

# The Economist.

(SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 49

## CABLE NEWS.

### The Sultan Accepts Reduced Scheme of Reforms. But Declines to Promulgate It.

### Bombarded by British Warships—Elevations to the Peerage—The Sultan Uneasy.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A Constantinople despatch to the Times says: "The Sultan accepts the reduced scheme of reforms in principle, but declines to promulgate it forthwith because such acceptance would look like acting under pressure. If the pressure in this policy the storm will certainly blow again and will break."

The resolution of the Marquis de Salisbury to secure the adoption of the reforms proposed by the powers, and to use coercive measures if necessary, is causing the Sultan great uneasiness.

The venerable Right Rev. Dr. Darnford, bishop of Winchester, died at Bala, Wales, suddenly to-day, aged 93. Bishop Darnford was born in 1802, was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and married in 1840 Emma, daughter of the late Rev. John Keble, head master of Eton and Canon of Windsor.

Ferdinand Meyer, a retired general of the German army, committed suicide on the Thames embankment last evening by taking prussic acid. He had become reduced to beggary through the failure of James Balfour's Liberator Building & Trust Company, in which all his money was invested.

Business is at a standstill in the Scotch steel and kindred trades, owing to the uncertainty of the market. If the shipbuilding strike spreads, the Clyde steel works will have to reduce their production.

General Bismarck telegraphs to-day via Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, that the French captured the Hova outposts at Tarsaitra on the night of October 5 without any loss, in spite of the fact that the Hovas made a warm defence. He adds that on October 9 the news of the capture of Antananarivo was received, and thereupon he summoned the Hova general commanding the main position at Tarsaitra to surrender, which was done after forty-eight hours of negotiations. Le Temps publishes a telegram which says that Antananarivo was defended by 15,000 Hovas, of whom 7,000 were armed with rifles and that they had a number of cannon.

The Governor General of Alsace Lorraine, Prince Hohenzollern Langenburg, has received the following telegram from Emperor William of Germany regarding the murder of Heinrich Schwartz, a wealthy mill owner of Mannheim, who was stabbed to death by an Alsatian spy named Andre Meyer, who afterwards committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver: "I have just learned of the atrocious murder of Herr Schwartz, the manufacturer of Alsace, and beg to express my sincere condolence to the happy widow in my name and in that of the Emperor. This makes one more victim of the revolutionary agitation kindled by the socialist. Would that our people would acquire themselves a more sane and patriotic spirit."

Sir Algernon Boethwick, Bart., member of parliament for South Kensington, proprietor of the Morning Post and president of the newspaper press fund, a Conservative; and Sir Arthur Gordon-Lennox, 3rd Duke of Richmond, member of parliament for the East of England division of Liverpool, formerly under secretary of state for the colonies, Conservative; and Hon. Horace Carson Plunkett, member of parliament for the South division of Dublin county, Conservative, have been raised to the peerage.

Adelina Patti sang at a concert at Newcastle to-night. She has entirely recovered from her recent attack of laryngitis catarrh.

Admiral Beranger, Spanish minister of marine, has ordered the inquiry to be made into the capture by Cuban insurgents at Aseraboro bay, near Santiago de Cuba, of a Spanish patrol boat and the disarming of a guard of marines on board her. The boat was commanded by a lieutenant of the Spanish navy and had twelve machine guns on board. Her armament consisted of a catling gun. The insurgents suddenly boarded her and disarmed her crew, after which they took away her gun, all her ammunition, stores, etc., as well as the arms of the marines. The latter were liberated and returned to the instructions of the Spanish minister of marine the lieutenant who was in command of the boat is to be summarily punished if the facts of the case are as reported.

The Cologne Zeitung to-day publishes a despatch from a correspondent in Constantinople asserting that information has been received that the town of Zabara, Arabia, in the Persian gulf, had been bombarded by two British warships and had been destroyed. The English government has no news of any such bombardment, and officials believe that it refers to the shelling of Arab shores off the town of Bahrin, in the middle of September.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The streets of Courcelles are profusely decorated and the railway station crowded to-day with people eager to greet the Emperor and Empress of Germany on the occasion of their visit to Alsace-Lorraine. Their Majesties arrived at 9 o'clock and were received at the railway station by Baron von Hammerstein, president of the district of Lorraine, the burgomaster and other public officials. The royal couple were given a very cordial reception.

