators and won the fortune on the betting of Levi P. Morton as governor of New York. For three weeks past it has been announced daily both in New York and Washington that Mr. Dwyer was anxious to wager \$50,000 or upwards at the odds of 2 to 1 that David B. Hill would be the next governor of New York state. Yesterday evening when the election returns came in showing that Hill had been overwhelmingly beaten much sympathy was expressed for Dwyer, whose season on the turf had been the most disastrous he had ever encountered and his losses on the election were footed up to reach at least \$50,000. It was learned beyond the shadow of a doubt that Mr. Dwyer not only won on the election, but that his gains will foot up to fully \$80,000. All the money placed on Morton by "Tobe" Wall and the Pinkertons and by three or four Wall street men was his, and the Wall street syndicate who took the Morton end of the bet at almost any odds was none other than Dwyer, who was backed by a well known New York Republican. It is not known whether Mr. Dwyer had any partners in the deal, but as Mr. Croker had half of his wager on Cleveland in 1892, and as the men are the firmest friends and practically partners in the racing business, it is only natural to infer that the one time leader of Tammany had a portion of the risk.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—Of 291 Democrats in the present house 149 will not return. Of this number 61 failed to receive nomination or were not candidates and the remaining 85 were defeated at the polls. The latest returns show that the Republican representation in the next house will be exactly 250, a majority over all of 144. Only two Populists were elected in the west.

London, Nov. 8.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the elections in the United States, says the failure of the Democrats is due to the action of the senate on the tariff question, but the Gazette adds, the country has been carried away by its general and indiscriminate voting.

Carson, Nev., Nov. 8.—The complete count in Ormsby county gives the Republicans a small majority for nearly every office on the state and county tickets. The silver party getting the lieutenant-governor, university regent on the state ticket, sheriff, assessor, auditor, recorder and district attorney on the county ticket. Woodland, Cal., Nov. 6.—Harry Knox, leader of the strikers, has been overwhelmingly beaten for sheriff of Yolo county. The vote stands: Griffin, Democrat, 1548; Wyckoff, Republican, 1691; Knox, Populist, 364. There is as yet one precinct to hear from, but the vote there is so small that it will not materially change the figures.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 8.—With one town to hear from (Greghy, Republican, for governor, has a plurality of 64,161).

## BRIEF LOCALS.

### Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

### From Tuesday's Daily.

—At the recent drawing of the Vancouver Island Building society John McAllister, holder of shares 241 A and B won the 77th appropriation.

—The civil service examinations are to be held at the city hall on the 13th and 14th inst. Rev. Dr. Campbell is the examiner.

—C. H. Weeks has assumed charge of the Great Northern agency in this city. Mr. Stevens, the former agent, is going into business in this city.

—In the police court this morning Louis Gall was convicted of retaining in his possession a watch stolen from William Embeil and given two months imprisonment. There were a number of witnesses in the case, and the hearing of it consumed considerable time.

—A well known local jeweler returned home from Port Angeles last week, and when searched at the wharf sixteen watches were found on him. Collector Milne has the case in hand, and it is very likely that he will make an example of the man with a view to checking petty smuggling.

—The boys' brigade of James Bay is making good progress. The brigade was organized recently with eleven members, and at present there are fifty on the list. The boys are being instructed in the latest military drill by Captain Blackwood and Lieutenants McLean and Finlayson.

—From Wednesday's Daily.

—The Clement Rowlands concert company visit Nanaimo on the 12th inst., where they will give an entertainment in Malher's opera house. The company includes members of some of the best vocalists in the city.

—The steamer Haytien Republic, seized for her connection with the big Portland smuggling ring at the head of which was a number of customs officers, has been sold to Sutton & Beebe, who have re-named her the Portland.

—St. Aidan's church, Cedar Hill, is to be dedicated and formally opened for public worship on the afternoon of the 18th inst. Several of the city ministers will take part in the services, and the sermon will be preached by Rev. J. W. McMillan, B. A., Vancouver.

—C. A. Colman, of the Presbyterian Chinese mission, and Miss Jessie Jordan were united in marriage yesterday. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, Yates street, and the officiating clergyman was Rev. W. L. Clary.

—Henry Harms, a steamboat man, died in the hospital on Monday. He was a Finlander, aged 42 years. He will be buried Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock from Hayward's undertaking parlors and St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral.

—Car No. 7 of the Fort street and Esquimalt line, jumped the track on Esquimalt road just on this side of Admirals' road yesterday morning. The car did not overturn, but simply ran down into the ditch. No one was injured and the car was only slightly damaged. It took over two hours to get the car back on the track. The wet and slippery rails were responsible for the accident.

—The preliminary hearing of John Nelson and Frank Sanson, charged with having in their possession a valise and set of personal effects stolen from Felix Hunter, were conducted in the police court this morning and taken under advisement by the magistrate until Friday. Mr. Murphy, for the defence, raised a number of legal objections, chief of which was that the theft of the goods had not been proven. The magistrate promised a decision on Friday. The charge of stealing a watch from Fred Averstine against Nelson was then tried. The accused was convicted and given two months with hard labor. Averstine was with Nelson a few days ago and while in the Jubilee saloon missed his watch. The watch was next heard of in the possession of the bar tender of the Jubilee, who had purchased it for \$5. Jeweler Lange, who sold the watch, to the prosecutor two years ago, fully identified it.

—From Thursday's Daily.

—The agricultural association of North and South Saanich has decided to hold a ploughing match on the farm of Mr. Thompson, South Saanich, on the cross road between the Prairie tavern and Mount Newton, on Saturday, November 17. An entrance fee will be charged. A list of prizes will be published at a later date.

—Some goods were stolen from a boat at Warren's wharf yesterday and the provincial police are at work on the case. The water front seems to be infested with petty thieves, and hardly a week goes by that something is not stolen. Any number of boats have been taken and some of the robberies have been very daring. There should be an organized effort to put a stop to the thieving.

—Hon. George B. Martin, M. P. P., was this morning sworn in as chief commissioner of lands and works. The ceremony took place at Government House, and besides Mr. Martin and His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dawdney, Premier Davie was present. The oath was administered by the Lieut.-Governor, and Mr. Martin's name was recorded in the old book in use since confederation. Mr. Martin, by virtue of the fact that he has taken the oath, is entitled to not only administer the affairs of the department, which he has been doing for several days, but to take his seat in the house. Mr. Martin stated this afternoon that he would be here most of the time, but would make frequent trips to his home in North Yale.

—From Tuesday's Daily.

—The election of one of the latter is in doubt.

New York, Nov. 8.—Official returns from 55 counties and practically complete returns from five other counties, place Morton's plurality for governor at 148,990.

Nashville, Nov. 8.—Returns are more encouraging to the Democrats and it now looks as if Governor Turner will be re-elected by a small majority.

Indianapolis, Nov. 8.—Returns from all parts of the state bear out our forecast of yesterday that the Republicans have captured the state by 40,000.

EXCITEMENT AT KASLO.  
Boom in Placer Mining on Kaslo Creek.  
Kaslo, B. C., Nov. 8.—A placer mining excitement has broken out at this place. Chinamen who have been taking gold from the bed of Kaslo creek exchanged some of it at a store for goods. The nuggets attracted attention by their size, some of them being as large as a silver dime. Yesterday three white men staked claims and to-day a hundred prospectors lined the creek and many have made locations. From 50 to 100 colors are found in a pan.

THE TIDE CHANGED.  
Germans Defeat Natives and Are Defeated in Turn.  
Berlin, Nov. 8.—Advices from South Africa say two thousand natives of the Mawjibite recently attacked Kikwak-irwindje and were defeated by the German troops. The natives, being reinforced, subsequently attacked and recaptured the town. It is stated that the Germans have not force enough to again take the place.

Cable News.  
St. Petersburg, Nov. 8.—Solemn religious services over the remains of the late czar were held yesterday in the church at Livadia. The emperor, czarina, Prince and Princess of Wales and representatives of the foreign powers attended. The emperor was deeply affected. At the conclusion of the services the populace was allowed to enter and take a farewell look at the dead czar. The remains were removed to Sebastopol to-day. The funeral cortege was very impressive. A large body of the guards participated in the procession and walked from Livadia to Yalta, where the body was placed on the cruiser Pamiat Merkoria for transportation to Sebastopol. At Yalta prayers were offered for the repose of the soul and a salute fired.

Canadian News.  
Ottawa, Nov. 8.—The Dominion Millers' Association arranged to meet Messrs. Bowell and Wood here this afternoon so as to oppose the mixing of No. 1 hard wheat and No. 2 hard wheat at the elevators at Port Arthur. They also oppose the scouring of wheat to remove dust.

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A specific monthly medicine for ladies

**ROYAL WAFERS.**  
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## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 9.

## "THE LAST REFUGE."

Whenever any particularly stirring incident in the dramatic reign of political brigandage is exposed, or the treachery and dishonesty of any particularly "heavy villain" in the tragedy of corruption is unmasked, the charges are at first flatly denied by both "patriotic" press and "patriotic" pensioner. This is the preliminary move. But when the criminal courts reveal that which the narrow and contracted inquiry of a partisan committee could not succeed in concealing, the efforts and the vigilance exercised in bringing the culprits to justice is branded as unpatriotic by all the brood of "patriots-for-revenue." To speak of the scandals or to sound a note of warning is "preaching blue ruin." Conducting criminals to the bar of justice is "running down the country." Exposing the financial shipwreck for which incapacity, corruption and the National Policy is responsible is also "preaching blue ruin," although the text of the sermon and every figure it contains is gathered from the public documents published by the Queen's Printer at Ottawa. The charges can hardly be successfully disposed of in this way. They are either true or they are not. To seek to evade responsibility by resorting to such childish and ridiculous tactics will fail to hoodwink the people—although it be one of the leading features in the campaign of trickery. We remember as far back as 1873 when Sir John Alexander Macdonald declared that Mr. Huntington's charges were false, and called upon Heaven to witness the truth of his assertion. Subsequent inquiry substantiated the accusations to the letter. The same tactics were employed to screen the Rykert robbery from the public eye, but were equally unsuccessful. The Connolly-McGreavy charges were also flatly denied. There was nothing in them. Both "boodlers" were fine fellows; but old Sir John knew better and sprang to the country on the old voters' lists before the charges could be investigated. After these two worthies were brought to justice and sent to jail by the untiring efforts of Sir Oliver Mowat they were released by that "merciless 'boodler' hunter, Sir John Thompson, because they found prison life unpleasant. To criticize such a travesty upon justice, to condemn such unheard-of proceedings as "running down the country," to speak of the Curran bridge robbery will be the blackest of treachery and traitorous in the extreme. Therefore we shall allow the "patriots" to settle this trifling steal of a quarter of a million among themselves. The following translation from the Montreal Conservative newspaper Le Monde shows how the arrest of Mr. St. Louis is regarded among the "gang":

"This arrest of Mr. St. Louis has provoked everywhere comments which are far from being in sympathy with the federal government. Truly it savors of odious persecution. Saturday an action for one hundred and forty odd thousand dollars was taken against him, and this morning he was arrested for the same thing. He is treated as if he were a stranger to the Conservative party, and they wish to make him the scapegoat of all the sins of Israel. He ought not, however, to be the only one to bear all the responsibility. Sir John Thompson and his colleagues will probably have to repent of their last step, and they will perceive perhaps to their cost that it would be much better to allow this famous Curran bridge case to be settled by the civil courts, and not by the police magistrate or the jury."

To arrest St. Louis for stealing one hundred and forty odd thousand dollars is treating him like a stranger! This is decidedly rich, but to comment upon this piece of impudence would be "running down the country." If Dr. Johnson had lived in Canada in these days he would have found still greater reason to declare that "patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrels."

## FREE LUMBER.

Lumbermen across the line talk some queer nonsense when they discuss the effects of tariff reform on their trade. For example, C. F. White, manager of the Gray's Harbor Commercial company, is quoted by the Oregonian as saying: "The Canadian Pacific is a government road. It can make whatever rate it pleases and the government must stand the loss if any occurs. It is not hampered by interstate commerce laws. It can place lumber in the markets as cheap as any road in the United States." Mr. White may have been speaking in ignorance, or he may have been wilfully misrepresenting the status of the Canadian Pacific. In either case he has shown himself an unreliable authority, and his utterances are quite in line with those of many others of his class. A peculiar phase of the free lumber question is now attracting the attention of some eastern newspapers. It appears that a Clatham dealer lately imported a million feet of lumber from Bay City, Michigan, to be sold in Ontario, an incident which of course brought forth a

howl from protectionist circles. The Ontario lumbermen are going to be ruined, according to their view, by the cheap product of Michigan. What a calamity it would be if the Puget Sound and Ontario lumber producers were all to go to the wall, victims of free trade! The Toronto Mail in discussing this Michigan importation notices the fact that the Grand Trunk Railway lately announced an increase in rates on lumber from northern points to places in Western Ontario, and it ascribes to this action the fact that the Michigan product can find its way in. But this will hardly satisfy the protectionist; they will clamor for a restoration of the duty.

## A WORTHY ORGANIZATION.

The address to be delivered by the Countess of Aberdeen to-morrow evening in the theatre will have for its subject the National Council of Women of Canada. This council, it is explained, is intended to be a body representing all the women's associations having for their object the benefit of the human race. The aim and purpose of the National Council are thus briefly and plainly set forth in the preamble to its constitution: "We, women of Canada, sincerely believe that the best good of our homes and nation will be best advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and the state, do hereby band ourselves together to further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law." Article 2 of the constitution describes the general policy as follows: "This council is organized in the interest of no one propaganda, and has no power over the organizations which constitute it beyond that of suggestion and sympathy; therefore no society voting to enter this council shall render itself liable to be interfered with in respect to its complete organic unity, independence or methods of work, or be committed to any principle or method of any other society, or to any act or utterance of the council itself, beyond compliance with the terms of this constitution." This is sufficient to indicate the nature of the work, and we have no doubt the women of Victoria will be sufficiently interested to attend in large numbers to hear Lady Aberdeen's address. The National Council movement is one that can hardly fail to commend itself to them as worthy of support.

