

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY NOVEMBER 23 1894.

VOLUME XXXVI. NO. 50

THE MIGHTY DEAD.

Arrival of the Body at St. Peterburg—The Procession to the Cathedral.

Impressive Slavonic Service—Immense Crowds View the Corps Lying in State.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—The funeral train with the body of the late Czar on board arrived at the Nicholas station last night, and was shrouded upon a side track. Shortly after 10 a.m. the imperial train entered the railroad station. The body was transferred to the hearse in waiting and conveyed to the cathedral through the densely crowded streets, guarded by thousands of troops. Every foot of ground along the route was occupied with spectators. The greatest masses of people were gathered in front of the Kasan, St. Isaac's and other churches, in front of which previous to the start of the procession, the clergy stood in their state robes. Three salvoes of artillery announced the arrival of the procession at exactly 11 o'clock. The route followed by the cortege was six miles long.

The Czar's coach bodyguard headed the procession, followed by the other detachments of cavalry. There came fifty-one standards, each escorted by officers. The first two flags and the last flag bore the imperial arms. Next came the horse of the dead Czar and a man in gilt armor, holding the sword of state and mounted upon a splendidly caparisoned charger led by two grooms in the state livery. Following this horseman came a second man in black armor, carrying a naked sword. He preceded a number of high officials who bore a mourning standard of black silk. Behind the standard was a retinue of officials bearing the standards of the various Russian provinces. The remainder of the procession, until the end of the twelfth section, was composed of high imperial and provincial functionaries, with their staffs of office and numerous other officers bearing different banners. The rear of the twelfth section was brought up by another detachment of officials, who bore on velvet cushions the late Czar's medals, orders and the imperial insignia.

The thirteenth and most important section of the procession and the one in which everybody was weeping, was headed by the choir of the Cathedral of St. Isaac and of the convent of St. Alexander Nevski. Following the choir were the clergy, bearing lighted candles, and behind them came the Czar's coffin. The coffin was held by the image of St. Alexander Nevski, the patron saint of the dead monarch. Behind the image of the saint came the hearse, drawn by six horses, and the coffin in its mourning uniform. Sixty pages carrying lighted torches walked on either side of the hearse. The hearse or funeral car consisted of a platform on wheels. The platform was covered with black cloth, with other hangings. The coffin, which was also silvered, lay on the platform, and from them was suspended a magnificent baldachin. At the foot of each column on the platform stood a general. The coffin rested on a bier covered with black velvet. Over the coffin was a great silver pall bordered with gold.

Behind the hearse came the Czar and the imperial household. They were followed by the King of Greece and the Prince of Wales. Then came a long line of gilded dukes and princes followed by the military and civil officials. After the latter marched a detachment of grenadiers, and following the grenadiers came the imperial carriages with the ladies of the imperial and royal families. The other mourning carriages contained all the royal and princely families who journeyed from Livadia with the body. After the carriages came thousands of troops of all arms, who brought up the rear of the procession. The multitudes along the route bowed reverently, crossing themselves. The draped gas lamps along the route cast a sickly light, which, combined with the mist, made a very depressing spectacle.

The scene at the cathedral was deeply impressive. It was only with great difficulty that Czar Nicholas, the Grand Duke, the King of Greece, the Prince of Wales and the other officials were able to enter the hearse to the catafalque. The coffin was placed with the feet toward the altar. When the lid was removed a golden and emerald pall was thrown over the body from the breast downwards. The solemn grandeur of the whole scene is indescribable. The impressive Slavonic service of the dead opened with all in rapid attention, and with the strains of the glorious anthem "Rest With the Blessed," rose, rendered by the choir with exquisite sweetness and pathos. The kneeling, many kneeling, and the singing of the anthem the Metropolitan read hope inspiring passages of Scripture. Then came the closing scenes.

The chief mourners slowly and singly mounted the catafalque, reverently kissed the pale band of the dead Czar, and left the building in silence. Afterwards they repaired privately to their allotted quarters in the various palaces. They returned at 3 p.m. to assist at the solemn office of the dead, which all officials are expected to attend daily until the burial.

During the chief service a great mourning banner was hoisted at the fortress, after which the troops returned to their barracks. Thousands of people picked up as mementoes the wings of pins and apparatus which the roadways were strewn. Diners were given to 50,000 poor this evening. An enormous crowd pressed in line and viewed the dead Czar's face as it lay in the cathedral. The lying in state will continue until the day of the funeral. Countless masses will be celebrated. President Cleveland of the United States was represented in today's ceremony by Minister Breckinridge and the entire staff of the U. S. legation, and by Lieutenant Roberts, naval attaché at St. Petersburg. The entire staff of twenty wreaths to be placed in the Czar's coffin. It is expected the Czarina will accompany her father, King Christian of Denmark, after the obsequies of her husband. Until the funeral takes place two regiments of honor will take place daily, one at 11 o'clock in the morning at which the Czar alone will be present, and the other at 7 o'clock in the evening, when the entire imperial family will attend.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The victory sent to St. Petersburg by Queen Victoria to be placed on the dead Czar's bier is heart shaped, five feet high, and bears the inscription, "Ténoissance d'amitié et d'estime de ses affections pour ses parents."

ALEXANDER'S FATAL DISEASE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—The Moscow Gazette publishes to-day a long letter from Professor Zocharin, giving a full account of Alexander III's fatal disease and the contributing causes.

The weather is clear and cold. A large number of royal personages have arrived from different parts of Europe to attend the obsequies of the late Czar. Lines of people were constantly surging into the cathedral to look into the face of the Emperor. Recent rains spoiled some of the decorations, but all are being rapidly replaced.

Although not officially announced, the wedding of the Czar and Princess Alix is quietly to take place Nov. 29 or 30. The foreign princess are expected to remain for the celebration. This is said to have been Alexander III's wish, but some of the frequent and sudden changes of the court arrangements may prevent the execution of his plan. The date of the funeral is still unknown. It is now as likely to be the 17th as the 20th.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The Tagblatt says that just before his departure Alexander III urged the present Czar not to keep the mourning so long in mourning. "I do not wish," he said, "to be laid in my grave unhappy and less than my dear father. Nicholas II has since given 500,000 roubles to the actors and others made idle by the closing of the places of amusement."

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Daily News correspondent in St. Petersburg says: "More than 10,000 sick persons from the provinces have arrived here hoping to be cured of disease by kissing Alexander III's forehead. One old couple walked three days from Schlesienburg to the capital. The patient of whose wish it is to see the body is remarkable. For instance, persons standing at the Bourse at midnight on the 13th did not reach the cathedral until six o'clock on the morning of the 14th."

The United Press correspondent writing from Moscow on the 13th confirms the report that the embalming was defective. The face was then beginning to appear bloated, and the hands were swelling.

NEWFOUNDLAND POLITICS.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Nov. 15.—The White-waites have swept St. John's overwhelmingly, with larger majorities than ever before obtained on the island. In St. John's East the two White-waiter candidates were elected, having majorities of about one thousand each. In St. John's West three White-waiters were elected with equally large majorities. Newfoundland has several points upon the federal exchange on receipt of the news of the White-waiter victory. The result of the vote is very satisfactory, and it is charged that the White-waiter party has been mainly instrumental in increasing it. Public work of every description was stopped, the government feeling unable to continue without a reasonable prospect of floating bonds for the amount necessary to cover the expenditures. Railway operations are also suspended.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Times will say to-morrow in summing up the results of the Newfoundland elections: "The Governor's refusal to dissolve parliament has been fully justified. The results of the polling may be explained by the assumption that the electorate considered that an unfair advantage had been taken of the technical points in the new act to secure the recent unseating of the White-waiters. We feel that the Goodridge government, which is the embodiment of constitutional purity or nothing, ought to justify its own existence by its strict regard of the constitutionality of the situation. Perhaps its simplest and best course would be to resign immediately."

WINNIPEG WIRING.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 15.—(Special)—Samuel Wilson, the tramp journalist, who is walking across the continent, telegraphs as follows from Brandon: "My register, with moosehairs, revolver, socks and notes, with fifty-nine myosotis in my satchel were stolen from me by some footpad west of this. I had a good fight and saved my satchel and notes, other than this everything has been taken from me."

Lord and Lady Aberdeen are expected here next Wednesday en route to Montreal from the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Roberts Marshall died suddenly yesterday afternoon at her home from heart failure, caused by excessive grief over the death of her infant child. Her death occurred shortly before the hour fixed for the funeral of the child.

Webster, on his preliminary trial for causing the death of Adam Easton, danced at Birtle, has been committed for trial for manslaughter.

Rev. A. Carmichael, of Regina, has been chosen moderator of the Manitoba Presbyterian Synod.

A boy named Frank Schultz, aged ten, was accidentally shot yesterday by a rifle in the hands of a girl named Jessie Chester. The boy is not expected to recover.

The total receipts at the Winnipeg sale of bonds for taxes, concluded to-day were \$83,000 for arrears on taxes amounting to \$40,000.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—The half-yearly statement of the Bank of Montreal to October 31st was issued to-day. The balance of profits and loss to April 30, 1894, was \$304,715 39; profits for half-year to October 31, after deducting charges for management and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, is \$904,862 10. A dividend of 5 per cent. is declared, which amounts to \$900,000. The balance of profit and loss carried forward is therefore \$800,777 63.

FATAL SUN ACCIDENT.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 15.—(Special)—The steamer Bonowit brings word of a fatal accident near Fort Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, on their way from Fort Simpson to San Francisco, visited Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, with their little five-year-old daughter. The little girl was playing with the Alexander children when a rusty old gun was pulled down, being discharged in its fall and killing the little visitor.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Winnipeg Merchants Oppose Changes in the Grain Standards During Shipping Season.

Manitoba Freight Charges Commission—The Political Outlook in the Maritime Provinces.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—Secretary Ball, of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, was engaged with Hon. Mr. Daly and Controller Wood for several hours to-day discussing the question of grain standards. Mr. Ball says the Manitoba grain men are strongly opposed to any change in the standards in the middle of the shipping season, and is satisfied that the government will not take any action that would be adverse to the interests of the farmers.

F. S. Archibald and H. H. Schaefer, of the Intercolonial, left for Winnipeg this afternoon. The two gentlemen are respectively chairman and secretary of the committee to inquire into the question of freight charges in Manitoba and the Northwest. The inquiry will be opened at Winnipeg next Monday.

Controller of Customs Wallace returned from the maritime provinces to-day. He says the success of recent political meetings augurs well for the Liberal Conservative party in the maritime provinces at the general elections. He was greatly pleased with the result of the election in the Maritime Provinces, and says the success of recent political meetings augurs well for the Liberal Conservative party in the maritime provinces at the general elections.

General Herbert says that Canadian forces are not eligible for the Queen's decoration for long service volunteers; our force in Canada approximate closest to English volunteers, pay of men usually going into regimental funds, the General favors the idea that two classes of military could be organized in the Dominion—city corps consisting of volunteers and rural battalions of militia. The only difference between them would be that the pay of city corps would go into the battalion funds, while the men in the rural battalions would continue to draw their pay as at present. A change of this character would overcome the hitch in reference to the granting of long service decorations to eligible Canadian soldiers. The General favors the idea that two classes of military could be organized in the Dominion—city corps consisting of volunteers and rural battalions of militia.

The rates on parcels between Canada and Japan have been raised to 50 cents per pound on and after January 1st next.

Leads Governor Mackintosh is making steady progress towards recovery.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 15.—Mrs. Marcus Cox, of Mission, is dead. She has been lingering between life and death for the past month, being unconscious for weeks. It is said that Mrs. Cox's death is due to the neglect of her physician. The details of Mrs. Cox's condition, when found by charitable disposed persons, are too horrible for publication. The husband is under arrest, and his preliminary examination will take place on Monday.

TRAITOROUS CONSPIRACY.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Inquiry into the case of Captain Dreyfus, now confined in the military prison for having sold information concerning the frontier forts to the Italian government and otherwise betraying the military secrets of the French government has disclosed the existence of a widespread system of spying, with which he was connected. Three more arrests have been made as a result of the inquiry, the persons arrested being two Germans named Re. Tate Cassel, and Schenck, and a Frenchman whose name the authorities have not given. General Mondier, minister of war, ordered a search of their apartments, with the result of finding a number of incriminating documents revealing a plot of wide ramifications, and it is expected that a number of arrests in connection with the case will be made.

OUTRAGES BY BRIGANDS.

ROME, Nov. 19.—One hundred brigands entered the village of Fortelli, in the province of Salerno, after plundering a dozen families they surrounded the house of an ex-Major, betwined in the door and stole everything valuable. They killed one of the servants who fired on them. Three policemen and a few residents of the village blocked the streets. Both sides opened fire. The fight lasted three hours. One general was killed, the others were wounded severely, and many of the townsmen and brigands were injured more or less seriously. The brigands eventually got away with their booty. The Governor probably will proclaim martial law in the Tortoli district.

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The annual report of fourth assistant P. M. G. Maxwell, says that there were only 15 complaints of carelessness in the handling of registered matter by postal employees. The postal service handled 15,050,684 pieces of domestic registered mail with the loss of but one piece in every 11,000. Attention is also called to the cordial and earnest co-operation of the Postmaster-General of Canada and the chief inspector of the Canadian service in all matters pertaining to the security of mails passing between the two countries.

A COSTLY UNDERTAKING.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says of the proposal to appropriate 65,000,000 francs for the campaign in Madagascar: "Despite the fact that eight members of the committee out of eleven favor the Madagascar credit, the debate in the chamber will be equally. The radical and socialist will oppose the grant. It is widely felt that France has committed herself to a course likely to be extremely unpopular and far costlier than the government ventures to avow."

THREATENING WAZIRIS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.—More than 6,000 Waziris have gathered on the frontier of Afghanistan, and are threatening the British party sent out to fix the boundary. An attack is expected by the British.

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

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Increased Interest in Mining—Husband Arrested for Fatally Neglecting His Wife.

A Libel Suit May Possibly Arise Out of the Lobb Case.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER, Nov. 15.—The clean-up for the Horsey mine during the past two weeks is \$13,000; the gold is not yet taken out of the mine and the yield may safely be put down at \$35,000 for the half month. The amount of the Horsey mine has caused considerable excitement in connection with the mining interest, and stocks are said to be advancing rapidly.

The wind blew furiously here yesterday, but did no serious damage.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 15.—Robert Baaneville, news agent on the Whatcom express, had his foot so badly crushed by a train at Everton, Wash., to-day, as to necessitate its being amputated. Baaneville was getting on the train while in motion, having his papers under one arm. Some one wanting a paper thoughtlessly caught him by the coat when he lost his balance and went under. His escape from death was almost miraculous. The accident created sympathy in the city, as Baaneville is a very popular young man, much thought of by the train band.