Mrs. Alexander, the poetess, is dead. She was the wife of Right Rev. William Alexander, D.D., B.C.L., Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. She was well known as the author of "Moral Songs," "Hymns for Children," and "Poems of Old Testament Subjects."

An American scientific expedition has arrived at Vladivostok to inspect the Siberian railway. The government will grant every facility for accomplishing its design.

The Times' Paris correspondent says that directly parliament opens M. Lebon, minister of commerce, will submit a bill ratifying the contract for a new cable to be laid from Brest to New York, with branches to the West Indies and Brazil.

A despatch to the Daily News from Rome says: The remains of William Wedgwood Benn, the sculptor, were buried in the Protestant cemetery in the presence of his family, the English, American and Russian legation charges and many representatives

of Italian, American and English societies. He was buried next to the urn containing Sully's heart.

Official returns for the last fortnight in September show that there were during that time 4,429 new cases and 1,701 deaths from cholera in the province of Volynia.

It is reported from Pekin that the Mohammedan rebels in the province of Kansu have captured the city of Lanchan, the capital of the province.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs that Emperor William to-day received Prince Lobanoff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, and Chancellor von Hohenlohe at Hubertusstock. This visit must be regarded, the correspondent adds, as a return of the visit of the chancellor, von Hohenlohe, to the Czar and as a sign of improved relations.

The Porte has appointed a commission to inquire into the recent Armenian arrests and has promised the powers to deal severely with anyone who is found to have put them in prison. Many persons were killed and wounded in the recent disturbance in Ismid district, southeast of Constantinople, in Asia Minor, but order has been restored. The town of Ismid is the residence of the Greek and Armenian archbishops.

As a result of the British general's interview with him, the victory has agreed to execute eighteen more Vegetarians, accused of murdering missionaries, immediately. The consuls and the taotal (magistrate) are empowered to pass sentence hereafter without reference to the viceroys. The consuls are due to the presence here of five British men-of-war.

A despatch to Lloyds' from Valparaiso, Chile, announces that the American ship Parthia, Capt. Carter, from Liverpool June 5 for San Francisco, with coal, was burned at sea October 1. She is a total loss. Several of the crew were landed here in one of the ship's boats, but the captain, chief mate and 19 of the crew who left the wreck are still missing.

The revision of the Bible has been completed, including the Apocrypha, upon which the revisers have been engaged since 1881, and will shortly be issued from the Oxford press in various sizes, uniform with the revised Old and New Testaments.

It is reported that the late summer season at Monte Carlo has been almost a complete failure. The attendance at the games was so small that the number of roulette tables in use was reduced from eleven to three.

The prince has resigned and King Charles of Romania has summoned Demeter Sturza, Liberal leader, to form a new ministry.

## THE INVENTOR OF MELLINE.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Le Figaro to-day announces that Turpin, the inventor of melleine, and whose recent claim that he had invented a number of deadly instruments of war caused for the time quite a sensation in military circles, has been summoned to Constantinople on behalf of the Turkish government, which proposes to purchase some of his inventions for the defence of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. Mr. Turpin has been much ridiculed on account of his recent claims, but he has not been deterred by this from his invention. In 1894 he made a report to be circulated that he had invented some extraordinary death dealing machine, and allowed the impression to prevail that he had sold the most deadly secret to the German government. Then the report came out that he had sold this important secret to the British government, and finally it was intimated that the Belgian government had purchased it. In an case Turpin is said to have been visited at Brussels by the emissaries of the French war office.

General Merder, the minister of war, in the chamber of deputies denounced Turpin as a traitor, scoundrel and swindler, and tried to entrap capitalists under false pretences. More than one man cried out that the inventor deserved to be killed as an enemy of his country. But some of the Parisian newspapers took the part of Turpin, claiming that he had been badly treated by the war department, and that the latter was to blame if he sold his inventions to foreign countries. Turpin, together with a man named Tripone, had previously served a term in prison as the result of the exposure of what were known in 1892 and 1893 as the "Melline scandals."