## THE PUBLIC MEETING.

If Sir Adolphe Caron were not just the sort of man he is there would be little doubt that he would be influenced by yesterday's public meeting to do justice to the ill-treated post office employees. If the whole government were of a different stamp the meeting would probably induce it to bring pressure to bear on Caron in the same direction. But Caron and the government being what they are there is unfortunately too little ground for hope that either one or the other will be affected even by Victoria's unanimous opinion pronounced at yesterday's representative meeting. There have been too many exhibitions of blundering incapacity on the part of the whole ministry to allow of much room for comforting hopes. What can be expected from a department which has put forth the silly and childish excuse that the provisional allowance is held back because it cannot be settled to whom it should be paid? Was there ever a more ridiculous plea advanced by a set of men presuming to guide public affairs? The Conservative "faithful," including the Colonist, are mightily afraid that the Liberals will make political capital out of the affair. The fear is well founded, but in the meantime it is the desire and the duty of the Liberals to do what they can to secure justice and restitution for the injured men. Political capital will come to them, of course, but that is at present a secondary consideration. If Messrs. Earle and Prior can devise any means of convincing Caron that he is altogether in the wrong they will receive, as they will deserve, credit for their action from the Liberals. We may point out, however, that the two members are open to the charge of having neglected their duty in the past. It is a well established fact that when the neglected clerks and carriers first interviewed them on this matter they were actually ignorant as to whether the provisional allowance had been voted or not. That fact shows how much interest these two gentlemen took in this particular subject and in their duties generally while the house was in session.

## MORE OPPRESSION.

About the middle of October the government steamer Quadra made a visit to the west coast and seized 115 kits of fish, put up by two poor but industrious fishermen, named John Leeson and F. Frignon, who had been salting salmon on Quatsino sound. Leeson owned 44 kits and Frignon 71. Under the fishery regulations, it appears, licenses are necessary before any person can take fish from the ocean and pack them for sale, and this condition Leeson and Frignon had not complied with. They say that they did not know that the government

required a fee for packing fish, more especially when the fish are purchased from the Indians, who earned a living by selling their catches to the packers. All the fish put up by Leeson and Frignon were taken by Indians. The Quadra brought the seized salmon to Victoria, and it has remained in possession of the government ever since.

Instructions were recently received from Minister Tupper to confiscate and sell by auction the 115 kits, the proceeds to go to the crown. The unfortunate fishermen will lose everything, gaining only a valuable bit of experience in the methods of government and a better knowledge of the provisions of the fishery regulations.

The whole business is a contemptible one. Admitting that Leeson and Frignon violated the law, surely some less severe punishment would meet the case. They might be fined a small sum, or, better still, they should only be required to comply with the regulations and pay \$10 for a license. To rob them of their season's work is as petty an act as the Ottawa authorities were ever guilty of.

## A DEMOCRATIC WATERLOO.

The returns so far received show that the Democrats suffered severely in yesterday's elections in the States. It is quite certain that the Republicans have carried far more than enough of the state legislatures to give them a solid majority in the national senate, and they have also materially reduced the Democratic majority in the house of representatives. New York state has elected Morton by an overwhelming majority, a result brought about largely by the votes of Democrats who revolted against Hill and Tammany. The latter organization has been severely crushed in both state and municipal contests, and there is some reason to hope that it will permanently lose its grip on the throat of the body politic. With Republicans in control of the state and the city Tammany will receive no gentle handling, whereas decent Democrats will not be sorry. Yesterday's results will of course lead many to predict another Republican sweep in 1896. It must be admitted that this is a probable outcome of the situation as it is now, but there is nothing certain about it.

## THE MILK QUESTION.

To the Editor: I would like to ask you a few questions regarding the milk, now that there is so much fuss and talk about the milk that is supplied by our local milkmen. Taking it for granted that all the talk is true, I would like to know what guarantee we have that the milk brought from the American side is pure and free from disease? We know that tuberculosis exists to a great extent in the States, and as regards butter; if, as is said, this disease is so widespread, how are we to know that the butter that is brought here in tons from eastern Canada and the States is free from disease and fit for food, for if the milk is diseased the cream must be, and of course the butter made from it cannot be fit for human food. Then there is the condensed milk—are we quite sure that the cans that produce this milk are healthy? If they are not then that too must be contaminated. If this is not all true, then all this fuss has been got up to injure our home industry and to bring ruin to our farmers and dairymen. Dr. Duncan has proposed to impose a tax on the milkmen. One would think that in a new country like this, where there are so many difficulties to contend with, it would be better to assist and encourage a hard working and industrious class than to handicap and injure them in every way. The doctors of Vancouver and New Westminster have advised the people of those cities to scald the milk, as that does away with all danger. Why do they not try to injure our over-worked and under-paid farmers and milkmen?

FARMER.  
Nov. 2.

## RESIGN NOW.

To the Editor: I wonder if the "last straw" has been piled on the shoulders of the Victoria electors by the Dominion government. The treatment of the post office clerks is simply incredibly disgraceful. Even the character of the government is considered; but after all it is only a matter of time before the treatment received by the city for many years at the hands of the Ottawa authorities? There is only one remedy, and that is to turn the rascals out. Our representatives are good enough citizens, but they have not an atom of personal independence in their peculiar compositions. They are in this matter participes criminis. Maker (E. Crow) resigned because Sir John Macdonald would not give him what he wanted (presumably a lucrative office) and Prior (E. Gawler) threatened to resign if Victoria did not get the drill hall. Where are Earle and Prior to-day? Why do they not resign as a protest against the insolent arrogance of Caron? Have they not long enough endured the contumely of their leaders, or is there still an insult that has not been offered them or a degradation yet to be suffered? Caron is not alone responsible. Those who support him through evil as well as through good report are only secondary in their culpability.

## A DISGUSTED CONSERVATIVE.

—John Savannah of this city, was married in Seattle yesterday to Miss Maud Middleton of that city. The wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Lesser, Rabbi Dr. Rubenstein of Philadelphia officiating. Mr. G. Varrelman of this city, supported the groom, and Miss Lesser acted as bridesmaid. There were a large number of friends present. Mr. and Mrs. Savannah returned to Victoria this morning.

## VISITORS TO THE CAPITAL.

Matters Which Premier Davie Has Been Trying to Settle at Ottawa.

The Northwestern Deputation and the Hudson Bay Railway Scheme.

From our own correspondent.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—I had a chat with Premier Davie yesterday. He has been here for two or three days with the exception of a few hours which he spent in Montreal, having taken a run to the commercial metropolis of the Dominion. Mrs. Davie accompanied her husband. They are putting up at the Russell House.

Mr. Davie tells me he has a number of matters which he wishes to lay before the Premier before the latter leaves for England. Sir John leaves to-morrow. The most important question which Mr. Davie has to deal with is that in regard to the land difficulty which has existed for the past few years between the province and the Dominion. He wishes to get the Dominion to confirm the titles which the province has granted to certain settlers in the disputed portion of the railway belt. If this is not done then the only course for the provincial government to pursue is to take the matter into the courts. The Dominion government, as I have often pointed out, is not in a position to make any decision that seems to be able to do anything. The result is that when a question is forced upon them, which requires to be solved in one way or another a reference is made to the courts, or the very ancient practice of relegating it to a royal commission is adopted. In this way we find the school question, which must be definitely settled one way or another some day, before the courts, and the prohibition question, before a royal commission and the courts at the same time. So I would not be at all surprised if Premier Davie were compelled to follow a course, which he would have been well to have pursued before now in waiting on a government which has not touched the matter one way or another, with a view to settlement, for the past year or so. Indeed the subject would not be brought up now but for the fact that Mr. Laurier when in British Columbia made enquiry into the hardships which the settlers have been under from the inaction of the Dominion authorities and has stated that he will bring up the matter next session in parliament. To avoid this the government may be forced to come to some decision with Mr. Davie. If not, an interesting debate may be expected when parliament meets. It would be all the more interesting if the members from British Columbia would take part in it, because as a rule they do not trouble the house when matters affecting their province are up for consideration. In this case the government will no doubt expect their support, as they have got it in every instance in the past. The settlers who are affected will no doubt understand that.

Besides the land question Mr. Davie will no doubt have something to say to Sir John Thompson in regard to the appointment of a chief justice for the province. There is also the trouble at the New Westminster penitentiary. There will likely be required for this institution a new warden and a deputy warden. Mr. Davie will no doubt be consulted in these matters. The Dominion representatives ought to be consulted rather than the provincial, but for some reason or another it is said that Mr. Davie has more influence with Sir John Thompson than all the Dominion men put together. So far the British Columbia members have been giving such a slavish support—I use the word in a political sense—to the government that the administration does not value it at much.

There are a variety of other matters which Mr. Davie will enquire into when he leaves. Since he arrived Sir John has been very busy and has had little time to give to the provincial premier, although the latter has had two or three interviews. As already said, the premier leaves to-morrow for England, and it is likely before he leaves he will give an answer to Mr. Davie as to what he is going to do as far as the land trouble is concerned. Mr. Davie has already made some promises, which were then looked upon as a very satisfactory character, in a speech from the throne at the opening of the legislature so that he would naturally like to have something definite on this point before another session came around.

D. D. Mann, the well known railway contractor, was here yesterday and had a long interview with Mr. Davie in regard to the railway from Ashcroft north through the Cariboo country. Mr. Mann is interested in this projected road. He told me that chances are good for going on with the work at an early date. As for Mr. Davie he states that there will be a boom in railway construction very soon.

We have had a large and influential deputation here for the past two days from Manitoba and the Northwest. They came like true "westerners" to make a raid on the Dominion treasury. They wanted to open the big cash box, which is not any too full at present, even if it took a crow bar to do the work. All the leading Tories of the prairie province and a few from the territories made up their minds that the government should build the Hudson Bay railway. They came to Ottawa to see Sir John Thompson before he left for England, and told him that his government must build the road. He asked them what they wanted him to do. They had no special request to make as far as any political scheme was concerned, but they wanted the road built, rather they wanted it put in such a shape that work on it could be commenced. They did not care how it was to be done, as long as it was done.

## USE PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER FOR ALL BOWEL TROUBLES

They pointed out that this would be the only salvation of the party in the west. The government was primarily responsible for the freight rates, since they would not adopt the remedy suggested by Mr. Blake, and they were wholly responsible for the tariff, so that between the freight rates and the tariff the government had no chance of existence unless something else was started to attract the attention of the people with a view of making them believe that a remedy for the ills would be produced in the direction indicated.

The Hudson Bay scheme," said one of the delegates, "is popular with everybody in Manitoba, so that if work could be commenced on it or something done to show that its construction was likely to take place, then we could point to the government as being our friends. As it is we have no good defense to make. We pointed out this matter to the government and left Mr. Sutherland, the chief promoter of the road, and Mr. Boyd, M. P., the Conservative whip for the west, to see what ways and means can be devised to carry the matter out. It is to be trusted that they will frame a good reason why the work should go ahead." It may be mentioned that the road is already heavily bonused by both governments. Indeed no road was ever more heavily bonused and still it has been impossible to finance it. The present government have no belief in the road or the feasibility of navigating the straits. They, however, think that it may pay as a colonization road as far as the Saskatchewan. However, there is a big political point to be made out of it at present if something was done to get it started. It is now more than ten years since Mr. Sutherland has been endeavoring to float the scheme. Some 40 miles have been built, but there it lies, and neither the contractors or those who supplied the rails have been finally settled with.

Senator Sandford accompanies Sir John Thompson to England. The senator is a millionaire and made the best part of his money out of government contracts. The premier and the high protectionist will make good company.

SLABTOWN.

Esterville Farm, Rapid City, Man., December 23, 1892.

Messrs. DICK & CO., Montreal.

Dear Sirs: I had a mare which was foul skinned and hid behind the hair standing on an end, but after I used one of your Packages of Powders I found a wonderful difference in her appearance, and she is now as sleek and glossy as any animal can be. I shall not be without it in the future.

Yours truly, GEO. GERRY.

PORT HAMMOND NEWS.

Leaving for England—Bad Roads—No Government Grant Yet.

Port Hammond, Nov. 2.—F. P. Lazenby, senior partner in the firm of Lazenby Bros., left here on Sunday for England, where he had the offer of a position in his native town. Mr. Lazenby took an active part in local politics during the late provincial elections and did good work for Mr. Soward, the opposition candidate in this the Dewdney riding and the opposition party at large. Besides being an active church worker, Mr. Lazenby held high office in the Loyal Fraser Valley lodge, No. 91, Canadian order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, lately organized here, from which he will be much missed. His many friends here trust that he will have a pleasant journey home and a prosperous career afterwards.

The wet weather has truly come at last and the roads are consequently suffering. The government grant of \$1000 to this municipality has not been paid yet, although promised last July. We have, however, concluded that the opposition press was right in stating that the government had no money in the treasury. It certainly seems queer that a government should be found during election times to make such "wild cat" promises when they knew it was impossible with the present financial state of the province (thanks to Mr. Davie's government) to fulfil them.

## For 20 Years

the formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by physicians of the whole world. No secret about it. This is one of its strongest endorsements. But the strongest endorsement possible is in the vital strength it gives.