One hundred feet of wharf and freight sheds owned in to-day owing to the spare shaft and fitting for Empress, weighing 16 tons, being moved on the spot. No one was in the shed at the time of the collapse. A gang of men were at once sent for and the damage will be repaired in two or three days.

The saloons were notified to-day to remove the alcohol-in-the-slot machines at once. At five this evening very few slot machines were running in the city.

Mr. J. W. Wainwright, of the cement works, left by yesterday's express on an eastern trip. His first stop will be at Montreal.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland, who is visiting in the city, met while in Japan the editor of the Jiji Shimpo, who recently gave 10,000 yen to the war fund. He is at first, through his paper, bitterly resented the introduction of Christianity, but has now, says the Doctor, diametrically opposite views on the subject.

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Rev. J. H. White, secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was elected Moderator of the Knights of Pythias, died suddenly of heart disease last night.

The case brought against certain parties for the alleged unlawful changing of the current of the water was found to be complicated to proceed with in Westminster by maps of locality, so that the case will come up in the speedy trial court at Chilliwack, where the jury can view the ground.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 15.—A large consignment of roofing slate from the New Westminster Slate Company's quarries at Jervis Inlet is to be shipped to San Francisco for use in roofing new school buildings there. Another consignment is to be forwarded shortly for a church in San Jose.

The first black frost of the season occurred on Wednesday night, and came somewhat as a surprise. The thermometer registered 3 degrees of frost, and in the upper portion of the city ice formed on pools to a thickness of one-eighth of an inch.

NANAIMO, Nov. 15.—The Lobb case may yet develop into a case of prosecution for criminal libel. Dr. Praeger said he should probably seek redress in the courts for the statement of Wesley Bryant that Praeger said he wished Lobb under six feet of earth. Dr. Praeger emphatically denies making any such statement as sworn to by Bryant. An excellent pay day in Wellington is making the people out that way feel good. The ship U. B. Kemney arrived in port to-day.

NANAIMO, Nov. 15.—William Quill, a miner in the employ of the New Vancouver Coal Co., met with a fatal accident in No. 1 level of the Esplanade shaft this morning. John Wilson and Charles Webster were working on a cross-cut which was being put through for an airway. The shot fired by them blew through to the ceiling where Quill and his partner, H. Hanson, were working. Quill received the full force of the blast about the head and shoulders. With his skull fractured, his neck and both arms broken and other severe injuries, death was not immediate, and despite his ghastly wounds Quill lived until his companions started to carry him to the pit-head, where death gave him welcome relief from his agony. Quill had been several years in the employ of the company. He was a young man, and it is supposed his relatives in Eastern Canada. The coroner's inquest now in progress, promises to develop some interesting points. The shot lighter who was asked to explain why the men were not warned. The roof of the Horne building on Victoria Crescent took fire in two places at noon to-day. The fire department arrived with wonderful promptness and checked the flames in a few minutes. William Langton, of the Magnet store, presented the boys with a check for \$25, and Mr. Brooks \$5, in token of appreciation of their promptness which prevented severe loss.

JAPAN'S WAR BILL.

Li Hung Chang Apparently Rehabilitating Himself in the Imperial Favor.

Nothing Doing in the Way of Mediation—Expenses of One Contingent.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says that the Emperor received the foreign ministers to-day within the precincts of the Pekin palace. Li Hung Chang's visitations have had a noteworthy effect upon his hold on the popular mind. A caricature published in Liang-shan and pasted on the wall represents him on the back of a tortoise with a cannon under his right arm, sinking a Japanese cruiser. Another shows him as a fish on the point of being hooked. In the placard Li Hung Chang is called Wongpo, the lowest name of derision.

The Times hears from Shanghai that the officials of Li Hung Chang and the imperial relations in Pekin are now close and apparently cordial. Li Hung Chang's son has left Peking taking with him his valise.

Col. Von Hanneken lately submitted at the foreign board's request a scheme of military reorganization. The Emperor and the Manchurian statesmen approved the scheme but the strategem of certain wealthy Tatsals frustrated it.

The Tokio correspondent of the Central News telegraphs: Japan has not yet received any peace overtures from China. If Japan accepts the American offer of mediation, she will do so only upon certain conditions concerning the question of indemnity. It is understood that Japan's actual outlay for the war up to the present has been about 250,000,000 yen.

Dispatches from Field Marshal Yamagata say that he is continuing his advances in Manchuria. His left division is marching upon Suifu, where a force of 20,000 Chinese is encamped. The right division recently routed a large force of Chinese cavalry on the road to Liau-San-Kuan, which was occupied later without opposition. The division is now advancing upon Wo-Ting, where the Chinese under Gen. Tho have taken a position.

The Tsai Tsin correspondent of the Times says: "Prince Kang sent his son to Port Arthur General Shin with 2,000 men. They made a vigorous defence eastward of Kinchow on the 7th and checked the Japanese advance, though unsupported by the other commanders. Another severe fight took place on the 8th, when General Shin was overcome by the Japanese then occupying Kinchow. Some thousands of refugees fleeing from Kinchow towards the villages in the vicinity were mistaken for the enemy by the Chinese, killing hundreds."

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 15.—Dispatches say that the land forts at Port Arthur, comprising the defenses in the rear, are much stronger than the seaward forts and guns. The Japanese expect that if the Chinese make any defense of these positions the engagement will be a sanguinary one.

A Chemulpo dispatch says the officials of the Korean government whose tendencies are pro-Japanese, are framing a constitution to be issued at the beginning of 1895.

A Tsai Tsin dispatch says it is reported that Colonel von Hanneken has been put in command of the Chinese army. This is a complete command of the Chinese army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—There seems to be a hitch in the proposed United States mediation in the Chinese-Japanese war. State Department officials remain mute on the matter and a similar silence appears to have been imposed on the legations of the contending powers. It is understood that no notification has yet been received from Japan of the acceptance of the U. S. offer of mediation, though that proposition was cable to Minister Dun to be sent to the government at Tokio on November 6, nine days ago. China, so whom through Minister Dunby the same proposition was made on the same day, is said to have given a "reluctant assent," as it is understood hampered by conditions which do not seem to have been complied with. Frequent interviews have been had within the past few days between Secretary Gresham and the Chinese and Japanese ministers, but whatever may have been accomplished by these conferences is completely obscured by the fact that to-day that no agreement has been arrived at which contemplates a suspension of hostilities on the part of Japan, and no such agreement appears to be immediately in prospect. There is an impression that the offer of mediation on the part of the United States may fall of its objective.

BURNED AND SCALDED. MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 15.—A horrible accident occurred here this evening in which five men were dangerously burned and scalded. The men were employed at the Muncie milk bar mill, in which are located five large boilers. This evening the end of a mud drum cracked and burst. The stream of hot mud, boiling water and steam was thrown along the entire length of the mill and fell on the five men who were at work. They were carried to their homes and physicians were summoned. Two of the five are thought to be fatally burned.

THE KAISER'S ADVICE.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—In the Lustgarten to-day the Emperor administered oaths of alliance to some new recruits, and in his address said: "I greet you as my soldiers. To be good soldiers you must be good Christians. You will have to guard and fight for the welfare of the Fatherland; always remember that the color before you must never be insulted. Obey the oath you have taken and be courageous, displaying death."

FRANCE IN MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—A dispatch sent from Tananarive by M. Lemyre de Villiers, special French envoy, says that the French column of evacuation is making good progress, and is expected to arrive at Majunga by the end of the month. M. de Villiers will remain at Tananarive, which the Hovas have abandoned. Trade on the Mahagany coast is at a standstill.

BRISBANE, Nov. 15.—A bomb exploded in a low tavern in Handong province of Hainan. The building was shattered. No arrests have been made.

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MOURNING RUSSIA

Arrival of Distinguished Dignitaries...

Popularity of the New Czar...

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—The Grand Duke Vladimir...

The King and Crown Prince of Denmark arrived this morning...

The Emperor constantly wears the uniform of the Preobrazhenski regiment...

The coronation of the Emperor takes place in Moscow next summer.

Moscow, Nov. 16.—A description list of the coronation...

Berlin, Nov. 16.—The Emperor's wreath, taken to St. Petersburg...

London, Nov. 16.—It is authoritatively stated that the marriage...

TRADE REVIEWED.

Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: Perhaps the most conspicuous favorable feature...

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say...

REPORTED CONSULAR OUTRAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The facts in regard to the alleged insult...

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WINNIPEG'S FIRE

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Another case of tuberculosis in pedigree stock has been discovered in quarantine...

Montreal has come into possession of the estate of the late Henry Ogden Andrews...

Still Far From Port Arthur, Whose Defences Have Been Materially Strengthened.

London, Nov. 16.—The Morning Post has this dispatch from Shanghai...

A dispatch received here says sixteen thousand Chinese are defending Port Arthur.

A Tokyo dispatch says that a battle has been fought between Japanese troops and rebellious Tong Haks...

Another dispatch says that the Japanese are again repulsed...

Tientsin, Nov. 16.—The whereabouts of the Chinese army which was defeated at Kailashan...

Chinese reports from Port Arthur say that the Japanese have not yet captured Tientsin.

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CAPITAL NOTES

Westminster Penitentiary Inquiry...

Chinese Poll Tax—Pleuro-Pneumonia Discovered at the Quarantine Station.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Westminster's First Snow Fall—A Court Official Missing—Christian Endeavorers.

Good News for Sportsmen—Mountain Sheep Plentiful—Experimental Farm Wanted.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 17.—Edwards Bros. are developing 120 negatives of British Columbia...

At the corner of McKenzie and Columbia streets this afternoon the telephone wire broke and fell across the tram wire...

WESTMINSTER, Nov. 17.—The Westminster local Union of Christian Endeavor had their quarterly meeting last night.

The first snow of the season began to fall early in the afternoon.

According to the Columbian J. R. Burton, official stenographer of the Supreme court, has been missing since Monday last.

Arctic Navigator Wrecked—Earthquake in Italy—Terrible Casualty in Spain.

ROME, Nov. 16.—An earthquake was felt this morning in Calabria and Reggio, south of Italy and Messina, Sicily.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—It is reported that Premier Crispin will propose to the deputies new taxes amounting to 2,500,000 lire.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Archangel, Russia, says that the steamer Jernyn...

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that a serious riot occurred among the students of the polytechnic school...

MADRID, Nov. 15.—A quantity of paraffin in the village store of the town of Velez...

HAWAIIAN ADVICES.

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

Table with 2 columns: Cuts, Corns, Chills, Burns, Bruises, Blisters, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Ulcers, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lambs Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Dissected Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

DISPUTE FOR DEATH

Hansen Was Trying to Change Places With Quail at the Machine

When the Fatal Shot Was Fired—Jury's Verdict in Nanaimo Accident.

NANAIMO, Nov. 17.—(Special)—The inquiry into the cause which led to the death of the miner, William Quail...

CABLE NEWS

Student Riots in Russia—Italy's Premier Devising a Taxation Scheme.

Arctic Navigator Wrecked—Earthquake in Italy—Terrible Casualty in Spain.

ROME, Nov. 16.—An earthquake was felt this morning in Calabria and Reggio, south of Italy and Messina, Sicily.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—It is reported that Premier Crispin will propose to the deputies new taxes amounting to 2,500,000 lire.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Archangel, Russia, says that the steamer Jernyn...

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that a serious riot occurred among the students of the polytechnic school...

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1894.

NEW ZEALAND LEGISLATION.

Much has been heard of the advanced legislation of New Zealand. Its admirers describe it as the perfection of legislation for the people by the people.

The case as we understand it is this: Under the rule of a Labor Ministry in New Zealand some extraordinary measures have been brought into the Legislature, and some of them have passed into law.

This bill is described in the Morning Herald as the "Undesirable Immigrants Exclusion Bill." It was introduced into the New Zealand Legislature by the Hon. Mr. Reeves, Minister of Education.

It is described in the Morning Herald to show that the New Zealand Legislature is not regarded as perfect or even as reasonable by a respectable Australian newspaper which has the best opportunities of examining it and of observing its effects it produces.

AN ANCIENT INJUNCTION.

The old saying, which we of this country have borrowed from the ancients, "say nothing of the dead but good," speaks well for the amiability and good taste of those who adopted it and tried to put it in practice.

The Hamilton Spectator would play havoc with the public school curriculum. It would banish many of what the Empire calls the "fancy subjects," and it would have less time devoted to geometry, algebra and Latin than is now given to these studies.

It seems to us that the duty of the honest historian of Quebec was to show where and how Mr. Mercer failed during his premiership to manage the affairs of his Province successfully. This he could do without any uncharitableness or without incurring the reproach of speaking ill of the dead.

given of him and the various estimates made of his character and abilities, while he was prosperous and in power, to find out what manner of man he really was.

THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

There are some people in Ontario, as there are in British Columbia, who consider that the teachers of the common schools are required to attempt to teach too many subjects. They want to see the common school curriculum considerably shortened.

Some of our Ontario contemporaries are strongly opposed to the cramming and forcing system. The Toronto Empire has this comment on the movement commenced in this Province to introduce manual training into the public schools.

In the schools of British Columbia manual training is, by recommendation of the Minister, to be added to the curriculum. The boys are expected to take to the handling of the saw, axe, plane and other tools for an hour a day with zest.

THE OPIUM DUTY.

The question raised relative to charging duty on the leaves and rubbish in which crude opium is packed is evidently one of mere business. The point to be considered is, in this rubbish to be regarded as part of the "outward haul" or covering that is in the tariff specially exempted from duty.

MR. RITBET'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ritbet's maiden speech will be read with great pleasure by both his political friends and his political opponents. It is a plain-straightforward deliverance dealing fully with the subjects mentioned in the Speech, and being much more than a mere echo of it as such efforts frequently are.

GERMAN ANTI-REVOLUTION BILL.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The anti-revolution bill was sent to the Bundesrat today for the approval of that body. The bill is short and refers chiefly to paragraphs 130 and 131 of the common law, which is extended.

imposed a heavy duty upon it, and the Council of the Board of Trade did nothing "extraordinary" when they asked the Government to consider favorably the petition of the opium importers to discontinue charging a dollar a pound on the rubbish in which the opium was packed when the Legislature specially exempted the "outward haul or covering" from duty.

THE INCORRECT RETURNS.

The Vancouver World, for what reason it is difficult to say, keeps harping on what any person possessed of common sense must see is an unimportant piece of negligence on the part of the compilers of last year's Returns the imports, exports and revenue of Victoria are credited to Vancouver, and those of Vancouver are set down as those of Victoria.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Exports, Imports, Duty. Data for 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894.

A MAGNIFICENT PROJECT.

Mr. William Little, of Montreal, has written an open letter to Hon. Mackenzie Bowell on "Trans-Atlantic Rapid Transit." Mr. Little sees little difficulty in making the journey between, say Montreal and Liverpool, very short and very pleasant.