A dropping scandal is with the certain important secrets in the manufacture of explosives to the Armstrong Gun Co., of England. Turpin's latest invention is said to be the application to cannon of the principle of the French rapid firing gun known as the melleine, with an absolutely automatic loading apparatus. He was quoted as saying: "The gunner is done away with and liquefied gas or other explosive is at once my motor and ammunition. The only question is one of machinery, but the trouble is with the supplies. To take my weapon into action I want an immense quantity of ammunition, that is why I need a steamer or train to carry it all at once. Another invention attributed to Turpin was a shell which, after exploding in the ranks of the enemy, would give forth such a horrible smell and smoke that confusion was sure to follow."

## WINNIEG WILINGS.

WINNIEG, Oct. 14.—(Special)—The damage by prairie fires in the Winniege district on Saturday was very great. Four people were caught in the flames. Their names are Thomas Honan, section foreman; Edward Lukyn, laborer, and two brothers named St. Germain. Many narrow escapes are reported. In several instances the farmers lost all their crops and buildings; the fire swept over the prairie in a perfect cyclone of flames.

A drowning accident occurred at Rock Lake, about five miles from Clearwater, last evening, in which young W. E. C. Carter, son of William Carter, commission merchant, Toronto, lost his life. He and a young man who was working for Carter were out in a boat, and when within sixty yards from shore the boat foundered. Carter, not being able to swim, was drowned. The other man reached the shore and summoned help. Carter's body has not yet been recovered.

For several weeks past Regina has suffered severely by inclement fires, and on Saturday night and was followed yesterday by the arrest of William Curran, who has charge of the Dominion Public Works office. He was under the influence of liquor. The arrest caused a great sensation. Curran is highly respected but has been drinking heavily of late.

Five hundred and twenty-two cars of wheat were inspected at Winniege last week, of which 166 graded No. 1 hard.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

### Memorandum of Proposed Tariff Agreement Between Canada and New Zealand.

### The Chateaugay Monument—British Light Dues—Missing Mariners—Grain Inspection Fees.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—An order-in-council was passed to-day granting Chief Justice Strong four months' leave of absence on account of his health.

The attention of the fisheries department has been drawn to the large catches of halibut by Yankee vessels in British Columbia waters. This suggestion has been made that steps may be taken to regulate the fisheries.

It is said to be practically settled that there will be no commission to investigate the Manitoba schools. The report was current to-day of a fall session of parliament, but no confirmation of the report is obtainable.

Sir Charles H. Tupper is out with a letter on the copyright question, in which he handles Goldwin Smith without gloves. Sir John Thurston, governor of Fiji, will arrive here shortly to discuss trade matters. He sails for home on the Warrimoo on November 16.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—It will be remembered that during the past summer Hon. J. G. Wanklyn, treasurer and postmaster general of New Zealand, visited Canada, and on behalf of his government signed jointly with Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. Mr. Foster a memorandum respecting improved commercial relations and reciprocal tariff regulations, as agreed upon in the conference held informally in Ottawa on June 10 last, subject to the approval of the governments and legislatures of Canada and New Zealand respectively, it runs thus:

The following named articles when the produce or manufacture of New Zealand and imported direct therefrom into Canada, and when the produce or manufacture of Canada and imported direct therefrom into New Zealand, to be admitted in both cases free of customs duties, viz:

- 1.—Animals (live) excepting hogs; 2.—Frozen or fresh meats; 3.—Bacon and hams; 4.—Fish; 5.—Eggs; 6.—Milk (condensed or preserved); 7.—Wool and manufactures, composed wholly or in part, thereof, viz: Blankets, flannels, tweeds and rugs; 8.—Flax (ghormlans); 9.—Bamboo; 10.—Oats; 11.—Wheat and wheat flour; 12.—Seeds; 13.—Coal; 14.—Kerosene oil (petroleum); 15.—Safes; 16.—Organs and pianofortes; 17.—Tallow; 18.—Lumber and timber; 19.—Iron and steel manufactures, rough or manufactured, including doors, sashes, and blinds; 19.—Binder twine.