## Scott's Emulsion

nourishes. It does more for weak Babies and Growing Children than any other kind of nourishment. It strengthens Weak Mothers and restores health to all suffering from Emaciation and General Debility. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Blood Diseases and Loss of Flesh.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists 50c. & 85c.

## ELECTIONS.

Democrats Calling the Large Vote for California and Quebec.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The length of the campaign is considered to be the most interesting in the history of the party in the west. The government was primarily responsible for the freight rates, since they would not adopt the remedy suggested by Mr. Blake, and they were wholly responsible for the tariff, so that between the freight rates and the tariff the government had no chance of existence unless something else was started to attract the attention of the people with a view of making them believe that a remedy for the ills would be produced in the direction indicated.

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Senator Sandford accompanies Sir John Thompson to England. The senator is a millionaire and made the best part of his money out of government contracts. The premier and the high protectionist will make good company.

Not the least contest at the many of the state will choose succeeded those or to fill vacant senators is as gan of Alabama Kansas, George Edward O. Whitney Higgin Walsh of Georgia, Shelby F. Wilson of Kansas, William L. Frye of Massachusetts, Michigan, Will Minnesota, The tana, Charles ka, William E. shire, John R. sey, Matt W. line, Joseph N. F. Dixon of R. Butler of South Pettigrew of Texas, Eppa H. son M. Camille Joseph M. Care New York, N. the slightest d from any part d however, troubl The great num much confusion ent indications two-thirds of vote before the some cases vot gether because their ballots by law. The Re heavy vote, an gains are claim however, rep own.

San Francisco is assembling very heavy votes patches from dictate that fit that the voting C. E. Ayer, party for assess at by an unkno this morning. an anonymous him to withdraw assessorship or would be murd not hurt. Albany, Nov. 6 all day. He is Denver, Colo., heavy vote bel working at polk Pittsburgh, N. that twelve th disfranchised in not, it is alleg tax within two Republicans exp in this city.

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San Francisco, Nov. 6.—Up to 11 o'clock the voting in San Francisco has progressed

ELECTIONS IN THE STATES

Democrats Claim to be Holding Their Own in the Empire State. Large Vote Being Polled in California and Other States—Quietness Rules.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—Throughout the length and breadth of the land the campaign has closed and all things considered to-day will see one of the most interesting days for an "off" year in the history of American politics.

The elections are general in all the states and territories of the union with the exception of Maine and Vermont, where the state elections, including those for members of Congress, were held in September.

It is a noticeable fact that there is less fusion this year than usual and the number of third and fourth party candidates is unusually large. In every state but Tennessee there are three or more tickets.

Not the least important feature of the contest at the polls is the fact that in many of the states the legislatures elected will choose United States senators to succeed those whose terms have expired or to fill vacancies.

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—The weather in San Francisco is pleasant and crowds are assembling at the polls early. A very heavy vote will be polled.

Albany, Nov. 6.—Hill was at his law office all day. He is feeling hopeful. Denver, Colo., Nov. 6.—Weather perfect; heavy vote being cast. Women actively working at polls.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—It was stated to-day that twelve thousand Democrats would be disfranchised in this city because they had not, it is alleged, paid the state or county tax within two years.

New York, Nov. 6.—A number of arrests were made in various parts of the city of people who tried to vote on fraudulent registration.

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STILL MARCHING FORWARD

The Chinese Army Thrown Into a Panic and Fleeing Before the Japanese. Manchurian Troops Robbing and Assaulting the Residents—Chinese Loan.

London, Nov. 6.—A Shanghai dispatch says that an attack is now being made on Port Arthur by the Japs with torpedo boats, and it is expected that Tallien Wai will be attacked during the day.

The Chinese army has been thrown into a panic by the Japanese victory and are still fleeing before the Japs. The Chinese troops in Manchuria are robbing the natives and committing horrible atrocities wherever they pass.

Yokohama, Nov. 6.—A dispatch states that the steamer Sydney has been allowed to leave Kobe, where she had been delayed and searched for articles contraband of war.

London, Nov. 6.—A dispatch says England has sent an ultimatum to Viceroy of Pe Chi Li, demanding an indemnity for the loss of the British steamer Chung King.

Yokohama, Nov. 6.—A dispatch received here from the frontier shows that there has been heavy fighting in the country just north of Port Arthur.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—Word comes from Lisle village on the Northern railway that a crowd of thirteen youths gave a Halloween celebration which included a charivari of Thomas Foster, 75 years old, and his bride, aged 22.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—Joseph Laycock, who was found in a law office yesterday with a revolver in his hand, but had it knocked out of his hand before he could discharge it.

Kingston, Nov. 3.—The Patrons have nominated A. B. Aylesworth, of Newburg, as candidate for Lennox and Addington for the Dominion house.

New Orleans, Nov. 6.—John H. Adams, a colored stevedore for the firm of Allen, Hays & Co., who was engaged in loading the ship WILLIAM CHIEF at Southampton, the terminus of the Illinois Central railway immediately above New Orleans, was shot this morning by the white laborers and mortally wounded.

London, Nov. 5.—A dispatch to the Times from Tientsin says that Fungwanching was burned by the Chinese. The Japanese entered it on October 31.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The Matin to-day publishes an article by Sir Charles Dilke on the relations between Great Britain and France, in which he asserts that the difficulty existing between the two governments in regard to Newfoundland faces England rather than France.

CHARLES EXPRESSES REGRET OVER THE WAR-LIKE ATTITUDE ASSUMED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TOWARDS MADAGASCAR.

London, Nov. 6.—Private advices state that Madagascar proposes to make a strenuous resistance to France's attempt to enforce her demands.

London, Nov. 6.—The customs committee of the chamber of deputies to-day after a thorough discussion of the bill providing for the commercial agreement between France and the Dominion of Canada, voted in favor of the agreement.

London, Nov. 6.—Lord Salisbury's shirking of the task of formulating a scheme for the reform of the house of lords, while admitting that a reconstruction of that body is advisable, is the theme of general regret on the part of the Conservative press.

London, Nov. 6.—The czar's body will be first removed to Yalta, whence it will be shipped to Sebastopol and thence to Cronstadt, and St. Petersburg.

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NOW GRAND DUCHESS ALIX.

She is Received Into the Orthodox Russian Church With the Usual Ceremony. No Denunciation of Former Belief—Title of Grand Duchess is Conferred.

Livadia, Nov. 5.—Princess Alix was received into the orthodox church on Friday. She received the title of grand duchess. After the ceremony of confession she received the orthodox sacrament.

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AN ABLE BURGALAR.

Escaped From Six Men—Westminster Assize Cases. New Westminster, Nov. 6.—A lone burglar broke into Lockstead's store at Port Haney last night, and though discovered and six men tried to effect his capture, he escaped.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 9.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS.

"General and indiscriminating indignation," as the Pall Mall Gazette says, seems to have been the main cause of the overturn in the United States politics. The body politic in the neighboring country is not apt to be nicely discriminating, and there is nothing surprising in its fatuous attribution of the hard times to the Democratic party, simply because that party happens to be in power. It would be arrant nonsense for any man to say that the new tariff is the cause of the depression, which had set in long before the new tariff was devised. It is also a well-established fact that within the past few weeks business has shown signs of decided improvement, but the change has not yet affected the great mass of the electorate, who therefore blindly visited their indignation on the heads of the men now in power. The action of the Americans on Tuesday was in fact exactly parallel with that of the Canadian majority in 1878, when they blindly and unreasonably blamed the Mackenzie government for a depression which Canada shared with all other countries. Besides the "hard times" feeling there were of course other factors at work on Tuesday. One very prominent was the anti-Tammany movement in New York. Mr. Gompers says the hostility of labor had something to do with the change, but there is a suspicion of "bluff" about Mr. Gompers' utterances. It is quite likely that disgust with the action of the "sugar senators" had more influence on the election. Whatever the causes, the Republicans will gain control of both senate and house by their successes on Tuesday. What they will do with their power to remedy the evils they see or imagine, remains for time to show. Some reports state that Congressman Wilson, whose name was given to the tariff bill, was defeated in West Virginia. If this is true Americans should feel sorry, for Mr. Wilson is one of the best and ablest of their public men.

MISQUOTING BLUEBOOKS.

The Vancouver World objects to the B. C. board of trade's statements as to Victoria's revenue contributions in the address to the Governor-General, and it starts about the work of correction in a characteristic way. The board of trade may have inadvertently made a mistake in stating that Victoria stood third as a contributor to the customs and inland revenue. As a matter of fact this port did rank third in customs collections in the year 1891-92. But this point is of minor importance; the really material part of the board's statement is undoubtedly correct, namely, that the contributions from the people of this province are relatively higher than those from other provinces. The most peculiar part of the World's correction, however, lies in the following paragraph:

In the same volume (trade and navigation tables) at page 524 we find that the total exports from this province for 1891 was valued at \$6,190,280, Vancouver's contribution being \$2,770,373; Nanaimo, \$2,506,809; Victoria, \$511,599, and New Westminster, \$401,499. The imports for the same period amounted to \$5,477,411, leaving a balance in favor of the province of \$712,869. The value of the imports entered at Vancouver was \$3,545,044, and at Victoria \$1,155,951, the balance being made up between Nanaimo and New Westminster. The duty returns show equally startling results. We find Vancouver credited with \$928,678 and Victoria with \$261,064. The total contributed amounted to \$1,346,659, New Westminster and Nanaimo making up the balance. The returns as published for the year 1892 do not show much of a change in regard to the ports named. It is obvious to anyone that an error has been committed in regard to these, for we find that for 1893 Victoria's exports are said to have amounted to \$2,054,105; Nanaimo's, \$2,588,016; Vancouver's, \$695,642; and New Westminster's, \$305,890. In imports Victoria is credited with \$3,182,733, and Vancouver \$1,180,822. The duty contributed by Victoria was \$788,676 and by Vancouver \$280,323. Victorians thus have another grievance with the central government to settle as regards the returns for 1891-2. If they are correct as published Vancouver's supremacy as the commercial capital has been achieved much sooner than her citizens expected.

We do not suppose anyone who knows the World will be much surprised when he learns that it has deliberately transposed the figures for Victoria and Vancouver for 1891 and 1892—those for 1893 being correct. The returns as they appear in the Trade and Navigation tables are as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.
Victoria	\$2,770,373	\$3,545,044	\$928,678
Vancouver	\$1,155,951	\$3,182,733	\$280,323
Nanaimo	\$2,506,809	\$401,499	\$511,599
New Westminster	\$401,499	\$2,054,105	\$305,890

The World is uncharitable enough to accuse the board of trade with trying to

mislead His Excellency in regard to Victoria's collection returns. What will it have to say of its own misquotations?

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Dixi H. Ross Gets Judgment Against the Club Committee.

In A. & W. Wilson v. Marvin Mr. Justice Drake this morning handed down this judgment on the plaintiff's application for payment of their judgment debt out of money in court: "The plaintiff, a simple contract creditor, obtained a judgment against the defendant as executor of Edgar Marvin, 31st August, 1892, and issued execution, but recovered nothing. On 14th February, 1893, an administrative decree was made and a sum of money deposited in the bank as representing the assets of the deceased. It now appears that the testator died insolvent, the assets being insufficient to meet the debts proved against the estate. The executor (William Thatcher Marvin) claimed a right of retainer in respect of money owing by the testator to him at his death, but the court refused to grant him such a right. The plaintiff now asks for an order for payment out to him of the amount of his judgment, interest and costs. The defendant sets up several defenses, but the court has rejected them. This section is a counterpart of the English act 32 and 33 Vic. c. 46. That section was considered in re Williams estate, 15 Eq. 271, and the vice-chancellor held that the act did not take away the existing right of judgment creditor to be paid who had obtained his judgment before the administration decree, and as I am governed by that decision the order will be for the trustees, C. E. Pooley and Messrs. Bodwell & Irving, to pay to the plaintiffs the amount of their judgment and interest at 4 per cent, and costs of this application. Costs of other parties to be paid out of the estate."

J. A. Aikman for applicants; Pooley, Q. C., and Irving contra. In the speedy trials court this morning "Lord" Percy Whittall was found guilty by Mr. Justice Drake of stealing a watch and chain and sentenced to nine months with hard labor. On September 22nd Mr. Whittall and a jeweler named O. A. Ragstadt were on a drunk together, and at the conclusion of their evening Whittall put his friend to bed and stole his watch, after which he put it up for drinks at Carter's saloon. The next day he denied his knowledge of the watch, but in court to-day he said Ragstadt had given it to him outside the Bank Exchange saloon. His lordship said the two stories did not tally, and told the prisoner he was guilty of stealing from a drunken man, one of the most degrading and contemptible of offences. Had he been, instead of an educated man, an ignorant person he might not have looked on it as so serious. However, by his own folly he has brought himself about as low as he could go. E. E. Wootton appeared for the prosecution and J. P. Walls for the defence. If the authorities succeed in keeping Percy inside the walls of the jail the public are safe for nine months.

From Wednesday's Daily. Mr. Justice Drake in the supreme court chambers this morning heard the following applications: Coombes v. Lemon.—White (Ebberts & Taylor) for the plaintiff, obtained an order for the payment out of court of \$150 deposited as security for the defendant's costs. Tai Yuen v. Leamy.—Aikman, for the defendant, obtained an order extending the time one month for serving a third party notice. LeClaire v. LeClaire.—Aikman, for the defendant, obtained an order adjourning the trial of the action until the 27th inst. Lowenberg, Harris & Co. v. Dunsmuir.—Ward (Pooley & Linton), for the defendant, applied for further and better particulars. Crease (Bodwell & Irving) contra. Refused.