This is rapid transit certainly—on paper—Mr. Little sees little difficulty of its becoming an accomplished fact. All that is required is the railroad along the north shore of the St. Lawrence and the line of fast steamers from Labrador to some port in Great Britain.

The letter, as may be supposed, is a long one. Mr. Little has many objections to meet, much ignorance to dispel and a great deal of scepticism to overcome. He addresses himself to the difficult task courageously, and with a little ability. It is more than likely that his letter will produce a favorable impression upon persons open to conviction; but as there are not very many persons in our community who are disposed to give a new, and to leave a strange, project, their favorable consideration when it is first seriously presented to them, Mr. Little has a great deal of hard and apparently hopeless work before him.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Seventh Parliament. SECOND DAY. THURSDAY, November 15, 1894. The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. ADDRESS IN BAY.

MR. RITBET rose, amidst applause, to move that an humble address be presented in reply to the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. He was glad, he said, to be able to congratulate the government upon the confidence which has been shown in them by the electors of the country in again returning them to power with such a large following; and he congratulated also the country on the fact that the government are to be aided, as they no doubt will be, by the able, experienced and patriotic gentlemen on the opposite side of the house.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

done "hear hear" from the hon. gentleman on that subject before long.

MR. SEMLIN continuing contrasted the government's policy in the matter of the Nicola valley railway scheme, only half the cost of which had been guaranteed, with the result that while farmers had risked all they possessed upon the expectation of its early construction the government had not yet been out of the turning of the first card.

MR. SMITH, on rising to second the motion, complimented the mover upon the able manner in which he had addressed the house. He took up the subject of the financial depression he said he considered that the people of British Columbia should be thankful that they are in so good a position as they are, when they see the condition of other countries. Through the flood had destroyed a good deal of property in the upper country as well as along the lower coast, in the former districts it was mainly the result of a large timber trade.

MR. SEMLIN, before entering upon the duty of criticism devolving upon him as leader of the opposition, wished to offer hearty congratulations to the hon. member who seconded the motion now before the house. Mr. Ritbet has in the past been eminently successful in all his undertakings, and the assembly was to be congratulated on the fact that he had been chosen to be just as cautious and prudent in dealing with the business of the province, and would approach it in the same spirit, as in the case of his own private business, for then the country would have every reason to be congratulated. It was, he would now, offer congratulations to that gentleman on his election, and would express the hope that time would show him warranted in this anticipation. It was, he felt sure, very glad to hear the address so ably moved by so new a man.

MR. SEMLIN, on rising to second the motion, complimented the mover upon the able manner in which he had addressed the house. He took up the subject of the financial depression he said he considered that the people of British Columbia should be thankful that they are in so good a position as they are, when they see the condition of other countries. Through the flood had destroyed a good deal of property in the upper country as well as along the lower coast, in the former districts it was mainly the result of a large timber trade.

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up old exploded matter, which he has given their quietest. He asked that they should consider the which came before them in the light of present and future. The matters of years beyond praying for. Though years have taken their toll, the statement stands made that the government, in a majority in the house, represent a minority of the votes, the people never have taken such a matter in by a count of individual votes that the country the government is in the majority. He considered it wrong to go again into already settled matters. To lead the opposition had taken issue over of the address respecting the Slocan railway, in Mr. Ritbet's prediction that the road will prove a costly matter for the province, and he told the house that he was same about the Shuswap & Okanagan is now costing a large sum to the province, and that the cost of the Nicola valley railway scheme, only half the cost of which had been guaranteed, with the result that while farmers had risked all they possessed upon the expectation of its early construction the government had not yet been out of the turning of the first card.

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Advertisement for LEWIS & CLARK'S COPPER RIVETS, OVERALLS, and SPRING BOTTOM PANS. EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

up old exploded issues, which the people had given their quietus as the polls. He asked that they should consider business which came before them in the light of the present and future. The matters of the past were beyond praying for. Though last year and the year before the statement was concerned mainly made that the government, although in a majority in the house, represented only a minority of the voters, the people themselves have taken that matter in hand, and by a count of individual votes throughout the country the government is largely in the majority. He considered it a mere waste of time to go again into matters already settled.

Mr. FORSTER said he would tell the house later but not now. (Laughter.) He explained that two men in Westminster had been discharged because of their politics, and that no supporter of the opposition could get a government job there. He would be very careful how he voted on the proposition to borrow more money. The principal reason which had been given for bringing the house together was the expenditure caused by the floods in the Fraser river valley.

Mr. FORSTER continued that the floods in the Fraser valley cost more than the damage elsewhere, and there the total was only \$30,000. Mr. COLE BAKER—For seed. Mr. FORSTER held that the speech did not as it should have done state the real reason for calling the house together; it was the deficit this should have been said. He was not disposed to blame the government where blame was not called for, and with respect to the member at least, the Minister of Education, he would say that minister appeared to rule his department very well. He hoped that if any railway scheme is to be presented for consideration it will be one for the benefit of the province generally, and if there is any grant of public money to build any road the province will have some interest in the property.

Mr. SMELIN, as a matter of privilege, and in reference to the remarks of the Attorney General as to attacks on ministers after they had spoken, suggested that if speeches were delivered alternately from either side of the house the matter complained of would not be so likely to occur.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE—My hon. friends must remember that there are more members of the opposition than of the administration. Mr. SMELIN said his reference was to members on the government side outside of the administration. Mr. KENNEDY defended his predecessor, Mr. Brown, from the attacks made on him for the statement made during the campaign, that the revenue was steadily going down, down, down. He held that the financial statement showed Mr. Brown to have been justified. He noticed that the month of the address said nothing about the timber reaction mentioned in the speech, for that gentleman probably knows that the statement is just a little doubtful. (Laughter.)

Mr. SMELIN—How about that alternating? Hon. Mr. DAVIE—Well really I cannot interfere. The members must be at liberty to speak when they choose to do so. Dr. WALKER, criticizing the speech of the leader of the opposition, said he considered that gentleman had himself acquitted the government from blame for the falling off of the receipts when he spoke of the depression which made it difficult for the time being to collect the taxes. As to the charge of sectionalism, he could say that he had not heard it used anywhere on the island before the election. His constituency of South Nanaimo, for instance, was not strongly bound toward the southern part of the island, though by trade and other considerations it was in a measure bound to the city of Vancouver, but the strings had been strained that they were in serious danger of being broken because of the bad company kept by the members elected by Vancouver. When he spoke to Vernon after his own election one of the first persons he met was Mr. Semlin, whose greeting was, "Here's one of the solid islanders!" (Laughter.)

Mr. GIBBARD said he wished to refer particularly to changes which he desired to have made in the mining law with respect to the size of claims and otherwise. He also advocated a reduction in the government charges to miners for recording and improvement certificates. Mr. SWORN said he observed with regret that the speech contained no promise that the defects in the redistribution act are to be remedied. Hon. Mr. DAVIE—We don't know that there are any defects. Mr. SWORN said he would certainly have liked to see a promise that the government would bring down a bill to deal with the representation on some principle applicable to every part of the province. He found that the Nakusp railway bonds had been issued at 4 per cent, whereas in Westminster the Premier said they had been issued at 3 1/2 per cent interest. Hon. Mr. DAVIE—Oh, no! What we said was that it was intended to issue at that rate. Mr. SWORN confessed he had not looked the matter up, but he held that the cost of the loan exceeded that estimated to the legislature, and that the cost of the second loan would be more than that of the first would have been. He thought it rather to be regretted that there was not more going through the country, as if the people better understood the issues the result might have been different. If there had been an inquiry here as in Newfoundland perhaps it would have resulted similarly. Hon. Mr. DAVIE—Why didn't you have one? Mr. SWORN—I am not sure that the election act here would permit it.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE—You never tried to find out, it would. Mr. SWORN said that though the opposition get credit for being well organized unfortunately the organization is not sufficient to permit us to contest some of these elections. He said that the government should furnish seed to those poor farmers who will seed a next spring. MAJOR MUTTUS said, without making a lengthy speech, he wished to remark that it seemed strange to him to hear the leader of the opposition advocating that public works should be carried out, while objecting to borrowing the necessary money. Did he wish it to be provided by taxes on those whom he (Mr. Semlin) described as a "ready growing under increased taxation"—those who are not the ones who at least found having been mentioned? He wished to point out that the old government seemed likely to be in power again. He could not agree with the idea conveyed by Mr. Semlin's remarks that the government should issue a kind of "poor-law" system in this country.

Mr. HENRY wished to call attention to the fact that the roads and trails in his constituency are in a bad condition. He endorsed the recommendations of the member for East Yale with respect to the mineral act. He was glad to hear that the government has taken hold of the matter, and that a small debt, something which would be acceptable in his part of the country. He congratulated the leader of the opposition on the temperate manner in which he reprimanded the movers of the address. (Applause.)

Mr. KLEBER said he wished to call the attention of the house and government to the fact that the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Co. would not receive one from the "Trail" creek, mines at Waneta, in British Columbia, but compelled the steamer to take it to Northport, in United States territory. He hoped the government would take this matter and have it rectified. Referring to the Nakusp and Sloon railway he said the government deserved great credit for the prompt and energetic manner in which they had pushed the construction of that railway, thus opening up the mining territory in behalf of his constituents he wished to thank the government, for if they had not acted promptly in the matter of giving this railway, the rapid strides in mining development would not have taken place, and those who have taken place in the mining development have left the country. (Hear, hear.)

He felt convinced that in a very few years West Kootenay would produce from fifteen to twenty-five million dollars annually. The district was not only a great silver producing district, but he felt satisfied it is equally rich in gold. The district of West Kootenay should be the salvation of British Columbia. The U.S. Indians from Colville reservation should not be allowed to come into the district, where at present they ill used and degraded. The government has no jurisdiction in Indian affairs, it is true, but he hoped they would make strong representations to the Dominion government. Our own Indians (the Kootenays) were not allowed by these Colville Indians to give them sections of the land, and they had been threatened by the latter with the prospect of killing an Indian in self-defense to save his own life. Referring to remarks made by representatives of mining districts, he said he felt satisfied that the government of 1894, he felt satisfied that the government had made at some expense four years ago appointed a commission to revise the mining laws, and he was one of the commissioners who spent between two and three months in the work. The act of 1891 had no sooner come into force than a change had been started to repeal the very sections now again being advocated. He strongly opposed changing the act then, but now, since several years had elapsed and many locations were made, and a change had been made to the act of 1891 would create confusion. He hoped the government would still pursue the same progressive policy in opening up the province. In his district there are probably three hundred thousand acres of good land, and he thought the government should send out immigration agents to the various provinces and bring in people used to handling the trade and other considerations in that respect. Canadians are a better class of settlers than people from the old country, and that one good Canadian is worth two or three old country settlers, not because they are better men, but because they are better men. When he spoke to Vernon after his own election he said he was glad to see a man who could not use the axe. The settlement of the lands in West Kootenay would keep in the district hundreds of thousands of dollars for agricultural production that is now being sent out of the district. (Applause.)

Mr. PRENTICE, proceeding to deal with the subject of the finances, took the Premier to task for having, as alleged, said that there was no deficit last year. Hon. Mr. DAVIE—Excuse me; I never said that at all. Mr. PRENTICE proceeded to figure upon the extent of the deficit, and he called upon the Minister of Finance to say whether his accounts or the Premier's statement is at fault.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE—It is yourself who is at fault. (Laughter.) You have not stated correctly what I said. (Applause.) Hon. Mr. TURNER said, having been requested to do so, he would make an explanation, which is that the hon. member for East Vancouver is altogether mistaken in what he understood as the meaning of the Premier's remarks. The Premier had shown that there was no deficit last year, but that the receipts from land sales had decreased very largely. He wished to emphasize again the statement made by Mr. Brown, that the revenue of the province is steadily declining, the fact being that the revenue from taxation has not only not declined but has steadily and rapidly increased during the years to which Mr. Brown referred. The Premier's statement, he said, was that his words were proved true because the revenue had by the accounts of last year shown a decrease, but they proved nothing of the kind. The expenditure of the money realized from the loans had brought about a large increase in the revenue, having brought in settlers to develop the country. The government did not attempt to take all the credit for the prosperity of the country, neither should they be asked to take the discredit when a comparative collapse came on the country as did last year. The depression felt all over the world had not fully struck British Columbia until last year, and then it affected every department of taxation. He hoped, however, that the country had got out of the bottom of it, and that a brighter period is before it. In answer to Mr. Prentice's criticism he showed that the government had alluded "squeezed out of the ordinary revenue" almost a million dollars directly when it had last year. The depression when he said that education alone is costing less than before, for he had not taken into consideration the amount received in the heavy year from the cities.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE—You never tried to find out, it would. Mr. SWORN said that though the opposition get credit for being well organized unfortunately the organization is not sufficient to permit us to contest some of these elections. He said that the government should furnish seed to those poor farmers who will seed a next spring. MAJOR MUTTUS said, without making a lengthy speech, he wished to remark that it seemed strange to him to hear the leader of the opposition advocating that public works should be carried out, while objecting to borrowing the necessary money. Did he wish it to be provided by taxes on those whom he (Mr. Semlin) described as a "ready growing under increased taxation"—those who are not the ones who at least found having been mentioned? He wished to point out that the old government seemed likely to be in power again. He could not agree with the idea conveyed by Mr. Semlin's remarks that the government should issue a kind of "poor-law" system in this country.

Mr. HENRY wished to call attention to the fact that the roads and trails in his constituency are in a bad condition. He endorsed the recommendations of the member for East Yale with respect to the mineral act. He was glad to hear that the government has taken hold of the matter, and that a small debt, something which would be acceptable in his part of the country. He congratulated the leader of the opposition on the temperate manner in which he reprimanded the movers of the address. (Applause.)

Mr. KLEBER said he wished to call the attention of the house and government to the fact that the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Co. would not receive one from the "Trail" creek, mines at Waneta, in British Columbia, but compelled the steamer to take it to Northport, in United States territory. He hoped the government would take this matter and have it rectified. Referring to the Nakusp and Sloon railway he said the government deserved great credit for the prompt and energetic manner in which they had pushed the construction of that railway, thus opening up the mining territory in behalf of his constituents he wished to thank the government, for if they had not acted promptly in the matter of giving this railway, the rapid strides in mining development would not have taken place, and those who have taken place in the mining development have left the country. (Hear, hear.)