The following articles when imported under like conditions and in like manner to receive in both countries preferential tariff rates, viz:

1. Agricultural implements, including also axes, hatchets, scythes, forks, rakes, hoes, shovels, and spades, if made outside the New Zealand general tariff, to be free; 2. Twines of all kinds, ropes and cables, of any material; 3. Iron and steel, valueless than the general tariff rates current at date of importation; 4. Leather, a rate equal to 10 per cent. off the rate current at date of importation; 5. Boots and shoes, a rate equal to 17 1/2 per cent. ad valorem, or in case the general tariff rates in both countries be 25 per cent., the preferential rate to be 20 per cent.; 6. Furniture at 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The government has been advised that the late Mr. F. S. Salaberry, grand-daughter of Col. de Salaberry, who commanded the French Canadians at the battle of Chateaugay, has been discovered by the late Mr. F. S. Salaberry, who commanded the French Canadians at the battle of Chateaugay, has been discovered by the late Mr. F. S. Salaberry, who commanded the French Canadians at the battle of Chateaugay.

Four Canadian seamen, formerly belonging to the basque Bessie, awarded medals by the United States government for bravery, came to be found.

## THE STOKES MURDER.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes an interview with Dr. Michael, a Belgian official, who is said to have been the only witness of the trial and execution of Stokes, the English trader. Dr. Michael states that he saw Stokes on January 15 of the present year, Stokes was brought before an alleged court martial, Captain Lothaire composed the entire court, and the doctor being the only witness present. The only witnesses were a few Arab who stated they had purchased rifles from Stokes. The trial lasted between one and two hours, after which Lothaire announced that Stokes was sentenced to death and that he would be executed the following day.

Continuing, Dr. Michael is quoted, saying: "All my intercessions were futile. Lothaire refused to grant even a few days' reprieve. At five o'clock the next morning a servant called and informed me that Stokes had been stricken with apoplexy or had poisoned himself. I was startled to find a gallow and a newly made grave. Stokes had been executed and buried while I slept. As to his guilt or otherwise, I must be silent."

## FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The trial of Theodore Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont did not go on this morning. So many of the jurors are business men, and this being collection day, the court adjourned until to-morrow. It is likely that the court will take a further adjournment to-morrow morning. Attorney Desprey, the leading counsel for the defence, is not being to his bed with rheumatism, and his associates will base this as the reason for proposing a continuance for several days. Although the court is known to be opposed to delays in the trial, it is believed, however, that a continuance will be granted. If that case the trial will not likely be resumed before next Monday.

## RISING IN KOREA.

### The Anti-Foreigners Force the Royal Palace and Kill the Queen.

### Affairs Controlled by the Tai Won Kun—British and Other Marines Landed.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard says the Herald's Seoul dispatch reports that the Japanese troops were at the gates of the palace during the butchery incident upon the uprising of the anti-foreigners, headed by Tai Won Kun, father of the king of Korea. There was nothing to show that the Japanese minister was aware of the plot. The king is now a prisoner, and his father has been proclaimed dictator. A new cabinet has been constituted of Japanese elements. The queen's officials have fled. A Japanese sohei has been arrested for the murder of the queen.

A Shanghai despatch to the Times says that the British cruiser Edgar has suddenly been ordered to Chemulpo, where she will land a force of marines.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Le Soleil to-day, cannot allow Japan to establish a stringent protectorate over Korea. Very dangerous complications have arisen which may compromise the results obtained by the intervention of the powers in the settlement of the China Japan dispute.

Le Figaro, referring to the Korean situation, remarks: "Koreans do not want the Japanese yoke. Japan is in a nasty position; her policy has received a check from which she will have difficulty in recovering."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Information of the formidable uprising in Korea, resulting in the disappearance and probable death of the Queen and the landing of military forces by the United States and European powers, has been received by Minister Kurino, of Japan, from the foreign office at Tokyo. It is sensational, indicating the landing of marines by Russia, the United States and probably Great Britain. The latest dispatch to Minister Kurino states that a force of Russian marines forty in number, have been landed. Thus far they have confined themselves to guarding the Russian legation at Seoul. United States marines were landed from the Yorktown to the number of sixteen. It is believed that British marines have been landed. Besides these, the Japanese have a considerable force of soldiers at Seoul, who have been preserving order. The dispatches come from Tokyo, and communicate the substance of the dispatches received from Gen. Mira, the Japanese envoy at Seoul. They are dated from the 9th to the 12th inst., and it appears from these dispatches that the trouble had its inception through the Queen's dislike to the newly organized soldiers of Korea.