In the county court to-day before Mr. Justice Drake the suit of Dixi H. Ross & Co. against the committee of the Victoria club was tried and judgment given against the committee. When the club stopped payment among other debts was the grocery bill of the plaintiffs for \$637, to recover which the committee were sued personally. The defence was that credit had been given the club and not the committee, and besides that the plaintiff was a member of the club, and as such could not sue himself. His lordship held that as the committee had knowledge of the bills each month they had rendered themselves liable. It is likely there will be an appeal.

From Thursday's Daily. Yesterday in the county court, before Mr. Justice Drake, an interesting tax case was tried. Moritz Guttmann is the agent here for Joseph Ulman of New York, a fur dealer in that city. The agent here purchases furs and sends them to the principal, who sells them in the east. The corporation are suing Mr. Guttmann for the \$50 license to which traders are subjected. The defence set up is that only buying is not trading, the goods not being sold here, and that a man should not be taxed because he purchases stuff here. Judgment was reserved. The case has already been tried in the police court, where the defendant won.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, arrived here yesterday, enthusiastic over the success of the Philadelphia celebration. He declares that the sum thus far realized by his lectures surpassed the expectations of both himself and the leaders of the Salvation Army on this side of the water. The general will remain in Washington three days, during which time he will conduct a number of meetings at the Army barracks and deliver his lectures on "Christianity" and "The Social Scheme."

NEWS OF NANAIMO.

Sympathy Among the Workmen for the Post Office Clerks.

Nanaimo, Nov. 3.—A Chinaman in the employ of the New Vancouver Coal company met with a violent death on the Southfield track yesterday morning. The Chinaman was engaged in braking cars, and while they were in motion he slipped and fell between the cars and engine. All would have been well, but he found it impossible to extricate himself, as his queue had become entangled in the brake and so threw him across the rails, the cars passing immediately over his body and killing him instantaneously. An inquest was held on the body last evening and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

The hundred yards dash between W. R. Wray and John Mason took place yesterday afternoon on the Caledonian grounds in the presence of a large number of spectators. The being was in favor of Wray, although he conceded Mason five yards' start. Wilkinson, of the World, fired the pistol, and soon all doubts were decided in favor of Mason, who on coming to the tape had two yards to spare.

Great sympathy is felt here for the postmen of Victoria, and the low wages paid by the authorities has caused great indignation to prevail among the working classes. Magistrate Planta decided yesterday that D. H. Beckley must make good the damage done to a Chinaman's trousers by a dog belonging to the former, which the Chinaman claimed attacked him in a vicious manner. The dog will be restrained in future by a good muzzle.

Nanaimo, Nov. 5.—The temperance church provided an excellent entertainment on Saturday evening. The event was given in charge and there was a large crowd. The temperance cause is gaining ground in this city and the method now employed can hardly fail to gain them many sympathizers. These entertainments will be given throughout the winter.

Mr. J. C. Peterson's house and furniture, which was totally destroyed by fire at Cedar district on Friday night, was insured in the Royal for \$1500. "There had no means of stopping the flames when once started in this district. Many of Miss Roe's friends will be glad to learn that the rumor of her disappearance was not correct. Her name is now Mrs. Field, having been quietly married at Wellington on Monday last. Mr. and Mrs. Field will in future reside on the Sound.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes returned from the rifle matches at Vancouver with six prizes. He states the events were of a very tame nature and the shooting was extremely poor. Captain J. E. Butler of the Joan has been appointed a pilot for the Nanaimo district. The captain is expected to assume his duties on December 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Field were victorious at Cowichan on Saturday by six points to nil. Nanaimo, Nov. 7.—A civic address will be presented to the Governor-General in a very courteous way will be shown him during his visit to this district. The damage sustained by the buoy by the steamship Harry Linn running into it amounts to about \$100. Harbor Master Quennell has temporarily replaced the buoy.

Dr. Sutherland lectured at the meeting of the Epworth league last evening in the Methodist school room. His subject was "Facts v. Fiction in Religious Literature and Science." A large number attended. Some time ago a movement was on foot to endeavor to obtain a postal delivery in Nanaimo, but the treatment received by the Victoria postmen has entirely killed the idea. Working for starvation wages is a thing unknown in Nanaimo.

NEW WESTMINSTER ASSIZES.

Gracie, charged with the murder of Fred G. Turber, was acquitted. The Lobbs Trial. New Westminster, Nov. 8.—The trial of Gracie Irvine, charged with the attempted murder of Fred G. Turber, was concluded shortly before six last night when the jury found a verdict of common assault. The sympathy of the general public for the unfortunate woman evidently extended to the jury and the verdict gives almost universal satisfaction.

The trial of Sidney Lobb for the murder of his wife at Nanaimo last June, began this morning. A Leamy, for the crown, and E. P. Davis, Q. C., instructed by Mr. Lobb, brother of the accused, for the prisoner. Lobb looks very worn and is ghastly pale, but bears up well. The evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Gowland, who were the last to see Mrs. Lobb alive, was first taken. Lobb and his wife appeared to live happily together, and Mrs. Lobb seems to have been of a very bright, sunny disposition. On the fatal day, Lobb had been drinking and during the afternoon spoke irritably to his wife in the presence of Mrs. Gowland. About 8 in the evening Mr. Gowland received a note from Mrs. Lobb asking him to call at their house but what she wanted Gowland never discovered, as Lobb was there when he arrived and remained until Gowland took his leave. Mrs. Lobb seemed troubled and anxious. Half an hour later Mrs. Lobb was dead and a neighbor, Lister, met Lobb on the street with an overcoat and boots on his trousers. Going to Lobb's house he found Mrs. Lobb sitting in a chair dead. On meeting Lister Lobb cried: "Jim, my wife's shot herself," and a moment later Lobb muttered: "Drink, drink, that cursed drink."

Montreal, Nov. 7.—The Dominion Cotton company has declared a dividend of 6 per cent for the past year. Three years ago the company, which is the largest in Canada, paid 10, reduced it to 8 last year, and now there is a further reduction.

CITIZENS PROTEST.

Victorians Demand, in Public Meeting, That Postoffice Clerks Be Reinstated.

Strongly Worded Resolution Passed Yesterday - To Be Sent to Ottawa.

If Sir Adolphe Caron or any of the other Ottawa autocrats had the courage to follow in Mr. Laurier's footsteps just now, the reception they would be accorded in Victoria would be in marked contrast to the warm and affectionate welcome given to the leader of the opposition, especially if they had the good fortune to be present at yesterday's meeting in the city hall, when that large chamber was filled with one of the most representative meetings that has been seen here for some years. The occasion was a public protest against the conduct of the ex-minister of militia, and now minister of mails for the Dominion, in suspending a body of trustworthy employes for daring to assert their right to sufficient wages to buy bread and butter. However, the minister was not there, but from the anxious faces of some of the hardened old Tories, he will receive a thoroughly truthful account of the mischief he has done his party in this part of the Dominion and the good he has done the Liberals for the coming elections.

Mayor Teague took the chair promptly at four o'clock, considerably before when the hall was crowded to the doors with men of all conditions, from the wealthy merchant to the suspended post office employes, who had been serving their country and trying to be honest on \$29.10 a month.

Mayor Teague, in opening the proceedings, said the meeting had been called by a number of influential citizens to take into consideration the unfortunate state of affairs in connection with the provisional allowance which was causing a great deal of public inconvenience and annoyance. He could perfectly give an example of this. A letter mailed in Vancouver on the 1st inst. would not have been delivered at his office until the 5th, and that with reference to a very important business matter. This must not be allowed to continue; something must be done aside altogether from the treatment of the employes in the post office. In this connection he would remark that the people in this part of the country were not asking any favors from the authorities at Ottawa; they were simply asking for their rights. They were all aware that the Dominion government takes out of this province three or four times more money per capita than from any other province in the Dominion, and consequently, as he said before, they were not asking for anything more than their rights, and these they must have. He was not referring merely to the internal arrangements of the office, but to the general delivery of the mail matter in this city. As to the miserable pittance meted out to the men and women called "salary" (laughter and shame) it was abominable. The idea of asking men to work for less than thirty dollars a month, and even keep a family upon it in some cases, was ridiculous; it was abominable, and beyond all common sense. He knew one man who had to kindle fires and do odd little jobs in addition to his postal duties for the purpose of earning a paltry ten dollars a month extra to keep his children from starving. (Shame.) In conclusion, his worship hoped that the speakers who might address the meeting would keep as far as possible from touching on the question of politics, for the people might be misled by the speakers who were a political turn neither the citizens nor the post office employes would get justice from Ottawa, for they would have all the authorities in Canada working against us, and more particularly the post office department. He would recommend that Conservatism and Liberalism be left to look after themselves, and if there was to be any liberalism about the matter, let it take the shape of a little more liberality in the distribution of the public money amongst us.

Bishop Perrin wished as a citizen to express his thanks to the mayor for having called the meeting, as it was the most likely way of escaping from the difficulty. His lordship would like to know how many hours, or even weeks, of our lives had been wasted in the lobby of the post office here waiting for our letters to be delivered to us. (Laughter.) This is a matter of grievance we have as citizens, but he would maintain that it was not the way to punish those who, if they have done wrong in suspending their work for a short time in order that their grievances might be properly heard, had still gone back to duty when they had best qualified to give them good advice. (Cheers.) We must tell our rulers in Ottawa in clear language that this is not the way to deal with our postmen and letter sorters at the present time. It was an old saying that "give a dog a bad name and it will stick to him," and this would probably be so with the department in the present case. Now he would say that there was in no sense what is called a strike. A strike means an organized position taken by a body of men who have for a long time before prepared for such a step and had paid subscriptions to that end, and at a particular time, so as to give the greatest possible inconvenience, to strike. In these particular circumstances the men have done nothing of the sort; but, as he said before, the moment they were brought into contact with men who were in a position to give them good advice they returned to work. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the money question, un-

fortunately his lordship did not mean sufficiently long in the country to speak authoritatively on the question of living expenses, as a kind sister looked after his household wants, but he maintained, as a matter of principle, in view of the public importance of the duty of deliberating and handling our letters and the temptations that were put in the hands of these public servants, that we should not cut down their wages to the lowest pittance, but should give a wage that would be able to secure the service of men whom we could reasonably expect to be honorable and honest (cheers), and it is upon these grounds that he considers that a public grievance exists in this place at this time.

Col. E. G. Prior, M. P., was thoroughly in sympathy with the men out of work at the present time, and he was very glad to see such a large and representative assembly there to-day. He could assure them that Mr. Earle and himself had done everything in their power, both by writing and telegraphing, to get these men paid as they should have been paid. They had both acted in accord in the matter, and were fully in sympathy with the men, who ought to have had their provisional allowance not only paid long ago, but paid regularly. There was no reason why it should not have been paid long ago, and they had told the government distinctly and in a strong language as they could that they demanded it as an outrage to keep back the provisional allowance. These men should be paid a sum of money that should keep them honest (hear, hear), and not open to temptation. His lordship the bishop was good enough to say that he did not look upon this step that the men had taken as a strike; he (the colonel) could assure his lordship and the meeting that neither he nor Mr. Earle looked upon it as a strike. For several months the men had been coming to them in their offices and asking them what they could do to get this money. Never believing for a moment but that it would be paid long before this, the men had been advised to stay on and that it would surely come the next month. They were told in one way or another that in July, he thought—there was a promise that the provisional allowance would be here in a short time, that then it would be settled, but it has not been settled yet, although these men had gone on expecting, perfectly certain that the money would be forthcoming. He had been told by the men that they had made obligations, expecting to get so much a month, and of course with only small salaries that would not get on very long before the men would get into trouble. At last there was something said to him that the men would stop work and go out, and to be perfectly frank with the meeting, he had told the men in his office that he did not blame them a bit; but he also remembered having said something to them to the effect that if they went out there was a possibility of their not being taken back again, because a government, no matter what government it is, has no bowels of compassion if they think any one is going against the general discipline of the department. These men came in a perfectly straightforward manner to the board of trade, and he thought the meeting would agree with him when he said that he thought the board of trade gave them the proper advice. The consequence was a resolution forwarded by the board to Ottawa, with very strong remarks from himself and Mr. Earle. He was very sorry to say, standing there as he was a supporter of the government, that nothing had been done. He had done his best, and Mr. Earle had done his best, and now it only remained for the people of Victoria to say what means could be devised to get these men what he considered to be only justice. (Cheers.)

Thomas Earle, M. P., thoroughly endorsed what had been said by his colleague and also by the lord bishop of Columbia. Colonel Prior and himself had exerted all the influence they could in the matter now before the meeting. He was thoroughly in sympathy with the men having taken the step they had, and he would go further and say that the action of these men had his fullest concurrence; he certainly did not look upon it in the nature of a strike. These men had been waiting from month to month in anticipation of the sum they were entitled to. He was certain that there were two opinions in the city that the sum paid was entirely inadequate, even if the men received the provisional allowance. (Hear, hear.) This was a matter that had often engaged the attention of his colleague and himself, for they had often tried to get them a fixed salary that would be sufficient to live upon. The people would find by looking at the statements of public accounts that the post office servants are the most poorly paid officials of any department of the public service. The position is one of trust, and the men must get a living wage to enable them to be honest. He would say for Victoria that a more respectable and well disposed set of men are not to be found in the service of any department in the Dominion. His colleague and himself had taken the most decided stand in the matter, and if any action of theirs could bring it to an issue it shall not be wanting. To-day he came as a citizen to join them in any protest that they might think fit to make against the action of the postmaster-general.