He felt convinced that in a very few years West Kootenay would produce from fifteen to twenty-five million dollars annually. The district was not only a great silver producing district, but he felt satisfied it is equally rich in gold. The district of West Kootenay should be the salvation of British Columbia. The U.S. Indians from Colville reservation should not be allowed to come into the district, where at present they ill used and degraded. The government has no jurisdiction in Indian affairs, it is true, but he hoped they would make strong representations to the Dominion government. Our own Indians (the Kootenays) were not allowed by these Colville Indians to give them sections of the land, and they had been threatened by the latter with the prospect of killing an Indian in self-defense to save his own life. Referring to remarks made by representatives of mining districts, he said he felt satisfied that the government of 1894, he felt satisfied that the government had made at some expense four years ago appointed a commission to revise the mining laws, and he was one of the commissioners who spent between two and three months in the work. The act of 1891 had no sooner come into force than a change had been started to repeal the very sections now again being advocated. He strongly opposed changing the act then, but now, since several years had elapsed and many locations were made, and a change had been made to the act of 1891 would create confusion. He hoped the government would still pursue the same progressive policy in opening up the province. In his district there are probably three hundred thousand acres of good land, and he thought the government should send out immigration agents to the various provinces and bring in people used to handling the trade and other considerations in that respect. Canadians are a better class of settlers than people from the old country, and that one good Canadian is worth two or three old country settlers, not because they are better men, but because they are better men. When he spoke to Vernon after his own election he said he was glad to see a man who could not use the axe. The settlement of the lands in West Kootenay would keep in the district hundreds of thousands of dollars for agricultural production that is now being sent out of the district. (Applause.)

Mr. PRENTICE, proceeding to deal with the subject of the finances, took the Premier to task for having, as alleged, said that there was no deficit last year. Hon. Mr. DAVIE—Excuse me; I never said that at all. Mr. PRENTICE proceeded to figure upon the extent of the deficit, and he called upon the Minister of Finance to say whether his accounts or the Premier's statement is at fault.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE—It is yourself who is at fault. (Laughter.) You have not stated correctly what I said. (Applause.) Hon. Mr. TURNER said, having been requested to do so, he would make an explanation, which is that the hon. member for East Vancouver is altogether mistaken in what he understood as the meaning of the Premier's remarks. The Premier had shown that there was no deficit last year, but that the receipts from land sales had decreased very largely. He wished to emphasize again the statement made by Mr. Brown, that the revenue of the province is steadily declining, the fact being that the revenue from taxation has not only not declined but has steadily and rapidly increased during the years to which Mr. Brown referred. The Premier's statement, he said, was that his words were proved true because the revenue had by the accounts of last year shown a decrease, but they proved nothing of the kind. The expenditure of the money realized from the loans had brought about a large increase in the revenue, having brought in settlers to develop the country. The government did not attempt to take all the credit for the prosperity of the country, neither should they be asked to take the discredit when a comparative collapse came on the country as did last year. The depression felt all over the world had not fully struck British Columbia until last year, and then it affected every department of taxation. He hoped, however, that the country had got out of the bottom of it, and that a brighter period is before it. In answer to Mr. Prentice's criticism he showed that the government had alluded "squeezed out of the ordinary revenue" almost a million dollars directly when it had last year. The depression when he said that education alone is costing less than before, for he had not taken into consideration the amount received in the heavy year from the cities.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE—You never tried to find out, it would. Mr. SWORN said that though the opposition get credit for being well organized unfortunately the organization is not sufficient to permit us to contest some of these elections. He said that the government should furnish seed to those poor farmers who will seed a next spring. MAJOR MUTTUS said, without making a lengthy speech, he wished to remark that it seemed strange to him to hear the leader of the opposition advocating that public works should be carried out, while objecting to borrowing the necessary money. Did he wish it to be provided by taxes on those whom he (Mr. Semlin) described as a "ready growing under increased taxation"—those who are not the ones who at least found having been mentioned? He wished to point out that the old government seemed likely to be in power again. He could not agree with the idea conveyed by Mr. Semlin's remarks that the government should issue a kind of "poor-law" system in this country.

which is not refunded now as the plan of different. With reference to the sale of the Nakusp bonds at 4 per cent, instead of at 3 1/2, was the intention, a moment's reflection would show that though guaranteed by the government they are not government bonds and could not be expected to sell quite so high. They had sold at a premium of 6 or 7, instead of as would otherwise have been the case at a discount which would have had to be made up by the government from other sources. Mr. PRENTICE—Tell us what the real deficit is. Hon. Mr. TURNER said if the hon. gentleman would look at the balance sheet presented he would see what he had not told the house, viz., that on the 30th of June there was on special deposit in the Bank of British Columbia of upwards of \$300,000. It was true that the special deposit had been reduced in the year, for a considerable amount had been spent on the new building. As to the cry of sectionalism—it had been first raised in his hearing by Mr. Turner, who had made the statement that he had few districts about Victoria that had any roads. He would have their fair share upon them, when the fact was that though the roads he referred to were in municipalities they were receiving large expenditures from the government—a good deal more than their share. Mr. KIDD moved the adjournment of the debate. Agreed to.

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of the act as present while I have been in the direction suggested. He recognized that the mining law affords some very difficult problems, and bodies of expert men in different parts of the mining country, after deliberation sometimes make recommendations diametrically opposed to each other. He denied that, as intimated by Mr. Kitchener, he had shown any favoritism in selecting distributors of seeds, after the floods, and Mr. Crawley having been mentioned he stated that that gentleman being a native of Chilliwack was chosen because of the official position he held, as the distribution was made through the reserves wherever possible; and Mr. Crawley being a very able man, it was not to be supposed that he should be passed over simply because Mr. Kitchener opposed him in the then pending election. He showed that the "green stuff" of which Mr. Kitchener had contemptuously spoken as the product of the seed grain supplied by the government, was like that of the men saving the farmers' stock of cattle from starving or starvation during the winter months; and as to the other results from the distribution of seed, he had seen at the Chilliwack, where the magnificent vegetables grown after the flood from seed supplied by the government. (Applause.)

Mr. MCKERSON argued that labor rather than capital is required to develop the country, and that the lands lying near at hand should be developed first, leaving those in the far away districts to be attended to later on. Mr. BOUTER complimented the city of Victoria on having returned as one of its representatives the hon. gentleman who had presented the address, and who had shown himself to be a very good citizen. He felt sure that any government which Mr. Rithet suggested would not go very far out of the right way. When the subject of taxation came up, he hoped the government would consider the matter of exempting from the revenue tax the men over the age of seventy. He knew of cases of hardship arising out of the collection of the tax from men so old as eighty years. He complimented his old friend Mr. Semlin upon having been proposed as a candidate for the position of leader of the opposition, and he felt sure that the gentleman would believe him when he said that he hoped he would long continue to occupy that post. (Laughter and applause.) He wished, however, to criticize, as he proceeded, the very poor policy adopted by the government on the subject of the Nakusp and Sloon railway, and also the enterprise which had been proposed in connection with the proposed Nicola and Spence's bridge.

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he read a paragraph said to be from the World in which the Premier is reported to have incidentally mentioned the issue of 3 1/2 per cent bonds of the Nakusp and Sloon railway, and Mr. Williams demanded why, in the face of that, the province has been "addled with 4 per cent interest." He did not know that he had more to say.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE—Oh, go; you are becoming very interesting. (Laughter.) Mr. WILLIAMS promised that he would do his best to make it interesting for the government during the session. (Renewed laughter.) He insisted upon the necessity for coming up, but also that roads should be opened up in every direction for the benefit of the people. One of the objections he had to the present government was that in all these years they had not opened up the desired road to the interior. With reference to the construction of the road, the Premier said that it is to be built by the general happiness of the people, and he must be paid for the salaries paid to men when first employed in the service. He further commended that the government because in their estimates they do not correctly state the falling-off of that work, but in the returns from land sales. In conclusion, he said he had not been elected from Vancouver to advocate sectionalism, and hoped never to hear the term mentioned again; and for his own part he would be most happy to support any measure leading to the general happiness and prosperity of the province.

Hon. Mr. MARTIN, alluding to the remarks of the last speaker on the subject of the influence which secured the return of the present government, said it was altogether false to say that any sectional cry was raised on their behalf. (Applause.) He attempted to introduce sectionalism in his part of the country of which

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

The Existing System Reviewed and Criticized by an Experienced Educationalist.

Interesting Paper Read Before the Teachers' Association by Miss Amy Sprague.

Promotion examinations in our public schools are, in many ways, very beneficial. They are, indeed, almost essential to the success of our modern education.

Again, pupils are taught by this system to apply what they have learned. Questions are asked in a different way from that to which they have usually been accustomed.

Subject which are not or cannot be subject to examination are neglected. On our limit table we find drawing, object lessons, oral tests, etc.

It is not as if should be. The work of each grade should be such that pupils average ability could pass through that grade in a term without overwork.

The success of teachers is gauged by the number of pupils ready for semi-annual examinations. During the short term this is especially difficult.

For our city schools a uniform system of marking papers should be established.

EUROPEAN UNSETTLEMENT.

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Indications of Russian Friendliness Being Aroused for England.

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Advertisement for Cream Baking Powder, most perfect made.

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A SYSTEM OF CONFERENCE

On disputed matters between the delegates from the two houses, in which the delegates from the Lords were largely in the balance those from the Commons.

Mr. Labouchere voiced unanimously the conviction of the Radicals and an important section of the Liberal party.

FREE AND UNRESTRICTED VOTES

The statement made by Hon. Edward Blake during the debate in America that Baron Tweedmouth had offered to declare that the coming election would be held unless the resolution on the House of Lords question should be a stalemate one.

NON-DOGMATIC BIBLE TEACHING

has prevailed, but gradually through laxity of the non-sectarian clergy.

LAD A DOUBLE LIFE.

The trial recently concluded here of the man Read, which resulted in his conviction of the murder of Florence Dennis, disclosed the fact that for years the murderer had been leading a double life among his associates.

MADE.

The trial of the woman named Ayres, who is accused of the murder of her husband, when she began to be troublesome, was carried on in a suburb of London.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Lord Aberdeen Acknowledges Vancouver's Hospitalities—Fatal Gun Accident.

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BENZEL, Nov. 17.—The measure to check the Socialist and anarchist agitation will be the first and only one of importance to be submitted to the Reichstag before the Christmas recess.

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LAI TO REST.

Alexander III Borne to His Grave Amid Demonstrations of Pomp and Mourning.

Elaborate Services in the Great Russian Cathedral—The Weeping Casaria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—The fog which blew up the river Neva this morning hid from the view the crowds of people who had assembled on the opposite side.

The undertakers were preparing the body for the last rites, while other workmen were hanging fresh draperies.

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HORRIBLE MASSACRE

A Terrible Tale of Turkish Atrocities in Armenia—Brutal Outrages Perpetrated.

Unarmed Christians and Defenseless Innocent Women and Children the Victims.

YARNA, Nov. 18.—Despite the Turkish government's violence, a massacre of Christians has occurred on an important scale as the butchery at Batok, Bulgaria, which sent a thrill of horror through the civilized world.

The trouble began with the refusal of the Armenians to pay taxes, on the plea that the frequent Kurdish raids had impoverished them.

THE CZAR'S MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch to the Daily News from St. Petersburg says: "It is expected that the wedding of the Emperor Nicholas and Princess Alix will take place on November 26, because Advent starts at 2 p.m. on that day.

THE THAMES FLOODS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The floods along the Thames, caused by the recent storm, are slowly subsiding.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1894.

A LITTLE INCONSISTENT.

The members of the Opposition, when it suits them, accuse the Government as severely as they know how for spending too much money, and they were indignant when money is expended in other districts than their own about "bringing the people with their own money." Mr. Williams, the new member for Vancouver, we see, talked in the old Opposition strain, yet before he sat down he took good care to remind the Government of the needs of Vancouver. He wants besides its fair share of the appropriations for public works a dry dock, a normal school and a university. Does Mr. Williams want the Government to spend money lavishly in the city he represents, or is he tempting the Government to bribe its inhabitants with their own money? It may be said that his demands were made in a taunting way. That may be. But they were made. And it is but fair to conclude that they were made to convince the electors of Vancouver that he was not forgetful of their interests.

We are very far from saying that Mr. Williams did wrong in keeping the Government in mind of what Vancouver wants and expects. In preferring the claims of his constituents he did what every member of the Opposition is in the habit of doing. They ask for all they believe that their constituents have a right to and something more, as an honorable member ingeniously confessed. No one blames them for trying to get for their constituents all they can. But they are to be blamed for condemning the Government for being extravagant and for having corrupt motives, when the Ministers do what they can to comply with their requests. When the Government gives this district the road its representatives ask for, and that district the school house it demands, and the third the bridge which it needs, is it fair or reasonable for the newspaper organs of the Opposition and its representatives in the Legislature afterwards to turn round and accuse the Government of attempting to bribe the electors in these districts with their own money?

The Province wants a Normal school. Would Mr. Williams oppose a grant for the building of the structure and for the maintenance of the institution if it were to be established in Vancouver, on the ground that the Province could not afford the cost, or that placing it in Vancouver was a barefaced attempt to bribe its constituents? He would do nothing of the kind. He would find a hundred reasons to show that the Province could not afford to do without a Normal school any longer, and to prove that Vancouver was the place of all others in the Province best suited for such an institution. He would cheerfully run all risks, provided there was a chance of benefiting his constituents.

As it would be with the rigidly economical and highly virtuous Mr. Williams in this instance, so it has been with former members of the Opposition. They have done all they could to obtain the expenditure of public money in their various districts for needed improvements. The Government in carrying out their policy of progress acceded to as many of their requests as they possibly could, but instead of getting credit from them and their organs in the press for endeavoring to do their utmost to develop the resources of every part of the Province they are reproached with extravagance and accused of corrupting people with their own money. Is not this inconsistent? Is it not, in fact, more than a little hypocritical to urge the Government to give their districts large appropriations and afterwards in public loudly to condemn them for extravagance and to accuse them of having a corrupt motive in allowing appropriations which they were urgently solicited to grant.

CANADA'S CREDIT.

The growth of Canadian credit has been observed with surprise by the financiers of the United States. They see that as time advances Canada's credit in Great Britain grows stronger and stronger. They try to find out the secret of the confidence which British capitalists place in Canada's financial soundness. The New York Commercial Advertiser believes that it has discovered the grounds of that confidence, and when announcing the discovery it compliments the people of the Dominion highly for their intelligence and their prudence. According to it British capitalists believe in Canada's ability and willingness to pay her debts.

First—Because the Canadian Government followed the action of Great Britain in adopting a single standard of exchange or measure of value.
Second—Because the leaders of neither political party in Canada have ever pandered to the Populist demand for the free coinage of silver.
Third—Because the leaders of both political parties have steadfastly opposed the issue and circulation of coin or paper currency of doubtful value.
Fourth—Because the bank currency of Canada is payable in gold coin on demand.
Fifth—Because the monetary system of Canada has never been made a political issue.
Sixth—Because the electors of Canada have persistently demanded honest money irrespective of their party affiliations.