The Japanese government's equipment of Japanese influence in Korea, two battalions of Korean troops were organized on modern methods. Each battalion numbered 1,000 men, armed with modern weapons. They were well drilled and officered. When the Queen showed her disfavor toward these new troops they appealed to Tai Won Kun, a powerful chief, who has long been at the head of the native troops, and at the head of one battalion entered the Queen's palace. The native soldiers fled from the palace. The Tokyo despatch did not state what had become of the Queen, further than that she had disappeared and cannot be located. The officials are inclined to believe, however, that the unofficial reports of the Queen's death are true. The Japanese government, the dispatch further states, has acted quickly on the reports, and has appointed a commission to inquire into the facts.

In the meantime it is emphatically denied that the Queen's death, if it has occurred, was due to the Japanese. One report says that a Japanese sohei killed the Queen. This is not yet confirmed in the dispatches received here. The officials say that the sohei are an irresponsible and lawless class, and that their acts cannot be laid to the Japanese people or government. Gen. Mira's reports also cover the work of the Japanese troops in preserving order. These troops were stationed opposite the palace, having secured this point of vantage some time since, through the Korean government. They took no part in the attack on the palace, but after it had occurred, when the native troops were fleeing, and the new battalions were enforcing their march on capturing the palace, the Japanese troops aided in preventing bloodshed and disorder. It is probable that some deaths occurred during the melee. Following this came the landing of the United States and Russian marines and, it is believed, the landing of the British.

The latest indications are that the Tai Won Kun and the King are in control of affairs at the Korean capital. The king has been the nominal ruler, but the queen has heretofore been recognized as the real ruler. The influence of the king and the Tai Won Kun are distinctly favorable to the Japanese. At the Korean legation no word has been received from the disturbed capital. The officers are much exercised and do not doubt that the queen has met her death, although they are not ready to abandon hope. If official confirmation is received there will be such formal ceremony as is usual on the death of a sovereign. The legation will go into mourning, but there is not likely to be a funeral service, although this has been considered as a further mark of respect.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A special to the Herald from Seoul, Korea, says: The palace was broken into on Tuesday morning by a body of Korean troops and a band of Japanese sohei in civilian dress. The colonel in command of the troops, on refusing to enter the palace, was killed, and a number of the Japanese were slain. The Japanese entered the Queen's room and killed the Queen, the minister of the household and three women. The bodies were taken outside and burned. The Japanese troops were at the palace, but took no part in the proceedings. Tai Won Kun, the King's father, reached the palace soon after the assault, and assumed the chief authority. He is now dictator, and is known to have been in the plot. Great excitement prevails. It is thought that the butchery will hasten action on the part of the powers.

A later despatch says: The plot to kill the queen was made by Korean friends of Tai

## ALBERNI MINES.

### Good Reports From Turnwater Creek and Mineral Hill.

### Assays From Comstock Hill Claims Favorable—Alberti District Revenue.

ALBERNI, Oct. 15.—D. Patterson returned from Turnwater Creek to-day. He reports quartz "in place" in all the claims lately staked off there. The croppings in the claims owned by Messrs. Higgins, Ellis, Goodacre and Simon Leiser are pronounced exceedingly rich with a wide ledge. On the Ace of Spades, Mineral Hill, several fine ledges have been uncovered. One ledge is seven feet in width. The blue ledge, which carries free gold and is similar to the ledge on the Alberni, was seven inches on the surface. It has widened to twelve inches.

Reports from the Comstock ledge, on which ten claims were staked off by George Brown for Victorians, has been submitted to assay and the results are favorable.

Several claims have been staked off on Sprout lake, where a mammoth ledge has been discovered.

The total revenue for the nine months ending 30th September taken at the government office, Alberni, amounts to \$4,973.84. Of this amount receipts from mining sources alone came to \$1,301. Of this latter figure August contributed \$251.25, and September \$502.25, which shows that Alberni mining revenue is rapidly increasing in extent. It will show up handsomely in the near future.