Rev. Solomon Cleaver thought that the language he would like to use on this occasion would be a little too strong for a member of the cloth to use. Who is to blame in the matter? Some one must be, or else there is no fault. There seems to be a general concurrence of opinion that the blame is somewhere at Ottawa. A promise was given in May, or some month some time back; isn't that correct? (That's correct.) Now if that promise were kept? (No.) Now if they would say he was lying, but he supposed in this case it is only a piece of beautiful political strategy. (Laughter.) However, if they are entitled to be, they should not make the letter carriers suffer for their lying; because they gave this promise definitely, and refused to carry out a recommendation of carriers were that should be slaves. Mr. Cleaver said that these men were married men; many as three of the clerks, him the other paid his board style of board dollars to cloth respectable post about the man with a family \$29.10 and himself upon—house rent—and were present in house in Victoria could get the lowest possible for fuel. At in Victoria it how much he three dollars a ten dollars a the family for healthy boy a year in boots that, the man for each month upon; three (shame.) And men servants; slaves the (Cheers) his board. That does not meat; that would No; it means of bread and each member of day, and then all the time, what we call reverend gentle was a disgrace (Cheers) and the quiet going to remedy there was not that wished the selves and family there was called saw out of a little conscience were thirteen in required 130 m to give a dolla up the provision lars to these gladly give his thought if a c the matter might nothing would to the people in citizens of Vict ment the mean in order that it was that of (Great cheer.) Mr. Marchant view expressed by other speak be a political Mr. Earle and sincere in the done and would obtain justice f the speaker re of the case if trouble when was not forth respectful attitude time to the pre get what was it was that of constitutional n had yielded to the proper adv them? Why, office by the m men entitled to and more.) W a fair rate of (The men who provincial gover taken as a sta rate of wages, low as forty de the same with t Mr. Marchant school, and the trustees were a tors for an in man had been re in order to help son they allow month. (Cheer Victoria to see because they ha (No.) It is not are short of m allowance has a also read from the postal car lowest paid in Quebec, where cheap, the wa short, there w other cities of ately to their than there was fore there was temptible mean ized the govern There was no and letter carry pathy of the pe (Hear, hear) self and no one he was heartily were men to b were ready to g get their come Marchant thou engaged for wo moral record sh he would like done in the es now active. It to see this me protest signed by the government estly in symp indignantly re ble, mean con this transaction Rev. Mr. Ba men had reduc science, ground on a minimum laps it would of men in ad way. (Laugh tiva did not tion of affairs



CHILDREN'S RECEPTION.

Lord and Countess Aberdeen Address the Children at the Drill Hall.

Address Presented to Their Excellencies by the Alexandra Ladies' Club.

The latter part of the school children's reception to the vice-regal party, in the drill hall yesterday afternoon, was if anything more enthusiastic than any reception which has so far been tendered to the party in Victoria. Both the Governor-General and Countess Aberdeen were received with storms of applause when they rose to speak, and during the addresses were continually interrupted with cheers, laughter and applause. When His Excellency proposed that the department of education should grant the children a holiday, pandemonium reigned and the motion was declared carried, Hon. Col. Baker assenting. Cheers were given for the Queen, the Governor-General and Countess Aberdeen and the reception was brought to a close, the school trustees and teachers being presented to the visitors. Before they left the hall Miss Kathleen Hunter and Miss Greta Renouf, of Clovelly College, presented the Countess and Lady Marjorie with bouquets.

The governor-general addressed the children as follows: Your Honor, Col. Baker, Boys and Girls of the Victoria Schools: We are delighted to have this opportunity of meeting you. Certainly you present a fine appearance. Now I hope that won't make any boy or girl too conceited (laughter), because after all each of you contributes only about one two-thousandth part to the general effect. (Renewed laughter.) However, your admirable result furnishes a good example of what may be done by united action, by combination and by the application of the old principle that "many a mickle mak's a muckle." (Laughter.) Certainly when we survey this youthful host we cannot help feeling how much valuable material is here represented, and that makes us value all the more the excellent system of education which is being carried on for the development of this noble-sacred work. It is a work of such comprehensiveness that it would be impossible for me here to even remind you of a few of the different aspects of this great enterprise. I shall allude, however, to one, of which I have no doubt you have heard a little—I mean the importance of technical or manual training. (Hear, hear.) I want to remind you that that is not merely a question of the hands—it is also a question of the head, because we can do no good handwork without exercising our brains. Remember, therefore, that when you are taught how to use your hands you are also being taught to use your brains. As celebrated painters would not only how he managed to make such splendid pictures, and with what he mixed his colors. His answer was, "How do I mix my colors?—why, with brains."

That is the secret of all good work. We must bring brains and intelligence to bear upon it. (Applause.) Don't forget that technical training is of practical benefit, especially in a comparatively young country like this, and that a boy or a girl equipped with such attainments, as say carpentry or the ability to knit and sew, has gained accomplishments of practical use and value. So you may be sure that in taking advantage of your opportunities in this respect you are providing a store upon which you can draw in future years. I may mention that the present which I received from my eldest boy, who is at school in England, on the occasion of my last birthday—you see we old folks have birthdays too—(laughter) was a table made by himself, and I may say that I placed a more than usual value upon the present because of that circumstance, though indeed most of the little presents which we have received from our children, and their Christmas cards, etc., are their own handiwork. But I mention the table because my boy has had the advantage at the school which he is attending—of Harrow, in England—of working in the workshop established at that school. (Applause.) Before sitting down I want to remind you of the fact that we look to you as the hope of the future. That gives a new dignity to the work of teaching and learning; to make a good scholar demands care and pains and patience on the part of the teacher, and attention, thought and also patience in the overcoming of obstacles on the part of the learner. You boys and girls are to be the grown up citizens of a few years later. Did it ever occur to you that you are to be the people of the twentieth century—for in a few years we shall have entered upon that century. The nineteenth century has been a century of glorious achievement, and we trust the twentieth will be even better. It is to you that we must look for that.

"Where are my great men coming from, the men to rule the state? When, this old century left behind, We've passed the twentieth gate; My brave, broad-hearted citizens, The strong, the good, the true? You're drifting now; rouse up my boys, They all must come from you! Don't let past glories be forgot, or patriotism die; Let every boy upon the roll, Shout, 'Ready—here am I!'" I wish you well. (Loud applause.) Hon. Col. Baker, minister of education, addressing the Governor-General and the Countess, said:

I am sure I am expressing the united voice of all the schools of Victoria in thanking you most heartily, not only for the honor of your presence, but for the kindly interest in their progress and welfare, and for the eloquent words of welcome and sympathy with which you have been good enough to favor them. I am confident the children will remember your kindness for many a long year. In your presence here they cannot fail to remember Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, who rules over this great empire of Great Britain and who is so ably represented by yourselves. May this visit rekindle in the hearts of the children that spark of loyalty that already exists, and when they think of this occasion its memory cannot fail to recall to them the long chain of empire that binds us to the dear old mother country. On behalf of the public schools of Victoria allow me again to thank you for your kindness, and to hope that you will long hold that position which you so honorably occupy and which we are sure you will continue to fill as ably in the future as in the past. (Applause.)

His Excellency, on Col. Baker resuming his seat, again came forward. Your Honor, Col. Baker and friends, said he, we are very grateful for these kindly words regarding our visit here to-day from Col. Baker, and I can assure you that we feel on our part that thanks are due from us to Col. Baker and to the department of education, and to the superintendent of education, and to those who have organized and arranged this great gathering, which we certainly shall remember with peculiar pleasure. I may say that one feature of interest which we do not altogether forget the occasion and some of the words which have been said, but it may assist you to have an occasional recollection of it if I shall now announce there are two silver medals for the various schools of the city and another for the high school, where of course a number of the pupils who have been at the various public schools continue their education. Therefore I beg to announce that there will be two silver medals presented by myself as long as I am officially in this Dominion. (Great applause.)

His Excellency concluded by calling upon the assemblage to give three rousing cheers for Her Majesty the Queen, and the Hon. Col. Baker then announced that the Countess of Aberdeen would address them.

"I am going to give you a good example of obedience," said the Countess, after the cheers which greeted her had subsided, "because I believe everybody here has to do exactly what Colonel Baker tells them, and that is why I obey without any further demur. (Laughter.) But indeed I am very glad to have this opportunity of thanking you for that shower of flowers with which you greeted us when we entered, and in addition for the lovely baskets which I received. We thank you very much, all of us, and my little girl Marjorie also thanks you. It was quite a novel welcome and reminds us that this is indeed a very city of flowers. (Applause.) Well, children, I wonder how many times you have been told you ought to be very thankful and that you have been born when you were so well as you are, and that you have all the advantages that you have—different from those which your ancestors had to put up with. You have been told that a good many times, I fancy, and you have come to think that it is one of those things which older people say as a matter of course; and when struggling with a hard sum or difficult lesson you think that you have no reason to be so very thankful for all these educational advantages which you are enjoying. What good is it if we cannot expect you to realize the great revolution that has taken place in the education of children during the last 200 years—in the education of children, and especially in that of girls. And you cannot at all realize what it is to us to stand here and look on all of you assembled here and to wonder what you are going to do with this education and with all these advantages which you have come to school to receive. This education with which your country is endowing you going to do you? Is it going to help you through all those storms of life, which are so surely beset which you are enjoying. What good is it if you are to be a school child, how- ever little you may think so now? Is it going to help you girls to turn out a generation of women able as no generation before to build up homes which will be a blessing to the country? For remember whatever else you may do, you may do its chief value must be in fitting you for woman's chief mission—the building up of home. In some way or another you will have something to do with building up homes, and it is for that that your present education should fit you. It is easy enough to beat the boys in getting prizes and medals, and then turning to the boys, "the girls beat you at all the examinations, don't they boys?" (Laughter and a chorus of "No's.") "But what we want is something more than that you should come out first in your classes. It is that you should be fitted for the great mission that lies before you. Your country is not sending you to school to learn just so much geography, history or arithmetic, but also to acquire that knowledge of life, that training, that power of self-control and application which will enable you to serve your day and generation. She expects you to give her a life of service in your trades, your professions, your homes. Your country expects great things of you, and we are glad to be here to give you our best wishes that you may be enabled to take full advantage of all the opportunities which you have now. And if we want to know whether you are going to be able to do this great service expected of you now, what we look for the signs? Shall we not look for them to be in ascertaining whether the children of this generation are doing the service expected of them as children? We forget very often that children have a special mission of their own—we talk as if it was for the future only for which they were being prepared and trained, whereas they have a great mission themselves at the present time which only children can perform. You know that young people go into life generally with high hopes,

thinking that everything is going to prosper and go well with them, and cherishing very often high ideals of what they may be able to accomplish; but as time goes on there comes worries and difficulties and things no longer seem so easy, and people are apt to drift into doing and thinking like everyone else, taking a less standard; then it is that the mission of the children comes in—God sends children into our homes to do what only children can, bring sunshine into those homes, to restore our faith in God and man and make us feel that there is something worth living for in trying to make the world better for these children. But then, children must be real children, their bright mission can only be accomplished by bright, natural, modest, child-like children. (Applause.) When we go along the streets and stop to watch some children playing—playing fairly, and being kind to the little ones—going with all their hearts into the game, it makes you feel ever so much better. But if we see them rough, and playing unfairly you come away feeling sad. If you see a child who tries hard to do things all they can to please their father and mother, on the alert to be of any little use they can—ready to give a bright smile and a pleasant, respectful answer to anyone who may speak to them—their little bodies will keep in like that. (Applause.) And when you meet such children, whether in their homes or on the street, and they greet you with a bright smile and a courteous salutation, it makes you feel that you are in a bright place. And if you go into a school and see all the children looking bright and neat and tidy, and their books and copy books neat and tidy, paying great attention to what is said, fastening their eyes upon the teacher or whoever may be speaking to them, you feel a great hope for the future and come away with your heart cheered. And the same thing applies as regards church. Children can be of great use or a great trouble in a church. I will say this although I see His Lordship the Bishop is here. (A laugh.) A child who is inattentive in church sometimes upsets a great many of the congregation, whereas a child who tries hard to follow the service can be a real help even sometimes to the preacher. You see you have a great mission to perform now in filling your homes, your schools, wherever you are with sunshine. The children will be glad to see you, obedient children will, with your good behavior, enable you to send us away cheered, because in spite of having had to wait here for some time in an uncomfortable position, you are so bright that you will fill our eyes with cheer and hearts. (Applause.) You are doing more than that now—you will make us think that the teachers are teachers who know how to train the children. (Applause.) Before I sit down, children, I wish to gently remind you that it is to give you a message from my little girl. We want to tell you that we are very, very pleased to have received some letters from some children in Vancouver Island addressed to a small boy called "Wee Willie Winkle" and that we were pleased to know that he has penetrated so far west, and we should like to get some more letters not only from children in Victoria but throughout this island generally, telling us about their homes and their pets and all their doings, and trying to win some of our competitions. If you would like, I will send you copies of "Wee Willie Winkle" to your schools in case any more of you wish to write to me. I will be glad to receive your letters, and the guests of the evening receive the competition papers we very often call in the proprietor to help us judge, but sometimes we don't believe we know he is inclined to be so generous and give too many prizes, but at all events it enables him to see these letters and to understand something about the home life of the children throughout the Dominion, which is very pleasant to me. I will be glad to receive more letters addressed to "Wee Willie Winkle, Government House, Ottawa." Thank you, children, for having listened so attentively, and mind you remember to be the true sunbeams of Victoria. (Applause.)