The Advertiser here contrasts the steadiness and responsibility of Canadian financial matters relating to currency with the flightiness and irresponsibility of a large proportion of the American people in all that relates to finance. The wild theories regarding money and the public order to which hundreds of thousands of "enthusiastic converts" are gained in the United States, have never been entertained by any considerable num-

ber of the Canadian electors. Very few indeed were ever on this side of the boundary line seized with the fiat money craze. The sound common sense of the legislators prevented anything analogous to greenbackism obtaining a foothold in Parliament. The wild and impracticable theories of Populist financiers would be laughed off the platform in any part of the Dominion. The consequences were that while the wilder agitation prevailed in all parts of the United States during the late crisis, business in Canada pursued the even tenor of its way. No one dreamed of doubting the soundness of our currency, and the moneyed institutions of the country were not in any perceptible degree affected by the storm that was raging, and which did such damage to the United States. The striking contrast was observed and noted by British capitalists, so that when Mr. Foster went to England to negotiate a loan he met with, as the New York Advertiser says, "marked success. The United States has never placed a loan, all things considered upon as favorable terms." It is therefore no wonder that it congratulated Canada "upon successfully placing upon the London market a large 3 per cent. loan maturing in 1938 (forty-four years hence) at 97½ or at 3.075 per cent. interest.

LORD ABERDEEN'S LETTER.

The letter from the Governor-General to the Lieutenant-Governor, which appears in another column, will we are sure be read with pleasure by the people of this Province. In that letter His Excellency in a feeling and graceful manner makes his and Lady Aberdeen's acknowledgments for the hospitality of which they and their party were the recipients at Government House, and for the loyal and cordial welcome accorded to His Excellency by the citizens of Victoria and the people of the Province as the Representatives of our beloved Queen. The letter is much warmer and more cordial than a mere official communication, and shows that Lord and Lady Aberdeen appreciated in a personal sense many of the attentions that were paid them by the citizens of Victoria. If we read the letter aright, and we believe we do, we are quite sure that Lord and Lady Aberdeen interpreted correctly the welcome they received in this city. Lord Aberdeen's kindness and the interest he manifested in all that pertained to the welfare of our little community, and Lady Aberdeen's gracious and friendly manner, charmed all with whom they came in contact, and won for them a personal regard and esteem that could not be gained by a hundred merely official visits. There was in the demeanor of our distinguished visitors that "touch of nature" which "makes themselves world kin," and they are esteemed accordingly.

DEPLORABLE IGNORANCE.

There seems to be a great deal of excusable misunderstanding about the early calling of the Legislature. In some instances it might be referred to as ignorance, the more surprising as it emanates from a portion of the press that is peculiarly conversant regarding its claim to intelligence and enterprise. The suggestion is made that special warrants amounting to \$30,000 have been issued in connection with the Fraser River flood, and that the Legislature is convened at a cost of \$40,000 to ratify an expenditure of \$30,000. Then the aptest remark is made that the people of British Columbia are not all fools. This apologetic conclusion would seem to be necessary in order that we may have an assurance as to the extent to which the journal in question represents public opinion. The positive foolishness and absurdity contained in such a criticism of the Legislature is not conveyed for a special purpose, but at an earlier period, owing to special conditions which render it desirable. A session of the Legislature now will not cost more than one several months later, and as it promises to be a shorter session, on that account it will cost much less. If there were to be another session early in 1895, then comment on the character referred to might assume the dignity of intelligent criticism.

GRIT VAGARIES.

The Toronto Empire of the 14th contains the following paragraph on the devious course pursued by the Liberal party of the Dominion on the trade question:

The tariff in Canada is the backbone of the commercial system. No one knows where the Opposition stand on this vital issue. They have fluctuated from one thing to another as follows:
1882—Revenue Tariff.
1883—Sufficient Protection.
1887—Commercial Union.
1888—Unrestricted Reciprocity.
1891—Take Down the Duties.
1893—Low Tariff and Reciprocity.
1894—Freedom of Trade.

Next!
It seems to us that the last of the Grit windings on the trade question would be more correctly described if the word "Grit" were placed before "freedom of trade," for that is really the platform of the Liberals in 1894. Freedom of trade, by their own admission, is practically an impossibility for this country, and yet they go on talking and writing about "freedom of trade." They might as well, for all practical purposes, spend their time in writing and talking about the annals on the planet Mars as to discourse to the people of Canada on the beauties and advantages of British free trade or absolute free trade. They have not the slightest notion of adopting either the one or the other. They are obstinately ignorant about the kind of tariff they would introduce if by any chance the management of the affairs of the country were placed in their hands; but this much is certain: as they propose to raise under it some twenty millions of dollars, it cannot bear the most distant resemblance to either British free trade or free trade in the abstract.

NOT INCONSISTENT.

Our evening contemporary sees, or affects to see, it inconsistent in us to consider that the result of the election in the United States was a condemnation of the doctrine of free trade, and at the same time to hold that those who believe that the hard times have been brought on by the Cleveland administration are deficient in the article of brains. We should like to see where the inconsistency comes in. It can hardly be denied that the people of the United States the other day rejected the trade policy of the Cleveland Administration. This is how it would be interpreted if an election under similar circumstances took place in Canada or Great Britain. In this country if a government which had for two years been doing what it could to inaugurate a policy of free trade had met with a crushing defeat at the polls everyone would immediately conclude that the defeat meant a condemnation of the policy of free trade. And more than that, the free traders would be required to leave their places in the Government in order to make way for their victorious opponents. The result of Government would, with a little delay as possible, be placed in the hands of the Protectionist party. This is so plain that no one in his senses will attempt to deny it.

We think that intelligent men everywhere will allow that those who believe that the hard times have been brought on by Mr. Cleveland and the party to which he belongs are either very ignorant indeed, or greatly defective in reasoning power—are, in point of fact, poorly supplied with brains. This also appears to us to be self-evident. Where then, is the inconsistency in maintaining that the American electors on the 8th of the present month declared their disapproval of free trade, and at the same time holding that the Democrats brought on hard times, and who acted on that belief has not as much sense as a free and independent voter ought to have.

It would appear as if our contemporary considers that the man who believes in the principle of protection to native industry is badly furnished with brains. It seems to be trying indirectly to convey that impression to its readers. Free-traders are known to have a very good opinion of their own judgment and a correspondingly low one of the judgment and powers of protectionists. But have they good grounds for this conceit and this self-sufficiency? A little inquiry and reflection would cause them, we think, to doubt their infallibility on the trade question. When they look around them and find that the majority of every civilized nation in the world except two is to a greater or less extent protectionist, they will, we think, hesitate to condemn this very great multitude as brainless.

All the great nations of continental Europe are protectionist, some of them strongly so. Are the leading men of the majority in these countries fools and traitors? The majority in the United States, we have seen, is protectionist, and so is the majority in Canada. Does our neighbor question this? Has not free trade just suffered a great defeat in the United States, and has not the policy of Protection, been the policy of Canada for the last sixteen years? Have not its opponents during all that time been doing what they could to bring it into discredit, and have not the people at intervals in that long period been asked in vain to repudiate it? Have Canadians since 1878 been stricken with mental paralysis, and have they been from that date imbecile? Have the leading Statesmen of France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy and the other countries of continental Europe, except Switzerland, been foolish and incompetent, and has England produced the only statesmen and economists worthy of respect? Have the Republican public men of the United States been a set of noodies, and have the protectionists of Canada been wanting in intellectual force and intelligence, and consequently the inferiors of the free-traders? When Lord Salisbury long ago declared that in matters of trade Great Britain stood alone against the world, did he try to convey the idea that the British were the people and that wisdom would die with them? Very far from it. The great Leader of the Liberal Conservative party knows too much to be ligoted or con- perted.

When our contemporary looks around and sees the vast number of able and experienced men of many nations who favor the policy of protection to native industry it will, we hope, hesitate to pronounce those who accept protection as a national policy and reject free trade, as wanting in brains.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

In the debate on Mr. Rithet's resolution with respect to the management of the fisheries Captain Irving said: "One effect of the present regulations is that if the people of Victoria want salmon at this time of the year they have to go eight miles across the Straits and buy it in United States territory and pay duty on it. It seemed simply absurd that the department should send people over to Puget Sound to buy salmon when they can be caught in plenty opposite their own doors." This regulation which Captain Irving very properly characterizes as absurd is one of the consequences of applying a rule which is proper and necessary on the other side of the continent to British Columbia. The "spent salmon" on the Atlantic coast are weak, wasted, diseased creatures, not fit for human food. Government, for many and good reasons, forbids their being caught and sold. These salmon are as different as possible from the strong, healthy, well-conditioned fish that are caught in British Columbia waters at

this season of the year. According to Eastern ideas, therefore, salmon caught in the month of November should be unsalted, stinky, repulsive-looking fish, not fit to eat. They have no sort of business to be, as they are here, handsome, strong, fat and well-flavored. Mr. Williams, for one, would never forgive them for being different from Eastern fish caught at the same time.

We do not pretend to know the reason of the difference, but that there is a difference and a very great difference no one who has seen the fish caught in Eastern waters and in those of British Columbia will attempt to deny. The Minister of Marine would, we think, be convinced that the regulation forbidding the sale of salmon caught at this season in the markets of this Province is wholly unnecessary, if some one interested in the fishery would send him a fine fish carefully packed so that it would not be injured on the long journey. He would find from the appearance of the fish, its condition and its flavor that, whatever may be the case in the Eastern Maritime Provinces, salmon are in season in British Columbia in November, and consequently that the regulation which is needed in those provinces is, as Capt. Irving said, perfectly "absurd" here.

This regulation, which nobody here can be found to approve of, shows the necessity of having the salmon fishery of this Province regulated by men who know something about British Columbia salmon and who are prepared to adapt the regulations to the circumstances of the country.

Why the Opposition should have made the subject of the management of the fisheries a party question passes our comprehension. We are glad to see that Mr. Kennedy, of New Westminster, who is acquainted to some extent with the conditions of the salmon fishery in this Province, considers that it is not wise to make so important an interest as that of the salmon fishery a bone of contention between the Government and the Opposition. The question is one that should be considered purely on its merits, and the men who unnecessarily and for party purposes place difficulties in the way of its settlement are not the friends of British Columbia.

THE CITY MARKET.

Judging from the favorable reports of retail merchants and the extent of the importations the trade of the past week has been better than that of any week for many months. Heavy shipments of grain, principally wheat, have come in from the Sound; while another large consignment of flour is being exported to the Orient this week. Wheat has slightly advanced in price, but not sufficiently to warrant a rise in the retail quotation of flour. There have been some oranges in the market for some time, but they were of poor quality. Recently, however, Japanese oranges of a better class have been received, while a fair supply of grapes has come to hand, which together constitute the staple fruit supplies. Poultry, potatoes, eggs and other farm products have been in good supply, one shipment alone comprising several hundred tons. Five hundred turkeys, alive and dressed, were shipped of at 18 and 19 cents per pound. Merchants showed no reluctance in buying as they had the cold storage facilities to fall back upon. The mutton and rabbits which arrived by the last Australian steamer are selling well. Fish dealers avail with interest the advent of the first consignment of halibut from North-car waters, having hitherto found difficulty in getting sufficient to meet the local demand. Fresh salmon are expected during the next few days from the American side. Eggs are scarce and vary in price according to quality.

Current retail quotations are as follows:
Flour—Ogdvie's (Hungarian) per bl. 5.00
"Zake the Woods (Hungarian) 4.00
Fresher 4.00
Three Star 4.00
Victoria 4.00
Lion 4.00
Royal 4.50
Portland per ton 4.50
Snowflake 4.50
Salem 4.50
Wheat, per ton 22.00
Oats, per ton 22.00
Barley, per ton 22.00
Middling, per ton 22.00
Green peas, per ton 22.00
Ground Feed, per ton 22.00
Corn, whole 42.00
"cracked 42.00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs. 40.00
Rolled Oats, per lb. 50.00
Potatoes, per lb. 12.00
Beans, per lb. 12.00
Cabbages, per lb. 12.00
Carrots, per lb. 12.00
Hay, baled, per ton 12.00
Green peas, per lb. 48.00
Celery, per bunch 2.00
Onions, per lb. 2.00
Eggs, silver, per lb. 30.00
"imported 30.00
Butter, fresh, per lb. 30.00
"Creamery, per lb. 30.00
Hams, American, per lb. 30.00
"Canadian 30.00
"Boneless 30.00
 Bacon, American, per lb. 30.00
"Holed 30.00
"Long clear 30.00
"Canadian 30.00
Shoulders, per lb. 30.00
Lard 30.00
Golden Cottonseed oil 30.00
Meadow-Sweet per lb. 30.00
Sides 30.00
Mutton, per lb. 30.00
Pork, per lb. 30.00
Chicken, per lb. 30.00
Venison, per lb. 30.00
Turkey, per lb. 30.00
Geese, per lb. 30.00
Pheasant, per lb. 30.00
Duck, teal, per brace 30.00
Grouse, Blue, per brace 30.00
"Willow, per brace 30.00
Fish—Salmon, per lb. 30.00
Halibut 30.00
Cod, per lb. 30.00
Small fish 30.00
Smelts, per lb. 30.00
Pike 30.00
Fruits—Apples per lb. 30.00
Oranges (Australian) per doz. 30.00
Lemons (California) 30.00
Pine Apples, espice 30.00
Honeydew Melons, per doz. 30.00
Tomatoes, per box 30.00
Peas, per lb. 30.00
Cranberries, per lb. 30.00
Grapes, per lb. 30.00

Colds are the result of wet feet. We can keep your feet dry and warm at a little expense and save you a doctor's bill. There are Cork-soled Boots, K Boots Ladies' Leggings and other articles at our store, all intended to keep the feet comfortable.

A. B. ERSKINE, SOLE AGENT
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk

For Infants, for Hotels and for Household Use, is the most economical and most satisfactory milk in the market.

See that you get the "Reindeer" Brand.

See that you get the "Reindeer" Brand.

MORRIS'
Mammoth Tobacco and Cigar Stores
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

150,000 INDIAN CIGARS

TRICHNOLYS TORPEDOS RANDOLPHS JAVAS.

Send 50c. for Sample Packet of 5, Post Paid, to any Address.

A FULL LINE OF
Loew's Pipes, B.B.B. Pipes, G.B.D. Pipes, Asbestos Pipes, Egyptian Cigarettes, Will's Tobacco and Cigarettes, Lambert & Butler's Tobacco, Player's Navy Cut Tobacco, Havana and Manila Cigars.

IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

STRICT ATTENTION PAID TO UP-COUNTRY ORDERS. ALL ORDERS SENT C.O.D.

PLOWS, HARROWS, SEEDERS

E. G. PRIOR & CO.
(LIMITED LIABILITY)
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN

Colds are the result of wet feet. We can keep your feet dry and warm at a little expense and save you a doctor's bill. There are Cork-soled Boots, K Boots Ladies' Leggings and other articles at our store, all intended to keep the feet comfortable.