## ATROCITIES IN MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Times has private advice from Madagascar which open to view disgraceful revelations regarding the conduct of the French troops. Up to this time the shameful secrets have been kept fairly well, owing to a rigid censorship exercised over all mail matter sent out of the French lines. All communications sent out by mail were opened and examined, just as in Russia when the Nihilist conspiracy was on. Private soldiers were not allowed to carry writing materials with them, and only half a dozen newspaper correspondents were permitted to follow the operations of the expedition, and they represented newspapers reported that the military thick and thin. It was for evading the postal censorship that ex-United States Consul Waller was sentenced to prison for 20 years.

The Turkish atrocities in Armenia are matched by the French atrocities in Madagascar, says the Times. It is not likely that the truth will ever be known about this side of the French conquest of Madagascar; even the French are shocked by the spectacle of outrage and murder, but are restrained by patriotism from holding any opinion on the matter. The French army was not allowed to carry writing materials with them, and only half a dozen newspaper correspondents were permitted to follow the operations of the expedition, and they represented newspapers reported that the military thick and thin. It was for evading the postal censorship that ex-United States Consul Waller was sentenced to prison for 20 years.

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## PAUNEFOTE IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—(Special)—Sir Julian Paunefote, in company with the Earl of Westmorland, arrived in the city to-day. Sir Julian stated that his chief object in visiting Canada was to see the Earl of Westmorland. He declared that his visit to Ottawa had no official significance, only matters of general interest and sealers' claims being discussed. In reply to a question regarding the sealers' claims, Sir Julian said they would be considered very shortly after his arrival in Washington, and he hoped, finally settled. He gave full explanation of the difficulty attending the Paris arbitration. Concerning Lord Sackville's pamphlet he said it was intended for private circulation, and beyond the statement that it had created considerable disturbance he would say nothing regarding it. Sir Julian said he had received no official intimation regarding his rumored appointment as British ambassador to Paris in succession to Lord Dufferin. He thought it possible he would be appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg or Berlin, and possibly Paris. He leaves to-morrow for Niagara, on route to Philadelphia; from there he goes to Washington, where he arrives by the 15th.

## RISING IN KOREA.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Information of a formidable uprising in Korea, resulting in the disappearance and probable death of the Queen and the landing of military forces by the U. S. and European powers has been received at the Japanese legation from the foreign office at Tokio. The latest dispatch states that a force of Russian marines, forty in number, has been landed, also U. S. marines from the Yorktown to the number of sixteen, and it is believed a number of British marines. Besides these the Japanese have a considerable force of soldiers at Seoul who have been preserving order. The latest indications are that the Tai Won Kun and the King are in control of affairs at the Korean capital. The King has been the nominal ruler, but the queen has heretofore been recognized as the real ruler. The influence of the King and the Tai Won Kun are distinctly favorable to the Japanese.

HONOLULU, Oct. 7. (per steamer China) San Francisco, Oct. 14.—Cholera has about run its course in this city. But one case has been reported since the last mail, making a total of 587 to date. The board of health has lifted the local quarantine and freight of all descriptions can be sent to the neighboring islands. Passenger travel is still restricted to present.

Disturbing exhibitions are attracting the attention of the people. On the morning of the 4th inst., word was received by the authorities that a boat load of armed men had landed on this island about five miles from Honolulu. The police have been all armed, and extra soldiers have been enlisted, and in other ways the government is adopting precautionary measures. It is claimed that Esosa and one of the Ashford brothers are at the head of the movement.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, which has outlived and surpassed hundreds of similar preparations, is undoubtedly the most fashionable as well as economical hair dressing in the market. By its use, the poorest head of hair soon becomes luxuriant and beautiful.

of local government to they must now be heart-think that a quiet beginning to do use link that they really are which their more sensed by party politics, that the inhabitants of d have, and feel that d in the management of e. The old, and in too veetry has, in matters y to an instiution more y and more likely to com-of the people.