ALEXANDRIA LADIES' CLUB. After the school children's reception yesterday afternoon, Lady Aberdeen attended the opening of Alexandra Ladies' Club, the first of the kind to be organized in the city. The club has secured rooms over the Province office on Broad street and have had them very comfortably furnished. There is accommodation for the result of the author's patient labor. The chart is simply a great map on which the history of England, from the days of the Conqueror down to the present time, is accurately outlined, and in such a way as to impress the eye as well as the ear, of the student, thus more indelibly imprinting the story upon the memory. Persistent application and accuracy of the author are at once apparent. His lordship complimented Mr. Scaife very heartily before leaving.

The members of the club presented Lady Aberdeen with the following address: To Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen. We, the members of the "Alexandra Club," Victoria, have the honor to present Your Excellency with this address of Welcome on the first of the kind to be organized in this Dominion. We sincerely appreciate the favor you have conferred upon us by consenting to open our club to-day, and we beg to assure

you of our admiration and esteem for your zeal in, and devotion to the cause of light and worth, especially in connection with woman and woman's work. We hope that your visit to this city may be a very happy one and that your work in this Dominion may be abundantly blessed. Signed on behalf of the members: Jennie T. Dowdney, president; Mary Croft, Mary Higgins, E. W. Pooley, Edith C. Peck, Lina Day, Hon. Sec.; S. Louise Allison, Hon. Sec.

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of rest after yesterday. The Governor-General spent all morning in attending to his correspondence and other business. At 3.30 they visited St. Ann's church, and from there they went to the provincial museum. This evening is the dinner of the young party at the dinner house, for which a large number of invitations have been issued.

NOTES OF THE VISIT.

From Wednesday's Daily. Reception given at St. Ann's yesterday afternoon to the viceregal party was one of the pleasantest in the city. The large hall was prettily decorated with pink tulle and ivy and other green tulle. Across the end of the hall was a table with a white cloth and a white tablecloth. The table was covered with a white cloth and a white tablecloth. The table was covered with a white cloth and a white tablecloth.

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namely, that of loyalty, expressed in most kindly and most cordial terms. But while there has been this one characteristic applying to all, there has on each occasion been some distinctive feature, so that the interest has never flagged on any occasion that we have had the opportunity of making such visits. And Lady Aberdeen and I naturally expected that on coming here to-day we should have had some very agreeable experience. But as I have indicated, not only have our expectations been fulfilled, but as on some other occasions we have had somewhat of a surprise. I confess the first thing I noticed on coming in was the very bright and attractive appearance presented by all the young people, adorned as they are in such a graceful and becoming manner. Another thing I noticed was not only the extremely loyal and cordial terms in which this charming address is expressed, but also the excellent manner in which it was read. Now I think good reading is an art which perhaps in the past has not been so carefully studied as it might be, or at any rate not so successfully acquired as could be wished. And therefore I think it is a very agreeable sign of the sort of education given in any academy when we find any of the pupils able to read, not only intelligently, but gracefully and with expression—in an exaggerated or artificial manner, but with feeling and agreeable intonation. Of course we are not all gifted with equally melodious voices, but we can all study, especially if we have the advantage of being taught as you are here. I ought to notice the bouquets presented. Our little girl has been given much pleasure by these delightful souvenirs. These are some of the features which we shall remember in connection with this most pleasant visit. It is of course the duty of one occupying the position of representative of Her Majesty in this great Dominion to make himself acquainted with all that concerns the national development of the country, and in no matter more than that which is of such paramount importance—the great work of education. Therefore it is a great privilege as well as a great advantage to have the opportunity of seeing what is being done in this all important matter. Yesterday we had the opportunity of meeting a great concourse of the children attending the public schools of Victoria. To-day we have also been able to do this effectively. And it is an additional pleasure that we have with us on this occasion His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, and also the prime minister of the province and the minister of education, who thus display their hearty and sympathetic interest in what is going on here as well as elsewhere in the same direction. I have decidedly formed the impression that while no doubt in all parts of the Dominion education in its widest and most comprehensive sense is being carefully and earnestly cultivated, in no province is this work being carried on more successfully and thoughtfully than in British Columbia. Well, dear young friends, I am a frequent visitor to this particular form and expression, or rather the very source from which it emanates, is one which gives a very distinctive character to this token. I can assure you I consider it a great advantage as well as a privilege to be thus brought in contact with a body of representative clergy who are engaged in the great work of promoting the true and highest welfare of the people of this country. I trust I am not otherwise than appreciative of the paramount importance of this great work. As regards that particular topic to which you make reference, namely, religious education, I think you will understand that it would not be appropriate or even beneficial for me to offer any expressions dictated by any personal opinions of mine. Yet at least I may say this, that your deliberate and emphatic declaration shall be brought before the notice of those to whom is entrusted the very serious and important task of dealing with the administration of these questions, in order that they may be aware of the highest utterance made by a body which I have remarked is so eminently representative as that which I have the opportunity of meeting to-day. I value this address all the more, because it comes from the bishop, clergy and laity of the province of British Columbia, and thus indicates a most cordial greeting not only to myself in my official capacity but also in a personal relation.

MEET THE CLERGY. A visit was paid to the Bishop and Miss Perrin at the Bishop's Close yesterday evening, the members of the party meeting the clergy of the diocese, the lay members of the executive committee of the synod and the wives of the clergy. The following address was read by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven: To His Excellency the Right Honorable John Campbell, Esquire, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada: May I Please Your Excellency— We desire to offer to Your Excellency, on behalf of the Bishop, Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of British Columbia, our hearty welcome on the occasion of your visit to this, the most westerly diocese of the Church of England. We desire to convey to Your Excellency the expression of our loyalty to the throne and person of Our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria. We desire to record our thankfulness that Her Majesty is represented in this Dominion by one so distinguished as Your Excellency for zeal in all good works; and we are assured of your interest in all that concerns the religious and moral welfare of the people over whom you are placed. We are specially anxious to call the attention of Your Excellency to the important question of the religious education of the young in our day schools. We deeply feel that, in addition to the extracts from the Bible, which occur in the primers, there should be a definite time set apart for Bible reading and religious instruction, on the same lines as are allowed elsewhere. We rejoice that Your Excellency is accompanied by the Countess of Aberdeen, whose labors in every good cause we heartily recognize, and to who also we offer a hearty welcome. (Sd.) AUSTIN SCRIVEN, Clerical Sec. E. BAYNES REED, Lay Sec. LINDLEY CRABBE, Registrar.

The Governor-General replied as follows: My Lord Bishop, Venerable Archdeacon and Gentlemen: This expression and manifestation on your part is certainly one which I feel very sincerely and all the more owing to the eminently marked and prevalent loyalty of the country. While I cannot say that I have been unfamiliar with demonstrations of loyalty and public spirit since I have been called upon to occupy the high position of representative of Her Majesty in Canada, yet this particular form and expression, or rather the very source from which it emanates, is one which gives a very distinctive character to this token. I can assure you I consider it a great advantage as well as a privilege to be thus brought in contact with a body of representative clergy who are engaged in the great work of promoting the true and highest welfare of the people of this country. I trust I am not otherwise than appreciative of the paramount importance of this great work. As regards that particular topic to which you make reference, namely, religious education, I think you will understand that it would not be appropriate or even beneficial for me to offer any expressions dictated by any personal opinions of mine. Yet at least I may say this, that your deliberate and emphatic declaration shall be brought before the notice of those to whom is entrusted the very serious and important task of dealing with the administration of these questions, in order that they may be aware of the highest utterance made by a body which I have remarked is so eminently representative as that which I have the opportunity of meeting to-day. I value this address all the more, because it comes from the bishop, clergy and laity of the province of British Columbia, and thus indicates a most cordial greeting not only to myself in my official capacity but also in a personal relation.

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE. A dinner and evening party were given at Government House last evening by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney. Those present at the dinner were: His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia and Miss Perrin, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. L. Rawstorne, R. M. A., and Mrs. Rawstorne, Hon. Mr. Justice Crease and Mrs. Crease, Mrs. Walkem, Hon. C. E. Pooley and Mrs. Pooley, Lieutenant-Commander J. A. Garforth, R. N., Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt and Mrs. Flumerfelt, Captain B. C. Urquhart, A. D. C., Mr. David Erskine, A. D. C., Mr. James Dunsmuir and Mrs. Dunsmuir, Miss Wilson and Miss Allison. Those present at the dinner given on Monday evening at Government House were: Hon. Senator Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Thomas Earle, M. P., and Mrs. Earle, Col. the Hon. J. S. Baker and Mrs. Baker, Mr. R. P. Rithet, M. P., and Mrs. Rithet, Mr. H. Croft and Mrs. Croft, Miss Wilson, Captain B. C. Urquhart, A. D. C., Mr. D. Erskine, A. D. C., Lady Marjorie Gordon, Hon. Archie Gordon and Mr. E. A. Jacob.

NOTES OF THE VISIT. A short time was spent at the provincial museum yesterday afternoon, the visitors being received and entertained by Curator Fanning. Mr. Robert Irving, president of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society, has received the following letter from the Governor-General's secretary: Victoria, B.C., Nov. 8, 1894. Sir—I am desired by the Governor-General to express to you on behalf of himself and Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen their right appreciation of the excellence of the concert given by the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society, which they had the pleasure of attending last night. The entertainment in question will occupy a prominent place among the many other pleasing reminiscences of Their Excellencies' sojourn in the city of Victoria. His Excellency further instructs me to say that he sincerely regrets if owing to the change in the hour, rendered necessary in consequence of engagements at the Government House, any inconvenience was occasioned to those whom it may have been impossible beforehand to notify of that invitation. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, WM. CAMPBELL.

AWAY UP NORTH. Count de Sainville Spends Five Years in the Mackenzie River Country. He Has Some Alterations to Make to the Maps Now in Use. The steam whaler Jeanette arrived in port early this morning and ended a two years' cruise in the Arctic seas in search of whales. On the vessel as a passenger was Count V. E. de Sainville, who for five years has been exploring the unknown land east and west of the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and as a result of his explorations many changes will be made in the published geographical charts of that strange country, says the Star-Freedom Examiner. "I am almost a savage," he said, when asked about his adventures in the Arctic seas, "and it is so long since I have been in contact with civilization that it seems strange to see so many houses and such great ships anchored about me. I have traveled almost since I was able to know where I was going," he continued, "and naturally I have a love of adventure. Nothing has greater charms for me than a gun with which to supply my simple wants and a free life in an almost unbounded country where the work of God has not been defaced by man. I had often heard of the wonderful country of the Northwest Territories of the Dominion of Canada, and of the almost unexplored Mackenzie river. That was my chance, and in the winter of 1888 I left my native land and journeyed to Montreal. By easy stages I reached Edmonton, a growing town in the broad prairies of the Canadian territory. "The first I collected a two years' supply of provisions and built a boat. When spring came the boat was launched, and with two Indians I started on the Athabaska river and came at last to the Mackenzie river. There was a post of the Hudson Bay Company at the mouth of the Peel river, near the end of my journey, and there I was made welcome by the factor. "The place was known as Peel River Fort, and it became my headquarters during the five years I spent in that interesting country. "I did not intend to stay that long when I started, but when I got so far north and found that so little was known of the country in from the coast I decided to turn explorer. I had the most accurate maps of that region as far as known, but while descending the Mackenzie I found many inaccuracies in them. These I corrected and took rough notes, and the corrections will in time find their way to geographers. "I expected to find the winters in the north long, dreary and wearisome, but I was mistaken. There is no more ideal place for a hunter than along the north coast of North America. "During the winter I found plenty to do. Deer were plentiful, and I kept the natives in food, and while I was not hunting I was studying the language. It was then that I learned of the doubts of the existence of Esquimaux lake, that the maps and charts designated as being the longitude of the great river was not correct. It was some distance west of the place assigned to it in the maps. Then the islands of the Delta were far astray, but that is easily accounted for. New islands are being found almost every year. When the daring voyager Mackenzie discovered the river, about a hundred years ago, he reported that clear water existed north of Halket Island. Now he would have to pass many islands north of that island to find clear water. The river is a tremendous stream, almost equal to the greatest in the world. The quantity of sediment that it carries down is enormous. "Rapidly shifting shoals, according to the currents, make navigation very dangerous, and the whalers should give it a wide berth unless acquainted with the treacherous waters of the river at that point. The winter months in that far north

country are much more pleasant than the summer. The thermometer at the mouth of the Mackenzie at times registers 90 degrees in the shade, and the heat then is oppressive. That is not the worst, however. It is that the mosquitoes are unbearable. They swarm in millions during the summer, and when the wind is from the south they blacken the air along the coast. The only remedy is to get in a tent and sit in a thick smoke. The next summer was spent exploring the country west of the Mackenzie river. I started as soon as the snow left the ground with two natives and ascended the Peel river as far as its source far up in the Rocky Mountains. It was there that I traversed the wildest area of the country in all my journeys, and there I met with my most thrilling adventures. I ascended some mountains over 5000 feet above the level of the sea and found little snow."