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

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., and URQUHART & CO.—MONTREAL.

ALLEGED PIRACY
Trial of the Indians Charged Seizing the Sealer "Ran Continued.

Alleged Conflict of Jurisdiction
Closed—Six Prisoners For Guilty.

New Westminster, Nov. 20.—(S) The sealer schooner Rand piracy continued so far. After the steward had told similar stories to the captain reference to the Cape Mudge Charlie caused a million by saying that the witness offered him \$200 and ten cases of whisky for them, but he would not say the captain was kind to the Indian Dan swore that during the trial the Indians were battered down by the food and water being through the hold to them. The witness was examined; there was no complaint.

Cross-examined—There were two dians and two klootknoms in the which was ten by sixteen feet, nights and two days.
Justice McColl: Do you want it was like the black hole of Calcutta?
The lawyer for the defence—That what I want to prove, my Lord.
Witness continuing—They had food and drink in the hold; thought the Indians because they wanted to go and fish for salmon.
David Jones, sailor, deposed that on the Rand as far as Sitka and near the captain drunk; and never saw him with liquor at any time.
F. Turner, sailor, sworn, never saw the captain drunk, he was not drinking.
Mr. McColl addressed the jury at length at the opening of the afternoon session, explaining to them that they must the Indians from the Indian's stand not from the white man's. They were pitiable; they thought that they were taken off to a warlike shore of (Ireland and they rebelled, remembering the fate of the crews seized by the RN. He stated to the jury that he wished to palliate for the alleged offence by the Indians by the witnesses for the defence. Jack, one of the prisoners, was the witness called. His evidence was as follows: The captain had given him glass of liquor only. The captain told them to be taken off to a warlike shore of (Ireland and they rebelled, remembering the fate of the crews seized by the RN. He stated to the jury that he wished to palliate for the alleged offence by the Indians by the witnesses for the defence.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 21.—(Special) Rand piracy case was continued this ing. Jack was again put in the box. rest of his evidence was mostly pertinent. The witness had heard Mudge Charlie say that the captain offered him \$200 to help him, but if the Indians, gave him \$200 he'd help Jack's evidence was not shaken in examination.
Indian Agent Gullord, of Vancouver, deposed that the accused was a respectable man. He had lived near the years.
Jim Co son, one of the accused, said had taken charge of the wheel of schooner Rand and steered for home because the captain wanted them to go to Island and fish for salmon. They were also afraid of the warships.
battered down in the hold all the witness they had was one hole, the stowage hole.

At the afternoon session Boss Johnson, prisoner, corroborated the evidence of previous witness, as did Fish, another prisoner, who said they thought the captain was stealing them away to Copper and they took charge of the ship. He was afraid of being seized.
Francis Williams said they were afraid of a schooner island. Andrew swore that they took the ship because heard of a schooner being seized, at O Island and the captain wanted to go to Johnston, Big Jim, John, Oho Jack, Tootchie made similar statements.
Willie swore to having been refused first day out from Sitka.

Frank, who affirmed and was not being asked as to his religious belief, he did not know where he'd go if he left the island, he feared the warships. He corroborated previous evidence.
The testimony of Tomgat Jim, Tom Dan, Mouthey, Joseph Baldy and closed the evidence of the witnesses. The prisoners then picked out for selection and put in the box were Johnnie, Jim Colson, Joseph Tomgat, Fish and Jack. The rest were acquitted. Mr. McColl addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners. He accused the Crown of most unusual proceedings, striving to throw obstacles in the way of the defence by insinuating that the Indians were not worthy of taking an oath words as "outrageous proceeding," "wickedness," "mockery of justice," "gross injustice" were used in speaking of the conduct of the case by the Crown counsel. Mr. Leamy, who it was said, had the case into a private prosecution. McColl's defence was that the prisoners feared their lives were in danger, or would suffer harm, and were acting in defence, according to their own lights.

ALLEGED PIRACY.

Trial of the Indians Charged With Seizing the Sealer "Band" Continued.

Alleged Conflict of Jurisdiction—Case Closed—Six Prisoners Found Guilty.

New Westminster, Nov. 20.—(Special)—The sealer schooner Rand piracy case was continued to-day. After the mate and steward had told similar stories to that of the captain in reference to the outbreak, Cape Mudge Charlie caused a mild sensation by saying that the prisoners had offered him \$200 and ten ounces to be a witness for them, but he would not. He said the captain was kind to the Indians. Indian Dan swore that during the time the Indians were battered down they were treated well, food and water being passed through the hold to them. The captain was too kind; there was no ground for complaint.

Cross-examined—There were twenty Indians and two Alutians on the hold, which was ten by sixteen feet, for two nights and two days.

Justice McCraith—Do you want to prove it was like the black hole of Calcutta?

The lawyer for the defence—That is just what I want to prove, my Lord. I will show witness continuing—They had lots of eat and drink in the hold; thought the Indians mutilated because they wanted to go home and fish for salmon.

David Jones, sailor, deposed that he was on the Rand as far as Sitka and never saw the captain drunk; and never saw his crew with liquor at any time.

F. Turner, sailor, sworn, never saw the captain drunk; and never saw his crew with liquor at any time.

Mr. McCraith addressed the jury at great length at the opening of the afternoon session explaining to them that they must judge the Indians from the Indian's standpoint, not from the white man's. They were suspicious; they thought that they were to be taken off to the hostile shores of Copper Island and they rebelled, remembering the fate of the crews seized by the Russians.

He stated to the jury that he wished to show palliation for the alleged offence by the unfolded by the witnesses for the defence.

Jack, one of the prisoners, was the first witness called. His evidence was briefly as follows: The captain had given him one glass of liquor only. The captain told them they would be a grand team in ten days. The morning after they left Sitka they asked for grub but did not get any. At 3 o'clock the same day they asked for grub again but did not get any, and decided to go ashore at Sandy Point, 25 miles distant.

He behing the wheel and put the schooner about. They had possession of the ship for five days before the captain batted them down and took back the ship. During the five days the cook gave them grub. On the fifth day a grand team was given. They just like when white men want to coax cattle to kill them. They smell soup, pie and fish, and ran down into the hold to eat. Then three shots were fired. One struck the back of the head, and over his wife's head; the fall and he thought the boat was dead. Another shot came down the hold, wounding Frank in the shoulder. Then they were all battered down. The court adjourned until Wednesday morning. There were twenty-one more witnesses for the defence.

Vancouver, Nov. 21.—(Special)—The Rand piracy case was continued this morning. Jack was again put in the box. The rest of his evidence was mostly unimportant. The witness had heard Cape Mudge Charlie say that the captain had offered him \$200 to help him, but if they, the Indians, gave him \$200 he'd help them. Jack's evidence was not shaken in cross-examination.

Indian Agent Gullord, of Vancouver island, deposed that the accused were respectable men. He had lived near them for ten years.

Jim Coon, one of the accused, said they had taken charge of the wheel of the schooner Band and steered for home because the captain wanted them to go to Copper Island and they feared the storms. They were also afraid of the warships. When battered down they held all the ventilation they had was one hole, the size of a stovepipe hole.

At the afternoon session Boss Johnnie, a prisoner, corroborated the evidence of the previous witness, as did Jim, another prisoner, who said they thought the captain was stealing them away to Copper Island and they took charge of the ship. They were afraid of being seized.

Francis Williams said they were afraid of seizure at Copper Island. Andrew also swore that they took the ship because they heard of a schooner being seized at Copper Island and the captain wanted to go there. Johnston, Big Jim, John, Ose Jack and Toothie made similar statements.

Willie swore to having been refused grub five days out from Sitka.

Frank, who affirmed and was not sworn, being asked as to his religious belief, said he did not know where he'd go if he died. He attended church in Victoria. He corroborated previous evidence.

The testimony of Tompat Jim, Tompat Dan, Monty, Joseph Baldy and Mary closed the evidence.

The prisoners then picked out for prosecution and put in the box were Boss Johnnie, Jim, Johnston, Joseph Tompat, Dan, Fish and Jack. The case was acquitted.

Mr. McCraith addressed the jury in behalf of the prisoners. He accused the Crown Counsel of most unusual proceedings in striving to throw obstacles in the way of the defence by insinuating that Indian witnesses were not worthy of taking an oath. Such words as "outspoken proceedings," "trickery," "mockery of justice," "disgraceful tactics," were used in speaking of the conduct of the case by the Crown Counsel, Mr. Leamy, who, it was said, had turned the case into a private prosecution. Mr. McCraith's defence was that the prisoners feared their lives were in danger, or they would suffer harm, and were setting in self-defence, according to their own lights, by

CHINESE FLEET HIDING.

Japanese Warships Waiting for Them to Come Out of Wei-Hai-Wei.

Defeat of the Chinese Army at Sin Yuen—In Full Retreat.

London, Nov. 20.—The Central News has received a despatch from Tokio saying that Admiral Ito, in command of the Japanese fleet, telegraphed from Tientsin under date of November 18th, "that the principal Chinese fleet with four gunboats is lying inside the harbor at Wei Hai Wei, and that although for two days the Japanese fleet has made every effort to induce it to come out, it has proved fruitless. Admiral Ito has now returned to Tientsin, leaving a portion of his fleet watching for the appearance of the enemy outside of the harbor at Wei-Hai-Wei.

The Chinese are fleeing from Port Arthur. Within fifteen miles of that place the Japanese and Chinese have just had an engagement, resulting in the loss of a hundred Chinese and three hundred Japanese.

A Shanghai dispatch says severe fighting is reported to have occurred at Port Arthur on November 15. An English merchant captain has been appointed vice-admiral of the Chinese fleet.

Two trained women nurses of the Red Cross society, who were on their way to the seat of war to aid the wounded, had turned back. The Chinese authorities refusing to grant them protection.

A Tokio correspondent says Marshal Yamagata reports under date of October 18th, that General Osho attacked the Chinese army under General Mai at Sin Yuen, November 18. The Japanese retreated to Haining. The Chinese captured five guns and suffered no loss. On November 19 the second Japanese army was only fifty miles from Port Arthur and was advancing on that place.

Yokohama dispatch says a transport with 1,100 Chinese soldiers and coolies on board was burned while crossing Taitan bay. Five coolies were burned to death; all the others were saved.

ITALY'S EARTHQUAKES.

Rome, Nov. 20.—The deaths caused by the earthquakes in Southern Italy and Northern Sicily are now known to number more than four hundred. In Procopio alone, a village in Reggio di Calabria, two hundred persons were killed. Forty-eight bodies have been recovered in the ruins and several bodies are still under the fallen walls.

The province of Reggio has suffered most from the earthquakes, although several towns in the adjacent province of Catanzaro di Calabria were shaken severely. In Tripi, 30 buildings were laid in ruins and several persons were killed. In Mileto, also in Catanzaro, many were injured. A school house was shaken to the ground and the teachers and pupils had escaped a few minutes before it fell. Several people were killed and a number injured at Senilza. The village is nearly destroyed. At Palmi nearly all the houses at Malacitano and Terranova were damaged, although nobody was killed or injured.

The population is camping out in the fields. The troops in the province of Reggio di Calabria are rendering all the assistance possible to the endangered inhabitants. Two violent shocks of earthquakes were felt at Mileto, on the north coast of Sicily. The terrified inhabitants fled from town and up the high hills in the open air.

King Humbert has sent 40,000 lire for the relief of the earthquake sufferers, and Premier Crispien has donated the sum of 17,000 lire for the same purpose.

Roma, Nov. 20.—The volcano on Stromboli, one of the Lipari islands of the North coast of Sicily, is in eruption.

WORST IN YEARS.

St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 20.—A fierce gale, the worst experienced here in many years, is now raging throughout Newfoundland. Reports from all sections of the island announce its intensity. It began at seven o'clock last evening and shows no signs of abatement. The steamer Cape Breton, from Montreal, passed Cape Race two hours before the storm broke. It is only thirty-five miles from here and the steamship has not yet arrived. She was driven to sea and must have suffered severely last night. The shipping in the harbor also had a rough time. Several vessels broke their moorings and drifted to sea, being recovered only with difficulty by tug. The overdue Allan steamer Corcoran has not yet arrived. She is now seven days late and must be disabled. If she was near the coast to-day the storm may have resulted disastrously to her.

If your tongue is coated use Esolay's Liver Lozenges. They will set your liver working healthfully and purify the blood.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Northwest Railway Freight Commission—Scope of the Investigation.

Boarding in the Highest Municipal Circles of Hull—The Mayor Accused.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Nov. 17.—The inquiry into freight rates is to open at Winnipeg on Monday. The instructions to the commissioners are as follows: To inquire into alleged discriminations in passenger and freight rates by railways in Manitoba and the Northwest; to inquire into freight charges generally with a view to drawing a comparison between such rates charged on Canadian railways in Manitoba and the Territories and those of the United States. These instructions furnish ample latitude to the commissioners.

Stationary George Johnson is about to prepare a handbook of Canada for Standard's series of compendiums of geography and travels.

Parliament has been prorogued pro forma until December 31.

Formal charges of boodling were laid today against Mayor Andrew and Alderman Booth of Hull.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—D. McIntosh & Son of Toronto are the successful tenderers for the work of erecting historical monuments on the battlefields of Lundy's Lane, Chryslers farm and Chateaugay.

Hon. Mr. Coe has returned from a two months' holiday trip in the wilds of Northern New Brunswick. Most of the time was spent in Madawaska county, the party travelling up the Restigouche river and out to the St. Lawrence. Moose were quite numerous on the Restigouche and salmon swarmed in every pool. From the evening of September 20, till noon last Sunday, seven and a half weeks, Mr. Coe and his friends did not see any one, except their own party.

Superintendent Landy of the Anglo-American Cable Company at Halifax has been here for the last ten days watching developments in the Pacific cable matter in the interest of Sir J. Pender, the cable magnate.

An inquiry made to-day with reference to a cablegram from London stating that recently an offer was sent to the home government placing the Royal Canadian regiment of infantry at the service of the British government in the event of complications arising in the far East, it was stated that Sir Charles Tupper was evidently misquoted.

In the event of the British government's declaration that they were not to be bound by the fact of the cablegram, the British government has decided to send a commission composed of three members of his military household, and one civilian to Saigon for the purpose of making an impartial inquiry into the "outrage" in "Annam" in connection with Abdullah Pasha, general of division; Tewfik Pasha, general of brigade, both of whom are aides to the sultan; Mejid Bey, an official belonging to the ministry of the interior, and Omer Bey, director of the savings bank.

At a meeting of the Daily News Free Press Committee, the energetic action of Sir Phillip Currie, the British ambassador to Turkey, has caused consternation among the members of the Turkish government. Everything has been done to keep secret the fact of the gathering.