"FIAR" BOOM.  
ator takes a very senuth African boom. That e it to be a mere butin burst, leaving nothing of any value. On the

basis of industry and the speculative approval, ment of the East and Gold gold producing centre at a very opportune mo-spirits of financiers who speaking, starting amid lean, and to assist, dily, in that revival of long been kept back by confidence. English in heavy losses to write were fully entitled, a lly of averages, to a lly and fortune. Now they and, wealth has been e freely if only they have their opportunity, and to gather their harvest indirectly, the fleets tions' wheel are almost tion only one obvious rking, it is not too much South African boom has tion of the members of a year ago, the half of the members tharity of the other half, munity of more than two with an army of about clerks, have more work up with, and placed as they can book their fact has far-reaching in other departments lean; for the Stock Ex-minally only a clearing-expedite the purchase by the outside public, fact, deeply interested in which it deals, and when prosperous, the tone of by influenced all round.

## INFLUENCE.

The writer was one of her who attended the rank on "Heart Throbs" also among those who by the able and finished and benefited by character of the man. Miss Frank impressed the fact that she had relief thought and much she had opinions were dived thoroughly and ad that she was truly n. It was observing in where artistic effect lease for monetary con- as approbation are the platform speaker as not afraid to speak understands it, even that she thought it prove unpalatable to her

the advance of the Semites to a cultured and in- the influences that upon the various nations were at certain periods ascribed to her exalted de of the attitude of the ards the Jews. At a time nation on earth were not simply tolerating

not as citizens, Eng- the asylum, and placed political plane as her own England, too, that one rael's sons rose to be the Kingdom. Unlike the King delighted to be seated to his exalted force of his transcendent and achievements are memory of a noble and he pretty practice insti-ue League of wearing a the anniversary of the us Lord Beaconsfield, story of her great and the days of Solomon ve pointed with greater effect than that por- name of "D'Israeli." In of the British name, he a the estimation of the ce. BRITISHER.

to the Daily News the Emperor's side-de-ant von Motke, hand-day, at St. Petersburg, rom Emperor William. mission has come as a everybody. Although ater are unknown, the tied as an act of great

## World's Fair.

ard- World's Fair. R- FAM- WIDER- FECT MADE. of Tartar Powder. Free- of any other adulterant. HE STANDARD.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

At the meeting of the City Council on Monday evening a letter was submitted from Mr. S. Field complaining of what he termed the official tyranny of the City Medical Health Officer in enforcing the sanitary laws. Now, it very frequently happens that in connection with health, and other matters too, there are not a few persons who imagine that they know more about how and when certain things should be done than those who have made the subjects their special study. The complaint is in effect that the Medical Health Officer has manifested favoritism in carrying out the provisions of the law, in fact that he himself has violated it. Because he had formed this conclusion, it would appear that Mr. Field has undertaken to transgress a law whose necessity and justice he does not attempt to question. As far as we can learn, infection has indeed been carried from the house of the complainant. The matter is one of more than ordinary importance, and it would almost seem as if whatever blame, if any, is attachable to the health authorities, is that the provisions of the by-law were not more rigorously enforced, in which event had there been a real grievance it could have been ventilated in the courts.

EVADING THE LAW.

Daniel O'Connell is credited with having said that there was no British Act of Parliament through which it would not be possible to drive a coach and four horses. Such being the case in Great Britain, where the system was so settled and the people were regarded as so law-abiding, it is not to be wondered that in the United States, where the "glorious uncertainties" are so numerous, the men in charge of the arrangements should have decided to bring off the Fitzsimmons Corbett fight in the very teeth of the law, but in a State where the people are not supposed to be particularly punctilious and where the distances are sufficiently remote to enable them, if need be—if not absolutely to set the law at defiance—at least to stretch it to its utmost limit and beyond, without any very great danger of consequences.

According to present arrangements the long talked of pugilistic controversy will take place in Arkansas, the conditions being changed to limit the contest to a certain number of rounds, the referee having the power to stop the contest when in his opinion it has become brutal. Moreover, soft gloves are to be used. Arkansas is not especially well known as the home of a law-abiding people, and doubtless is by no means particularly well provided with sheriffs and deputies. Hot Springs, the place selected, is at no great distance from the centre of the State, is in a sparsely populated district, and under the powers conferred upon the referee according to the condition of the revised agreement, it may be expected that if the contending parties are able and willing there will be just as merry a mill as was ever engaged in. The managers have, as a matter of course, made their arrangements so as to secure the minimum of risks, and the appearances are that on the last day of the present month it will be definitely decided whether "Gentleman Jim," of San Francisco, or the "Rough Diamond" from Australia is the better man.