ANOTHER SALMON SHIP. Corryvreckan Ready to Sail for the United Kingdom. The bark Corryvreckan is ready to sail for London with a cargo of salmon. 4604 packages of naval stores, 321 packages of sundries and 25 cases of copper. The whole is valued at \$330,000. SHIPPED BY R. WARD & CO., LTD. Marks. Cases. Value. "S" (2 lots) 8,000 \$40,000 "H" 40 400 "I" 138 680 "J" 2,033 10,165 "K" 7,000 7,000 "L" 2,217 11,085 "M" 1,000 5,000 "N" 98 480 "O" 800 4,000 "P" (2 lots) 150 750 "Q" 50 250 "R" 4 20 "S" 2 10 "T" 2,714 13,570 BY FINDLEY, DURHAM & BROSIE. Marks. Cases. Value. "V" (2 lots) 900 \$4,500 "W" 4,500 4,500 "X" 7,000 7,000 "Y" 6,900 6,900 BY TURNER, BEETON & CO. Marks. Cases. Value. "A" 1,000 \$5,000 "B" 2,500 12,500 "C" 3,000 15,000 "D" 500 2,500 "E" 2,000 10,000 "F" 400 2,000 "G" 1,000 5,000 "H" 1,000 5,000 "I" 1,000 5,000 "J" 1,000 5,000 "K" 1,000 5,000 "L" 1,000 5,000 "M" 1,000 5,000 "N" 1,000 5,000 "O" 1,000 5,000 "P" 1,000 5,000 "Q" 1,000 5,000 "R" 1,000 5,000 "S" 1,000 5,000 "T" 1,000 5,000 "U" 1,000 5,000 "V" 1,000 5,000 "W" 1,000 5,000 "X" 1,000 5,000 "Y" 1,000 5,000 "Z" 1,000 5,000 BY J. H. TODD & SON. Marks. Cases. Value. "A" 91 \$455

CANADIAN NEWS. The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs. The C. P. R. traffic for the week ending October 31st was \$711,000. For the same week last year the earnings were \$703,000. "O-Week-ay—No brand" 1,400 7,000 "Triangle Brand" 1,300 6,500 BY TURNER, BEETON & CO. Marks. Cases. Value. "A B C D—J W & Co" 3,923 \$19,615 "J W & Co" (Tails) 1,930 9,650 "K" (Tails) 43 215 "L" (Tails) 3,965 19,825 "M" (Fats) 35 245 "N" 20 100 "O" 20,000 100,000 "P" 2,000 10,000 "Q" 350 1,750 "R" 2,961 14,805 "S" 2,000 10,000 "T" (Tails) 915 4,575 "U" "Walrus" 100 500 "V" "Drysdale" 390 1,950 "W" "L" 198 990 "X" "Fats" 308 1,540 "Y" "Fats" 100 500 "Z" "Fats" 100 500 BY J. H. TODD & SON. Marks. Cases. Value. "A" 91 \$455

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR. The Nakusp and Slocan Railway Complete and Ready for Operation. Officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Inspect the New Road. Nakusp Lodge. Sunday evening the tracklayers reached Three Forks, the interior terminus of the Nakusp and Slocan railway, and to all intents and purposes the road is now practically completed. The first through train from the Forks arrived at midnight the same day, without any demonstration to mark the event, bearing as passengers, among others, John A. Mara, Captain Troup, C. J. Loewen and D. McGillivray. Finishing touches are now being put on the road at the Forks, particularly sidings. There are yet two weeks' work to be done on the bridges and in ballasting the road bed. Still freight and passengers may be handled from end to end without difficulty. An idea of the immense amount of work accomplished by the gang of 100 men may be taken from the fact that close to three miles of track were laid, one mile of bridge constructed and 1,250,000 feet of timber handled in ten days. This record will be hard to beat by the same number of men and under similar circumstances anywhere, if indeed it be quite so extensive. Upon the arrival of the train at the Forks, erecting the terminal buildings, and by the time these are finished the road will be taken over by the C. P. R. The amount of traffic in sight is considerable. Two carloads of freight were in the yards Sunday waiting to be taken to the Forks, and there are many more on the way in. Hundreds of tons of ore are waiting to come out, there being 500 tons from the Slocan Star at "B" and 2,500 tons from the Slocan at "C." Messrs. Abbott, Marpole and other C. P. R. officials returned to Revelstoke Thursday after inspecting the Nakusp and Slocan railway. The result of their visit has been given out, to the effect that the C. P. R. will take the road over in two weeks, or so soon as the upper end has been put in proper shape. The taking over of the road is, to a certain extent, dependent upon the verdict of the government engineers. This step will insure the operation of the road during the winter months, as also the river route to the Wigwam, to the great advantage of the whole country. Contracts have been made with the mine-owners for their ore, aggregating many thousand tons. This will afford traffic sufficient for the season. Little difficulty is anticipated from the snow, the worst place being probably Summit City, but this will be easily overcome. Thursday last the Kootenai took out a little over 61 tons of ore, which had been lying on the local wharf for some time. It was from the Mountain Chief mine, near New Denver, owned by Geo. Hughes, and was consigned to the Grant Omaha Smelting company, at Omaha. When complete the shipment from this mine will amount to five hundred tons. Other shipments during the week included 9 tons from the Le Roi, on Trail creek, to East Helena; 13 tons from Kaslo to Tacoma and 20 tons from Ainsworth to Tacoma. On their way down to Nakusp last week, Messrs. Abbott, Marpole and other officials to inspect the site at Revelstoke for the proposed C. P. R. hotel. The site chosen comprises 10 lots, situated along the line of the R. & A. L. R., to the south of the water tank. The plans call for a wooden structure to be heated by hot air. The papers have been forwarded to Sir William C. Van Horne for approval. Should it be built a Vancouver man will get the contract. The company anticipate a big trade for next season. On the banks of a small stream, now called Mica creek, on the opposite side of the lake from town, some valuable discoveries of mica have been made. The veins are about nine feet wide, and are found running plainly over the surface. The mica is pure white in color and strips to any thickness. Solid blocks a foot and a half square can be taken out. The locators are local men, and they intend to fully develop the properties. Access to the claims is easy, and they can be reached at any time from town. J. Darragh and W. Briggs returned from the Cariboo creek camp on Monday, whether they had gone to inspect some of the discoveries. Almost every location was visited and specimens secured, which Briggs is sending out for assay. He intends being a heavy investor next year. They report a number of the placer claims still working, and will probably continue all winter. Development work is proceeding on a number of the mineral claims. Hugh Madden is said to have made a good strike of mineral farther up the creek. Kaslo Times. Last Monday it occurred to the New Denver citizens that it was time to be up and doing if they were to have a road this winter. J. J. Moynahan was the man who concluded to canvass the town and see what could be raised. He began his canvass after supper and before ten o'clock over five hundred dollars were subscribed. By noon on Tuesday over eight hundred dollars were on the list, all with one exception, in subscriptions of fifty dollars and under. J. A. Finch headed the list with fifty dollars. On Wednesday a meeting of subscribers was held to put the matter in shape. H. B. Kerr was voted into the chair and W. Tomlinson was appointed secretary. An executive committee, consisting of W. Tomlinson, treasurer, W. Hunter and Neil Gething was appointed to push construction through. Another committee of five, consisting of Angus McGillivray, W. H. Brandon, D. McLennan, W. R. Will and A. Wallace, was appointed to go over the ground along with the executive committee and choose the best route.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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THE VISIT TO DUNCANS.

Lord and Countess Aberdeen Spend Yesterday Afternoon in Cowichan District.

Evening Party at the Drill Hall Last Evening Proves a G. and Success.

The perfect arrangements made by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway company for the vice-regal party's visit to Duncan's Station yesterday, were responsible for much of the enjoyment of the trip. A special train, consisting of smoker, first-class coach, private car, Maude and dining car was placed at the party's disposal by the railway company.

Both the interior and exterior of the cars were prettily decorated, the employees having spent much time in preparing for the distinguished passengers. Besides the vice-regal party there were on the train: the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, Miss Wilson, Hon. J. H. Turner, Mrs. Davie, Mr. and Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Mrs. H. Croft, Miss Dunsmuir and Mr. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs.

The train left Victoria shortly after noon, lunch being served on the way up the line, the train running slow, to allow the members of the party to see and enjoy the scenery, which they were well pleased. Duncan's Station and the buildings in the vicinity were gorgeously decorated, and all the inhabitants, including several hundred Indians, were present to welcome the visitors.

The Kuper Island Indian band played lively airs. Mr. W. H. Lomas, Indian agent, on behalf of the Indians, presented His excellency with an address. The Governor-General replied as follows: Your Honor and Gentlemen: I thank you for this loyal and hearty demonstration. We have looked forward with pleasure to this visit. I think it a great advantage also to have the opportunity of meeting you. We are pleased to learn that you are setting a good example in the way of cultivating the land and following other kinds of industry.

You and the white people are fellow-workers in the same noble and patriotic subjects of the illustrious Queen. The Queen is the emblem and representative of our constitutional rights and liberties. We are all settlers in this land, but the Indians are certainly older settlers than we, and therefore it is quite right that their address should come first. I hope we shall all be able to join in increasing the prosperity of this country, and lastly we shall always value this interesting address as a pleasant token of a very interesting occasion, and when I write to Her Majesty the Queen I shall mention this event, because I know it will interest Her Majesty. Lady Aberdeen is taking some photographs and if they are successful we shall send some to Her Majesty. One word about the school. We are very pleased to hear that the industrial school is thriving and that it is sure to do much good. Now, on behalf of Lady Aberdeen and myself, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. Dewdney, and the assembled company, we offer our hearty good wishes. His excellency concluded by thanking the band for the manner in which it had rendered the national anthem.

A pupil of the Kuper Island Indian school also read an address to which the Governor-General replied: This, like the other address which we have received, is a graceful and cordial expression, brief and to the point. We thank you very heartily for it. It is all the more agreeable and welcome to us because it bears signs of being the spontaneous and actual production of the pupils, or of one representing the pupils of this excellent school. I notice also with satisfaction your reference to the efforts of the government to act justly and considerately toward the Indians, especially in relation to the establishment of the industrial school. You may be very sure that it is the permanent attitude and disposition of the authorities in this country to do their part not only in acting fairly and justly, but more to endeavor to secure opportunities for enabling the Indians and others to improve their position and to develop the resources of the country as well as its progress in the best sense—namely, the economical, moral and religious welfare of the whole population. I again thank you and beg that you will convey to your fellow pupils our best thanks for this action on their part. I will conclude with cordial good wishes for the success of the institution.

On the conclusion of his excellency's remarks the visitors were escorted to the agricultural hall, which had been handsomely decorated, and where a lot of farm produce was on exhibition. The

party were escorted to the platform by Mr. Horace Davie, reeve, and Major Mutter, and the following address was read: To His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Viscount Farnham, Lord, Lord, Mettelle, Travis and Kellie; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen; Baronet of Nova Scotia; Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., LL.D., Etc., etc. Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same.

May it Please Your Excellency:—On behalf of the citizens of the District of Cowichan, the Cowichan and Salt Spring Island Agricultural Society, the Odd Fellows' Duncan lodge, No. 17, the Knights of Pythias Maple lodge No. 15, the Independent Order of Good Templars, and the Vancouver Island Flockmasters' Association: We beg to approach Your Excellency on this occasion of your first visit to our district to tender a most cordial welcome to our Governor-General and to Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen.

We also desire to express our warm attachment to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and to offer to yourself the respect due to you as Her Majesty's honorable representative. We hope that Your Excellency's term of office may prove conducive to the continued prosperity of Canada, and be a source of lasting gratification and of pleasant memories to yourself. We shall always appreciate the warm interest which Your Excellency has taken in agricultural affairs in the Dominion, and we hope for the best results from your active sympathy with and valued counsel to the farming community. We regret that Your Excellency's engagements, together with the lateness of the season, prevent a more extended tour of our district and inspection of its varied beauties and resources. Should Your Excellency at some future period again visit this district, we hope that you will be able to travel by an all-Canadian route, as we think no disaster date will witness the completion of another trans-continental road having Victoria for its terminus, with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo as part of the system.

In conclusion we request that Your Excellency will be pleased to convey to Lady Aberdeen our highest expressions of esteem. Most respectfully, Sir, we remain, Sir, as we permit us to the elevation and advancement of her sex.

The Governor-General replied: Your Honor, Mr. Reeve, Major Mutter, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Most heartily do I thank you for this address, conveying as it does in most loyal and genial terms a welcome and a greeting which certainly we shall ever remember with peculiar satisfaction. I say peculiar satisfaction in no mere conventional or common place sense. I use the expression not only because of the contents of this address but because this locality and settlement have for long been particularly dear to me, and by reputation. You can understand, therefore, that it is with especial interest and pleasure that we find ourselves amongst you. There is another feature among many which makes me value this address particularly as a pleasant and comprehensive element. It represents quite a number of different societies, but all of course, equally endowed with the character of loyal public spirit as evinced by this demonstration and also by the common characteristics of an interest, a sincere and especial interest in this place and district, and with an evident determination on the part of each and all to omit no effort towards the progress and prosperity of the country. (Applause.) I have heard many things about Duncan's and the locality generally, of the excellent farming lands which lie within its borders. Of course the time since operations were commenced here has not as yet been so very long—at any rate not to allow more than what we might call a beginning, to be made, though a most encouraging and satisfactory beginning. I speak of this prospect in an early period in our history mostly for the sake of alluding to the future development which may be expected. I understand, and I hear it with great pleasure, that there is a prospect of a creamery being established in this locality, and I am sure that what I have heard already of creameries which in the borders of the Dominion, I am led to look with great hope and confidence on that form of enterprise. I have no doubt that many people will tell you that many creameries in the United States are closed because of their want of success. Well, if that is the case, I think you will find that it has been because of want of management or from the land being unsuitable, and not from any inherent weakness in the system. I have heard already of creameries in the borders of the Dominion, I am led to look with great hope and confidence on that form of enterprise. I have no doubt that many people will tell you that many creameries in the United States are closed because of their want of success. Well, if that is the case, I think you will find that it has been because of want of management or from the land being unsuitable, and not from any inherent weakness in the system. I have heard already of creameries in the borders of the Dominion, I am led to look with great hope and confidence on that form of enterprise. I have no doubt that many people will tell you that many creameries in the United States are closed because of their want of success. Well, if that is the case, I think you will find that it has been because of want of management or from the land being unsuitable, and not from any inherent weakness in the system.