The bodies of the two thousand victims of the massacre were left unburied, and their presence has caused an outbreak of cholera.

Many Christians are reported to have fled from the Russian frontier. The Armenians declare that they hope of seeing Europe, but will have confidence in Great Britain. Numerous appeals have been made by the Armenians to the British foreign office. The latest news is to the effect that the Armenians hope of seeing Europe, but will have confidence in Great Britain. Numerous appeals have been made by the Armenians to the British foreign office. The latest news is to the effect that the Armenians hope of seeing Europe, but will have confidence in Great Britain.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 20.—(Special)—The N. W. Commercial Travellers Association v. the London Guarantee and Accident Co., is a suit on a policy taken out by the plaintiffs in the defendant company on the life of the late C. F. Church, who lost his life on the prairie between Lehigh and Macleod on November 23, 1892, when he was caught in the snow and frozen to death. The amount of the policy was \$1,000. The company refused to pay the policy on the ground that they were not responsible in this case, as death by freezing did not come within the covenants in the policy.

The Dominion government freight rates commission will not be organized before tomorrow, and possibly not until the beginning of next week.

At the court to-day the youth Deforde, who robbed a mail bag of registered letters at Union Point and skipped to Saint Ste. Marie, where he was caught, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The local Conservative leaders are again gathering and some announcement of policy is expected from them shortly.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen are expected here to-morrow. In the afternoon Lady Aberdeen will attend a meeting of the Women's Council, and it is expected Lord Aberdeen will enjoy a game of curling in the evening.

William Henderson of Moosemin left \$600 on the train between Winnipeg and Moosemin yesterday.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 21.—(Special)—Dr. Lucas, a physician who has been practicing in several Manitoba towns for the past few years with poor success, was found dead in bed this morning at West Selkirk. An empty morphine bottle was found in his bed room.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen arrived here today from the West and were entertained this evening at Government House. In the afternoon Lady Aberdeen addressed the Women's Council of Winnipeg. They proceeded East to-morrow.

Messrs. Archibald, Allison, Pierce and Schaeffer, commissioners appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into railway freight rates, have this morning to-day in the office of the Dominion Lands Commissioner. The commission was formally organized and some routine matters of a private nature discussed.

Capt. Victor Williams of the Royal Canadian Dragoons has received a telegram from Ottawa informing him that his troops to Toronto will take place immediately.

A young man has confessed to trafficking a train on the Manitoba and North-western railroads at Strathville, and is now in Brandon jail. West shipmen's sail, continue heavy. Between one hundred and seventy-five and two hundred ore pass through Winnipeg daily in transit to Fort William.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Distrust Felt in the Sincerity of the Inquiry Instituted by Turkey.

Turkish Prisons Filled With Armenians—Nothing Left for the Christians but Revolt.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—In an interview this evening Mr. Nazareb, the Armenian leader and editor of the Hasmak, who is in London, says he was advised to leave Athens after the Turkish authorities had succeeded in obtaining the release of an agent who had been arrested for harboring a man to murder him. He has received letters confirming the information laid before Lord Kimberly last week by Mr. Hagepion, chairman of the Armenian Patriotic Association. He expressed his distrust of the inquiry into the Armenian atrocities as a mere pretext for the Turkish government, and declared his belief that the commission appointed by the Sultan will not really seek to obtain the truth or endeavor to get the facts of the horror. Mr. Nazareb intends to ask that an English commissioner be appointed to investigate the affair. The Turkish prisons at St. Jean d'Acre, Angora, Constantinople and elsewhere are now filled with Armenians of the better classes, and there is nothing left for the Armenians, he says, but revolt, and that is likely to occur day by day.

Lord Kimberly, secretary of state for foreign affairs, has declined to receive the Armenian deputation which was sent to protest against the conduct of the Turks in the Sasmu massacre. In his reply to the Armenian association he says he may not comply with the request for commissioners to inquire into the Sasmu massacre. He expresses approval of the Sultan's decision to send a commission to Sasmu, adding that Sir Phillip Currie is impressing upon the Sultan the importance of making the inquiry prompt, thorough and impartial. The Armenians are much displeased with Lord Kimberly's reticence and will hold a public meeting on Nov. 27 to protest against the anxiety shown by the Turks to the Armenians in Asia Minor.

A letter from the Standard from Constantinople says that in response to the protest made by the British ambassador to Turkey, the Porte has unreservedly withdrawn the charge against Mr. Hallwood, the British consul at Varna, of "inciting the Sasmu massacre." The British ambassador has decided to send a commission composed of three members of his military household, and one civilian to Saigon for the purpose of making an impartial inquiry into the "outrage" in "Annam" in connection with Abdullah Pasha, general of division; Tewfik Pasha, general of brigade, both of whom are aides to the sultan; Mejid Bey, an official belonging to the ministry of the interior, and Omer Bey, director of the savings bank.

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MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—(Special)—Gatling Gun Howard, who reported drowning off the coast of Labrador some weeks ago, created a sensation, passed through the city on his way home to Brownburg, Que.

Joseph E. Sullivan who was Britain's commissioner to the World's Fair and the Fair at San Francisco, wishes to organize an international exposition for Montreal. He says he has entered into an agreement with the Montreal Exhibition Co. for their grounds. The exhibition will begin May 24 and last to October 1, 1895. He says that the world will be asked to participate.

Application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Henry G. Ootie, who was in the New York Fire department on a charge of arson, was this morning denied by Judge Hall.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—(Special)—The walls of the new French Presbyterian church, nearly completed, have been ordered by the building inspector to be torn down on account of the poor foundations. The loss is heavy.

Some days ago the street railway company was fined for over-crowding its cars. President Forget asked the Chief of Police for a constable to prevent people from over-crowding cars. The Chief refused and the company will now ask the council to provide the necessary money to buy a constable.

The police authorities are singularly reticent regarding the arrest of Clara Ford for the shooting of Frank Westwood, except admitting that they are confident they have the guilty party. The department, it is said, has a strong case of circumstantial evidence. The girl was arraigned this morning and remanded for a week. Clara, besides having a penchant for men's clothing, looks much like a man in features. She shaves and smokes a pipe.

At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in a house on Colborne street, Mrs. Brant being suffocated.

ITALIAN EARTHQUAKES.

Rome, Nov. 21.—Parliament has been convened for December 3 by royal decree. News from the districts shaken by the recent earthquakes comes in slowly, but every despatch shows that the devastation was far greater than the early reports indicated. Thirty-eight communities suffered severely. San Prospero, Opido, Mamertini, Solla and Pania, all in the Reggio di Calabria, and with a total population of 23,000, are little more than heaps of ruins. Many destitute families from ruined towns are suffering the demerit of cold and hunger. Troops have been sent throughout the unfortunate districts to protect property. The total damage is now estimated at nearly seven million lire. The collection of taxes has been suspended in most districts of Reggio di Calabria. The volcano on Stromboli island is in full eruption and Etna and Vesuvius are active. In Lingua Gioiosa, near Etna, a school house was shaken to the ground. Its sixty odd occupants were rescued alive, although many of them were injured severely.

AN ILL-MATED MATCH.

Winnipeg, Nov. 20.—(Special)—It appears that Henry Vantley Smith, who committed suicide at the Leland hotel here on Sunday afternoon, was a member of one of the first English families and was closely connected with the English nobility. Some years ago he met Kitty Fortescue, the actress, and later married her. The match proved an ill-mated one, and five years ago, at the time of a scandal attached to the actress's name, Smith left England intending to remain in Manitoba, desiring to obtain his seven years' residence as a condition for divorce in the English courts. A divorce for desertion. To make sure that his wife would not follow him he lived most of the time in a desolate little place isolated on the prairie. He was without means, for he was too proud to apply for assistance from his family, but managed to make a scant livelihood in various ways and doing a little farming. A few months ago, however, his circumstances became so desperate that he wrote home. In due time a letter was received from his father's lawyer stating that assistance would shortly be sent him. He came to Winnipeg to receive the money, but on finding that it amounted to only \$5, his disappointment was so great that he committed suicide.

DE M'COSH BURIED.

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 20.—The funeral services over the remains of Dr. James M. Cosh, late president of Princeton University, were held here to-day in the Marquand Chapel. The interment was in the Princeton cemetery.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Nanaimo's Police Force to Be Reorganized—More Norwegian Immigrants Coming.

Japanese Consul at Vancouver Sent to Honolulu—Sale of Vancouver Light Co.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 20.—A clerk in one of the public offices has skipped; he is \$100 behind in his accounts.

A mass meeting is called for to-morrow evening to organize a citizens' association for the nomination of mayor and aldermen, school trustees, etc.

Messrs. Watts & Trott have completed their order of Mackinaw boats for the Columbia fishing fleet, the last boat being launched yesterday morning. These boats will be taken north on the next trip of the company's steamer.

It is said that most of the drivers of the gurney sabs are on strike.

New Westminster, Nov. 20.—Aldermen Herring and Shilke are spoken of as mayoralty candidates. Mayor Hoy may seek reelection.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 21.—Negotiations are on foot to transfer the Vancouver Light and Tramway Co. to an English syndicate. The company are non-communistic on the subject.

Mr. Justice Drake has ordered the street railroad to tear up its rails on Cowell street for non-conformity with the agreement made with the city to run a service on that street. As the property owners built on the strength of the tram running, their disappointment is keen.

The tax sale was continued to-day. It was slow work. Very few people were present. After a few lots had been sold the bidders trailed out of the council chamber. At the present rate it will be hard work to dispose of the land. Three months out of one's money at six per cent, with the bare chance of getting a cheap bargain, does not attract the citizens.

Japanese Consul Shimizu received official notification this morning from his government to proceed to Honolulu after the arrangement of his affairs, as he had been appointed consul at that port. Mr. Shimizu said the appointment was a promotion with a handsome increase of salary. Mr. Shimizu is only twenty-nine years of age, but already has the confidence of his government. His successor at this port will be Tamagoro Noe, who has an interesting personality owing to the fact that he has been representing Japan in Korea during the trouble to the present time. Mr. Noe is prominent in diplomatic circles.

WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, Oct. 21.—More Norwegians are coming. Niles Norgard left Westminster full of information. Surrey, Mud Bay and other districts are being looked over by Mr. Norgard who represents one hundred intending immigrants, who will settle on the Fraser river. They will bring capital. Mr. Norgard says that Dakota and Minnesota are played out.

Hunt & Costello's cannery factory near Stevenson, has been sold for \$30,000 to an English syndicate.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Nov. 21.—Chief McKinnon, Constable Brown and Nightwatchman Hawkins have all been released from duty pending the outcome of the trial over yesterday's fight. Special constables Wadsworth and Hawthornthwaite will act for the time being under Chief Stewart, of the provincial police. The authorities suppose themselves determined to reorganize the force, and the matter will be further thrashed out on Friday.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Nov. 21.—Mr. Yannier returned to Duncan yesterday from inspecting the Highbits & McIntyre timber limits at Cowichan lake on behalf of Eastern Canadian capitalists. He brought down a fine oak found in the bank of the Robertson River.

Albert Howard, brought up yesterday before Indian Agent W. H. Lomas and E. O. Welby, S.E., was fined \$50 and costs for supplying an intoxicant to Indian Michael Sutherland, on Sunday last.

The school children gave a most successful entertainment in the Agricultural hall. Panthers are still reported to be plentiful near McPherson's, numerous remains of lately killed deer having been found in the neighborhood.

FORSAKING QUEENSTOWN.

CORB, Nov. 20.—In the Chamber of Commerce meeting to-day a report of an interview with Postmaster-General Morley disclosed the fact that the Cunard company had decided to cease calling at Queenstown because the stop delayed mails.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Contains no opium and never fails. Read proofs below!

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Solely Prepared and Sold by
Dr. J. H. Kendall, 212 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir—Please send me one of your bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure with a small amount of your ointment. I have a horse named "Kendall" who has a spavin and five bottles of your ointment and five bottles of your cure will be sent to me. I will be glad to send you a testimonial if you send me one of your bottles. Yours truly,
CHAS. POWERS.
Canton, Mo., Apr. 2, 1894.

For Sale by all Druggists, or address
Dr. J. H. Kendall, 212 Broadway, New York City.
CROSSBURN FALLS, VT.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Premier Crispien of Italy is arranging to meet Prince Hohenzollern to discuss the change in Germany's attitude toward England and its bearing upon the Anglo-Italian understanding. The Emperor is undoubtedly less friendly to the Rosebery government than he was to that of Lord Salisbury. He is insistent upon an aggressive colonial policy.

Nothing positive is known as to Germany's course toward the important problem involved in the reported rapprochement between England on one side and Russia and France on the other.

Sir Charles Wilson, who visits the United States on behalf of English holders of Central Pacific railroad securities, will sail on the 22nd, to see if the present unfortunate position has come about legitimately. He will go to Washington City to see the executive teaching the independence.

The Tagelblat says that Nicholas II has summoned Miljuntov, ex-minister of war and a confidential adviser of Alexander III, to aid him in reforming the Russian ministry. Frivy Councillor Durnovo, it says, will retire from the ministry of the interior to make way for M. Deplova. Dr. Witte will retain the finance portfolio and the Duke Sergius will become governor-general of St. Petersburg.

A despatch from Grand Bassam, Upper Guinea, states that the French have captured the stronghold of the Akrapas natives without loss. Some of the Akrapas warriors killed fifteen negroes at Krijube.

Francis Magard, editor-in-chief of the Figaro, is dead. He was born at Brussels in 1828, and went to Paris at an early age. He became a contributor to the Figaro and the Kauehlich, and in 1863 entered the employ of the Figaro, of which paper he became editor-in-chief in 1876.

A Bombay despatch says that there is every reason to believe the recent attack by the Wazari tribes upon the commission which was under an agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan, relative to the boundary between Waziristan and the Punjab, was led by deserters from the Twentieth regiment of the English. The Wazaris were driven off, and it is thought that the punishment they received will deter them from further attacking the British.

A despatch from the island of Lombok states that the Dutch troops stormed the city of Mataram, and killed and wounded soldiers were killed or wounded. The Balines lost several hundred warriors, killed or wounded. Neither the rajah nor his treasure was discovered.

In an interview Count Blumack is quoted as saying that his father had an organic disease, but his frame has been weakened and he cannot live much longer.

The Cologne Gazette denies that the dread-bomb is dissolving; it is stronger to-day than ever. It declares that Anglo-German relations have become more strained and Germany will not endure England as an obstacle to her colonial policy.

The committee of the French chamber of deputies to which the matter was referred, has favorably reported in regard to asking for credit to prosecute the war against Madagascar.

Princess Claudine of Teck died suddenly at Graz, Austria. She was a sister of the Duke of Teck and an aunt of the Duchess of York.

LIBERAL DEFEAT.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—At an election in Forfarshire, Scotland, on Saturday for a member of parliament to succeed Sir John Rigby, James the Conservative, received 5,138 votes; Robson, Liberal, 4,589. At the last election Sir John Rigby, Conservative, received 4,943; Barclay, Liberal Unionist, 4,017. The successful candidate is Hon. Charles Maule Ramsay, son of the twelfth Earl of Dalhousie, and nephew of the present Earl of Dalhousie. His daughter, Estelle, married the Duke of Devonshire, and is now the Duchess of Devonshire.

The Scotch press attribute the defeat of the Liberal parliamentary candidate for Forfarshire largely to the government's restrictions upon Canadian cattle.

TO SAVE THE SEALS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 20.—The government has invited all maritime nations to join in preventing pelagic sealing for one year, to prevent the utter destruction of the seal herd in Behring sea. If the foreign governments agree to this it is believed that the seals will multiply sufficiently to allow seal hunting in the resort of the Assistant-Secretary Hamilton to the seal islands. The North American Commercial Company has also been notified to suspend the killing of seals for one year. England and Portugal have forwarded favorable answers.

QUEEN VICTORIA AGING.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Mr. Labouchere's Truth says in a paragraph concerning the Queen's health: "Her Majesty has aged very much during the autumn and can walk only a few steps owing to recurring rheumatism in the knees." Truth also confirms the report of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha's illness. He is said to be suffering from neuralgia, eczema and internal troubles.

No more nauseous pills required! Esolay's Liver Lozenges are pleasant to take and better than pills.

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1894

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CORRESPONDENTS IN KOREA.

Organized Advance of the First and Second Army Corps of Japan.

Capture of Kiuren Castle—Evidence of Japanese Advanced Civilization—The Foreign Powers.

The newspaper correspondents who are following the war have a hard assignment to handle. said Julian Ralph, the well known member of Harper's staff, who returned from the Orient by the Empress of China yesterday. "For weeks they hung about Tokyo, exerting all their energies and trying every means at hand to secure permission to go to the seat of war. The authorities were, however, hard of heart and deaf to all arguments upon the necessities of journalism. Finally they did relent and the correspondents rushed to Kaula. They arrived there as best they could, by trading steamer, transport or cattle boat. But what was it to find? When after all their weary waiting they reached the seat of war—why the seat of war had gone. Korea was deserted, and the zone of action had shifted to Manchuria, just as far away and as difficult of access to them as ever. When the Japanese government permits them to go forward you may depend upon it that the action is over, and all that is written must be told in the past tense.

These summarized were the situation when the Empress left the "other street" ten days ago. Rumors of sea fights and land engagements were as plentiful as ever, but each announcement of battle has its sequel contradiction. At last advice both the first and second army corps of Japan were moving actively—the former under Field Marshal Count Yamagata; the latter in command of Count Oyama, to whom the people of Japan look for their great victory.

Very different is the position of the Chinese. After their forces at Fung-whang had been routed one body fled northward to Mukden, another hurried towards New-chang, and a third and much smaller body of fugitives turned to the southeast along the road which later skirts the southeastern coast of the Regent's Sword peninsula. With the exception, therefore, of the last mentioned body, which is insignificant, the whole country between the two army corps is free from Chinese soldiers. Telegrams from Shanghai report that Kichow has been taken; that Tallienwan has been abandoned by the Japanese; that many torpedo boats have been captured; and that Port Arthur will be assailed by the Second army corps in the very near future.

Now foreigners realize the extent to which the Japanese are situated in the Japanese mind, and the natives of the Mikado's kingdom have for weeks united in the belief that naval and military plans had been so formed that the Emperor's birthday, either officers or men. There is a some definite purpose. If Admiral Ting does not strike now for the defence of Chinn, only sea fortress, he may as well adopt the policy of the Japanese, and let the Japanese come and drag his ships into the remotest valleys for safety.

Meanwhile in the north Count Yamagata has taken formal steps for the organization of the country with respect to the occupation. A regular system of government has been formed; Mr. Komura, late of the legation at Peking, has been appointed its acting head, and the people have been reassured by the bestowal of the Japanese peaceful intentions of the Japanese towards non-combatants. No word is heard of any further advance towards Mukden, and all eyes are for the present directed to the peninsula.

At the hour of the writing of his last reports Field Marshal Count Yamagata, of the First Corps, was comfortably quartered at Kiuren Castle. From there at 2:30 p.m. on November 2 he addressed the following communication to Count Ito, the minister-president of Japan:

"The brigade under General Tachibana entered Fung-whang Castle on October 31. Our only enemy in this direction was in the direction of Hai Ching and Talko San. The principal officers were among those who fled towards Mukden. The people of the place are greatly relieved at the capture and plunder of the Chinese army, and show respect and love toward our army. The number of killed and wounded of the enemy in the battle of Kiuren Castle, which has been picked up by the Japanese army, was over 800. The arms and ammunition captured by the portion of the Japanese army under my command up to this date comprise 55 cannon, 1,500 small arms, 20,000 cannon balls, and 2,500,000 rifle cartridges.

"Having entered the dominions of the enemy I deemed it necessary to reconcile the people, and for this purpose have posted placards at several places to the effect that, as the Japanese army never harms non-belligerents, all people are advised to be at ease and carry on their business as usual. This step gave satisfactory results. The people who had run away to escape the supposed danger have come back gradually, and many have offered to work for the Japanese army. I have given exemption from payment of all taxes for this year, and it having become necessary to separate the military from the general administration, I have established a local government for administering the general affairs of the people at An-toung, and appointed Mr. Komura, secretary of legation (former charge d'affaires of Japan at Peking), to attend to affairs of affairs, and notification has been issued to that effect. (Sgd.) 'YAMAGATA.'"

"Commander of the First Army Corps." "The total number of Japanese killed and wounded in the taking of Kiuren was, according to the Surgeon-General in charge of the ambulance hospital of the corps, but 127. Of this number one officer and fifteen killed. Three officers and seventy-six non-commissioned officers and men of the Fifth division were under treatment in the hospital, as were also seven Chinese wounded prisoners.

While the First Army Corps was thus employed planning the Japanese standard on the walls of Kiuren the Second Army Corps effected a safe landing in Shing-King province with the intention of pushing on thence to the capture of Kingchow and Port Arthur. This advance to these important points was, it was arranged, to be covered as far as possible by the simultaneous descent upon and bombardment of Tallienwan by the Japanese navy.

The debarkation of the army was com-

E. M. JOHNSON

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

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

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

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

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

P. O. BOX 188.

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

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be grazed with it many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley. The Climate is not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack train.

The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given. The South West Kootenay and Osoyoos Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, judge from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

TELEPHONE NO. 74.

pled on October 29 at Kw-yun-ko, where the poor and squalid dwellings of the natives were found to be entirely deserted, the population having fled in terror to the hills at slight approach of the Japanese. Their deserted dwellings gave ample accommodation to the invading army, while the supply of cows and oxen, fowls, pigs, large yellow beans, broad and charcoal was found to be sufficient for the needs of the army. The Japanese landing at this point Count Oyama issued instructions to the troops of his command to the effect that:

"It is a right generally admitted by various powers that an army of a belligerent in a hostile country to levy contributions of all articles required by the army, but such right only applies to the army, and should not be exercised by private individuals, either officers or men. There is a rule for levying articles for the use of the army. Nothing can be more injurious to the prestige of a belligerent in the enemy's country than the unlawful plundering of people in that country. For this reason it is strictly prohibited for anyone to seize the private property of the inhabitants of the country, except in accordance with the rule for the levying of articles for the use of the army. In case of officers or men requiring anything for their private use, they should negotiate with the owners of the articles, and should not purchase them at a proper price. They are not allowed to resort to threats, and infringement of this rule will be followed by prompt punishment. These instructions should be strictly observed by all officers, men and followers of the army." In supplementing this noteworthy headquarters order, was a second, still more plainly illustrating the development of Japan along the lines of civilization. It reads:

"To the officers and men of the Second Army Corps: "Our army is not under the guidance of humanity and justice and to fight in strict accordance with the principles of strict civilization. Our enemies, therefore, are the armies of the hostile country, but not the private subjects of China. In view of this principle, it is understood that we must be gallant and steadfast in the face of the troops of the hostile country, but we must be kind to prisoners and the wounded, as previously instructed by the principles of war. This principle must be observed in treating the non-belligerent people of the hostile country; they must be treated with the utmost humanity so long as they do not offer any resistance, and not the smallest article must be plundered from them. In case of need arising for clothing or other personal necessities, a proper price must be paid for them. Non-belligerents

watchfulness are exercised by the Chinese troops at Port Arthur and Tallienwan, so that the enemy have no opportunity to advance yet since landing. All the fortifications and entrenchments of our troops are safe and the men in excellent spirits."

With reference to the taking of Chullien-cheng (Kiuren) the Peking daily at this date contains the following telegram: "Chullien-cheng, on the Yalu, has been recaptured from the enemy, the Japanese losing between two and three thousand men. Details are wanting."

The China Gazette learns that the German mail steamer Bayern has been searched by an Austrian dealer and a large number of rifles, etc., for China taken out of her. She was released after two days' delay, but on arrival at Hongkong, the Japanese consul insisted upon her being searched again, when a much larger quantity of arms consigned to China in the name of a leading firm of German arm-dealers was discovered and seized. The arms seized at Singapore were brought out by an Austrian dealer and the suspect given away by his business rival in Tientsin, who thought to spoil his deal, little suspecting that their own arms, which were stored lower down in the vessel, would ever come to light until they were landed safely at the wharf in Shanghai, where no questions would be asked. The whole story is typical of Tientsin intrigue, and it is expected that more will be heard about it very soon. The more and more important scheme was made by special order of the Governor of Hongkong. China anyway loses the rifles through the petty jealousy of the people who had expressed a keen desire to serve her in her time of trouble."

"There seems to be an imminent danger to take a hand in the game," says the Singapore Free Press, "on the part of some of the other powers. Only the United States of America has made a declaration of independence and of its intention not to interfere. On the other hand, Russia is crowding north all her unpropitious war-ships and imposingly named torpedo boats, under some 'Toff' of an admiral, and Eng-Yuk-ree, and so forth have been appointed strategical counsellors to Prince Kang in his capacity as president of war affairs. The following official Chinese statement was published in Shanghai on November 2: "The local native authorities have received telegraphic despatches from the high authorities of the Peking to the effect that the Hoch Simban materials do not doubt what ever as to the final success of Japan in the present war, considering it an easy task for her to crush the Chinese army at any place or in any force. But after the war is over there may still be difficulty to ensure the peace of the East. China may gather strength and seek for revenge, or on the other hand, foreign powers may take advantage of the war to make aggressions on China. To avert either of these unpleasant contingencies the Hoohl proposes alternative courses for Japan. The first is to put the whole Chinese empire under the rule of Japan--in other words to annex it. The second scheme is to form a union of Japan, China and Korea, the Japanese government retaining control of the army and navy of the three states on a similar basis to that adopted by the Austro-Hungarian and German governments."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Morning Post will publish the following advices from Tientsin: "The victory has ordered that troops be posted north and south of the foreign quarters of the city to protect them against the incursions of disorderly soldiers. The Chinese fleet, which remains at Wei-Hai-Wei, has been greatly strengthened with additional guns and men."

A Tientsin dispatch says that part of the Japanese fleet is cruising between Talien Wan and Port Arthur and the remainder of the squadron is operating in the gulf of Pochih watching Wei-Hai-Wei.

BLAKE CRITICIZED.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—(Special cable)—In a leader this morning the Morning Post deals somewhat severely with the member for South Londonderry and his connection with the Home Rule party. Mr. Blake, says the Post's informant, fears did not shine as a brilliant success among the Canadians, and now as a collector of subscriptions from Irish-Americans he has again distinguished himself as a complete failure.

A CLEVER BLACKSMITH.

QUEBEC, Nov. 17.—(Special)—Allard, a blacksmith of Louisa, who lately discovered the secret of hardening copper, has invented an aluminum cannon and is now making one three feet long to weigh six and a half pounds, to be tested by the Royal Canadian Artillery.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—A mandement was read in all the Roman Catholic churches yesterday warning the faithful against blaspheming, plachism and other so-called spirit agencies.

THIRTY-SIXT

PORT ARTHUR TA

China's Great Stronghold in the Japanese-Fear Fighting.

On to Peking!—The Japanese Disposed to Spare the Capital.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Chefoo says: The backbone of resistance has given way and the peace that lies between the gr station and Peking now shelter the remnants of the emperor's forces has just reached here that Port A after a battle that lasted 17 hours.

The reports of the fighting meagre, but it is believed both sides suffered heavily. It is said, exceeds that of Japan, explained as the Emperor's soldiers fought with the desperation of Japanese on Port Arthur by Japan's army under General Oshino. It is planned that when the fire was of Japanese troops assailed the city point.

The fighting was terrible and only ended when the Chinese, stand the struggle any longer, retreat to the mountain passes leaving the city at the mercy of the Japanese. Port Arthur clears the Peking for a like fate must upon what action China will take a few days. Already China has a position on the coast of paying 250,000, or \$175,000,000 for it. What peril no one can estimate what will place upon peace. The plans of the for an advance upon Peking have a completely. At Mukden, the through the interior was so hazardous as almost impossible. The second sent to silence Port Arthur, has done so. With the great navy in Japan's hands and with Japan's fleet guarding that place on the w China's fleet is powerless. Japan other hand has a clear road by land to the eastern coast of the Korean shores of the Gulf of Pechili.

With the Japanese army in the Chinese must make the stand in the mountains that are in the Tientsin. These passages may be long thus if the Chinese army called sufficiently to make a stand.

It is not believed, however, that will continue the war any longer. Artillery, as it would have been, and naval critics as the key to one of great defenses, and without which he at the mercy of the Japanese. The Japanese army, and the Chinese, only numbers and the Chinese troops' station and the Chinese the last enemy response were not well drilled and fully occupied the defenses. The major 6,000 persons who live in the town of Peking, and in addition, all the w of persons who have been here, the fall of Port Arthur would prob the war.

The advance movement has been on the coast of the Korean. It is around Port Arthur has been alive with powder mounds come electric wires to Port Arthur. The go the Japanese to obliterate a day of the fortress, but it was necessary ahead a small scouting party to pilot away from the mines and electr The regular roads cannot be used, as they are so badly damaged, and accordingly the big guns have moved in circuitous routes through and morasses. The fortress was by captured and surrounded. It is around Port Arthur has been alive with powder mounds come electric wires to Port Arthur. The go the Japanese to obliterate a day of the fortress, but it was necessary ahead a small scouting party to pilot away from the mines and electr The regular roads cannot be used, as they are so badly damaged, and accordingly the big guns have moved in circuitous routes through and morasses. The fortress was by captured and surrounded. 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