I also wish to record our sense of indebtedness for the courtesy which has been displayed by our friend Mr. Dunsmuir as representing the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway. I think you will understand that this action and this hospitality is offered to us in our official capacity—it is a mark of loyalty and public spirit, none the less to be valued because it is also pervaded by kindly personal sentiments. The action of Mr. Dunsmuir has in fact been similar to that displayed by that great railway corporation the Canadian Pacific Railway company, who during our present tour in the Maritime Provinces, and in the various courtesies in offering us special travelling facilities. I allude to that circumstance with the more pleasure because I hope it will allay any anxious misgivings on the part of any who may imagine that the cost of the railway is being met by the pocket of the taxpayers. (Laughter.) They will take note of my observations that it is not the case. The Canadian Pacific Railway considered itself justified as a loyal and patriotic matter, and does also Mr. Dunsmuir, our host of to-day, in enabling the Governor-General to make more extended expeditions than would have been possible if he had been called upon to fall back entirely upon his private means. We have not, and all I have to say is that if the weather had not been altogether fine the people, if I may use the expression, are. (Laughter and applause.)

THE EVENING PARTY. Over five hundred ladies and gentlemen attended the evening party at the drill hall last night, there being lots of room for that number to thoroughly enjoy the various dances on the well arranged programmes. The gentlemen who had charge of the decorations and those who carried out the directions of the committee had done their work well, and when the electric light was turned on the scene was a very brilliant one. There was not a bare space on the walls of the hall, flags and evergreens completely hiding the ponderous pillars. All around the hall were comfortable couches, many of them set in "cozy corners," where a rest could be enjoyed between the dances. There were also seats in the gallery, which were occupied all evening by many spectators, who being unable or not willing to dance could enjoy the ball as well as the dancers. At the far end of the hall was a raised dais, with a canopy of flags for the viceregal party, and at the rear was the dining room, which was also profusely decorated, the tables looking both pretty and tempting. A staff of men from the B. C. B. G. A., under Sergeant-Major Mukachey, acted as ushers and attended to the other wants of those present, so that there was at no time any confusion. Two men also acted as sentries at the dais.

The Governor-General and Countess Aberdeen, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, Captain Urquhart, A. D. C., Mr. Erskine, A. D. C., and Miss Wilson, arrived at the hall about ten o'clock, and were met at the door by Lieut-Commander Garforth and officers of H. M. S. Pheasant, Lieut-Colonel Rawstorne and officers of the R. M. A., Lieut-Colonel Peters, D. A. G.,

Lady Aberdeen as her secretary, are settled there and we have thus been kept informed of what is going on here. (Applause.) I hope that some part of our time may be spent in visiting them and also in seeing the surroundings of this place. The day is not brilliant, but the weather has been fine enough to enable us to be very much impressed by the beauties of the scenery that we have passed through, and secondly by the appearance of comfort and enterprise around us, as well as by the decorations which have been displayed to welcome us on this occasion. I cannot close without offering some word of hearty thanks on Lady Aberdeen's behalf and also on my own for the genial references to her contained in your address. Such utterances are gratifying, and should be an encouragement to endeavor to forward the best interests in the fullest sense of the word of this country, which we are all becoming more attached to and proud of. (Applause.)

I should like, if I am not occupying too much time, to add a word or two more; first, with reference to the exhibit and display of the products of this place. I claim to be many from a farmer, and if I am unable, owing to other duties to live on my farm I at least know enough of farming to be aware how difficult it is to make a farm pay. (Laughter.) However, such specimens as these, but the capabilities of the land, there is no doubt of this, that great care and good management are requisite, persistently requisite, if you are to make land satisfactory in all respects. It is very pleasant to see such specimens as these, but the first thing which occurs to me is at what rate could I produce that and at what rate could I sell it. You see I am becoming quite commercial. I would think the donor of these flowers so kindly presented to you, and to whom we may almost claim acquaintance because I knew her grandfather, Admiral Maitland Dougall of Scotland. (Applause.) I am quite aware that in addressing this audience I am probably speaking to many from the old Country, perhaps even recently from thence. (Applause.) This adds to the interest of the occasion, but I confess it also adds to my sense of responsibility in relating to this address. I notice also the kindly Scottish-sounding Aberdeenish quotation behind us. It has a home-like sound. Again I thank you. His Excellency concluded by asking for a holiday for the children attending the school.

Miss Edith Harriet Maitland-Dougall presented Countess Aberdeen and Lady Marjorie with very handsome bouquets. The Governor-General and Countess Aberdeen took a drive through the district with Mr. W. H. Lomas, and upon their return tea was served in the dining car, the party being the guests of Mrs. Croft and the Misses Dunsmuir. Just before the train started for Victoria, Lord Aberdeen addressed those present, and said in substance, for their reception, and continuing, said: I also wish to record our sense of indebtedness for the courtesy which has been displayed by our friend Mr. Dunsmuir as representing the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway. I think you will understand that this action and this hospitality is offered to us in our official capacity—it is a mark of loyalty and public spirit, none the less to be valued because it is also pervaded by kindly personal sentiments. The action of Mr. Dunsmuir has in fact been similar to that displayed by that great railway corporation the Canadian Pacific Railway company, who during our present tour in the Maritime Provinces, and in the various courtesies in offering us special travelling facilities. I allude to that circumstance with the more pleasure because I hope it will allay any anxious misgivings on the part of any who may imagine that the cost of the railway is being met by the pocket of the taxpayers. (Laughter.) They will take note of my observations that it is not the case. The Canadian Pacific Railway considered itself justified as a loyal and patriotic matter, and does also Mr. Dunsmuir, our host of to-day, in enabling the Governor-General to make more extended expeditions than would have been possible if he had been called upon to fall back entirely upon his private means. We have not, and all I have to say is that if the weather had not been altogether fine the people, if I may use the expression, are. (Laughter and applause.)

THE CHINESE MISSIONS. The Governor-General, accompanied by Mr. Erskine, A. D. C., attended a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. hall this afternoon, addressing the Chinese of the various missions and a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the work of the missions. There were present on the platform: Bishop Perrin, Archdeacon Scriven, Revs. Joseph Hall, Lipscombe, Clay, Claver, Munson, and Gardner, Major Dupont and Secretary Carter of the Y. M. C. A. The meeting was of a devotional character. In opening the meeting Bishop Perrin said: It is not because His Excellency is here in his official capacity as the representative of the Queen that we congratulate ourselves on his presence this morning, but because he has taken and will take the deepest interest in all Christian concerns. We have not prepared any address for his excellency this morning. We simply wish from him, if he should see fit to address us, a few words of encouragement in the work of our Christian mission. We are not here to consider for a single moment a very vexed and difficult question of Chinese labor as compared with white. But as these our brothers and sisters are living in this city, the different churches have tried to impress upon them the truths of the Christian faith—and in no small degree have succeeded. And therefore when your excellency was so kind as to say that you would meet us we did not expect from you any response such as might have been anticipated if we had approached your excellency on any political or economic question. We simply want a few words of encouragement from you in this eminently Christian work. We shall, therefore, sing a few hymns this morning and endeavor to make this a devotional service more than anything else. We know that the interests of the poorest Chinaman will be protected by Her Most Gracious Majesty as much as those of the most exalted subject in the realm. But we realize this morning that our standing orders from Jesus Christ are to preach his Gospel; and it is not to the patronage of Your Excellency—or even to the power and authority of the Queen that we look, but it is in the name of him who is the "King of Kings" that we stand here this morning. His Excellency said: I am very much obliged to the Lord Bishop for the words of kind introduction and also of explanation which he offers at the commencement of this meeting. I confess that when I read in the morning newspapers to-day the announcement which had been sent to them apparently with reference to the gathering here, I felt that it would probably be expedient that some such explanation as

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and Lieut-Colonel Prior and the officers of the B. C. B. G. A. Arriving at the dais the officers formed a line on either side and the party passed through to the seats. The Governor-General and Countess Aberdeen stood in front of the platform, and many of those present were presented to them. This concluded, dancing commenced, the set of honor being as follows: Thomas Earle and Mrs. Dewdney. The Lieut-Governor and the Countess of Aberdeen. Lieut. Garforth, R. N., and Mrs. Rawstorne. Colonel Rawstorne and Mrs. Macdonald. Thomas Earle, M. P., and Mrs. J. H. Turner. Hon. Theodore Davie and Mrs. Baker. Mr. Justice Crease and Mrs. Earle. Senator Macdonald and Mrs. Walkem.

The Scotch Reel which followed the dancing was danced by the Countess of Aberdeen and Chief Russell and Senator Macdonald and Mrs. Russell. At midnight supper was announced, and several hundred sat down at the first table with the guests of the evening. It was an hour before all had been served, but during that time extra dances were danced, so that the enjoyment was not allowed to lag. The music supplied by the B. C. B. G. A. band and the pipers for the Scotch dances was splendid, and added much to the enjoyment of the evening.

An hour was spent this morning at Jubilee Hospital, their excellencies showing much interest in that institution. The party, which consisted of the Governor-General and Countess Aberdeen, Mrs. Dewdney and Mr. Erskine, A. D. C., arrived at the hospital at 11 o'clock. Lieut-Gov. Dewdney could not be present, being detained on public business. They were met at the main entrance by the president, Joshua Davie; Vice-President, F. B. Pemberton; Directors: Charles Hayward, W. M. Chudley, George Brown, I. Braverman, J. L. Crimp, John Braden, A. Wilson, D. M. Eberts and H. M. Yates, secretary. Mayor Teague and Drs. J. S. Helmcken, Davie, Corson, Holden and Benwick were also present. The party inspected the wards, their excellencies speaking a few words of encouragement to the patients. It was explained to the Governor-General that the hospital had been erected in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, and that it had been opened by the Duke of Connaught and Princess Margaret. The Governor-General signed "Aberdeen" in the visitors' book. The only criticism was in reference to the operating room, which he thought was not good enough for the institution.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. L. Clay, followed by the singing of the hymn "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." The Chinese sang in their own language the hymn "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." His Excellency then made a few remarks to the Chinese, which were interpreted by Rev. Mr. Gardner. One of the girls from the Methodist Chinese home presented the Governor-General with two baskets made of flowers, so worked as to represent Chinese flowers. INSPECT THE R. M. A. This afternoon the Royal Marine Artillery marched to Government House, where they paraded and were inspected by His Excellency. This evening at 7:30 the Governor-General will inspect the boys' brigade of the Y. M. C. A., following which will be the meeting at the Victoria Theatre, which is to be addressed by Countess Aberdeen. In the morning the party leave for Nanaimo. —The sewerage commissioners met this morning with Messrs. Pearce, Higgins and Macaulay present. A large number of accounts were passed, and some matters of detail as to the payment of the men at work on the sewers by the city were arranged. It was agreed that when a man is discharged or leaves voluntarily he shall be paid at once.

that which was so appropriately made by the bishop should be forthcoming lest any one should misunderstand the nature and purpose of this gathering. It arose in this way: A few days ago I had a very courteous request from a reverend gentleman who is superintending one of the missions which have been organized with reference to the Chinese who live in this city or district. The request was that I should receive an address from that particular society. My reply was that of course I was always most ready to receive any such expression from any body or society engaged in working for the welfare of any portion of the community (hear, hear), but I thought it would be still more appropriate if all the missions of the same kind could unite in some combined expression of that sort if any were to be arranged. You will easily understand that in any case it is the duty of the Governor-General to be free from anything like personal predilection, bias or preference, in so far as his official capacity is concerned, and apart from that capacity I confess I am very desirous to do whatever I can to promote harmonious, sympathetic and comprehensive action, especially in regard to religious and philanthropic work. Therefore I stated that I would be pleased to receive any address or expression with reference to this matter if all the various denominations or churches working in this field should unite or combine. This morning I learned that this meeting was to take place, and it is quite evident that it is owing very largely to the action of the bishop—who is always ready to display a sympathetic spirit of the sort which I have tried to describe—that this united attitude has been attained. At least I trust that this is the case, for that is the footing on which I am here to-day.

With regard to the actual meeting, the bishop has explained the nature of the gathering so fully that I need not dwell on that topic. I shall only repeat my concurrence in what he has said that my presence here does not imply that we are taking any part in anything pertaining to politics or economics, and that however important they may be. On the other hand, every one will feel, no doubt, that all members of a community, without reference to race or creed, have a claim upon all who desire to promote the general welfare, and in such a case it would be a strange and not happy omission if the churches displayed an indifference to what I may describe as the spiritual interests of that particular section of the community who are represented here this morning. For my part, I offer hearty good wishes for the success of this religious work, totally unconnected as it is obviously with any such political question as that to which I have alluded. Now I should think that any one who has got hold of even the outer fringe-of the very elements of Christianity—could hardly take any other view. If there are persons who think that certain classes who come amongst us are to be treated merely as aliens, that is another question—but as regards the Christian religion no body of Christians could consistently look upon the matter in any other way than that which I have described. Now I should think our Chinese friends will recognize this action to-day as one indicating the sentiments to which I have alluded, and if so I have no doubt that they will not regret having some here to-day, and I also hope that this service may be of advantage and benefit to us all in the truest sense of the word. This is a busy time of day, and therefore we must not expect the proceedings to be prolonged. We meet, appropriately enough, in the Y. M. C. A., an organization which has as one of its principles a comprehensive attitude and a readiness to place at the disposal of all concerned in Christian work such facilities as it may possess. The hour of the day is often regarded in such associations as an hour for devotional exercise such as that which we are engaged in to-day. Therefore I will not prolong my remarks, but will simply express my hearty good wishes for all earnest, judicious, well considered efforts of this kind on the part of the Christian community.

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