A telegram received yesterday announces that General Taylor has been summoned by the Governor of the State who, it is said, has assumed plenary power under the law of 1838 to take any steps which may be deemed advisable. That power is claimed to be the most sweeping ever given to the executive of any state and overrides all other law. On the revised articles being submitted to him the Governor said that he did not consider there was much difference between a prize fight and a glove contest for a limited number of rounds, and he knew if these men got together in the ring they would make their fight, even if the intention was only to engage in a contest for points.

ELECTORAL APATHY.

As indicative of the difficulty there is in maintaining the public interest in politics even when the gravest issues are before the people, it is noted that on the first day for the registration of voters in the City of New York the figures fall from 102,812 in 1894, to 89,107 in 1895, while in Brooklyn the drop was from 76,146 in 1894 to 60,586 this year. This is partially accounted for by the more complicated system of registration, the close questioning and personal observations of the clerks being said to be, if not absolutely offensive, at least deterrent in their influence. It is remarked that in some 3,000 election districts it would need but an average of four applicants to refuse to answer questions in order to aggregate the whole deficiency.

This unwillingness is much regretted by the best wishers in the community in view of the endeavors that are making to secure the downfall of Tammany, whose boss, Mr. Croker, is this year bringing out candidates of the most objectionable character. Besides, in view of the Parkhurst crusade, it is feared that this apathy will prove to be unfortunate, though, on the other side, it may be said that it is not as a rule the best men who object to being scrutinized.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A letter signed "A Native," appearing in the evening paper of yesterday, was declined publication in the COLONIST for good and sufficient reasons by the managing editor. As the COLONIST is in possession of the name of "The Writer" it is an easy matter to pass with a smile the conceit and "freshness"

displayed in his preface. His advocacy of Mr. Bostock and "the Broad street walking," and his comments on the letter of "B. C. First" can well be left to that writer should he deem them of sufficient importance to require an answer. The statement of Hon. J. H. Turner would, however, seem to be a complete refutation of the unseemly and unjustifiable attacks which have been made upon Mr. Bostock and the company of which he is the manager. After reading that statement "A Native" should have had enough common sense to have suppressed a letter which was evidently written in complete ignorance of the subject.

Most people are acquainted from hearsay, if not by personal knowledge, with the Bowery in New York. But it has become in the words of some of its habitués a back number. There is, however, a movement to restore it, or, as the New York Advertiser says, to make that thoroughfare as attractive and busy as it was in its happiest and most prosperous days. Its present decadence is, it is said, owing to the steady decline in business and the comparative absence of strangers on the street. To-day the Bowery is disappointing in its tameness. Indeed, it is said that a later Thackeray would have no wish to hunt up and converse with a Bowery character, as the great novelist hunted up and conversed with the "Mose" of the old volunteer fire department. Pretending to seek information, Thackeray approached the red-shirted "Mose," who, with turned-up trousers and cigar in his mouth as nearly vertical as possible, lounged against a hydrant. "My friend," said the large and benevolent-looking Thackeray, "I want to go to the Bowery." "Well, sony," replied the king of the Bowery, "you can go, but don't stay long."

DURRANT'S ADMISSIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—It is pointed out as a peculiar circumstance, and one worthy of consideration, that in all the circumstances where the testimony of the prosecution is material, Durrant partly admits the truth of the occurrence, but insists that the incidents were suggested by the other side. He admits having a conversation with Miss Cunningham relative to seeing Blanche Lamont's body on the second landing of the church belfry, but says the incidents were "suggested" by the reporter, and that he neither affirmed nor denied anything. In the same way he says Dr. Graham "suggested" the advisability of furnishing him with notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture. The same admissions and suggestions are made by him in regard to the material points of the testimony of students Glaser and Dunigan, whose notes he sought to obtain.

DURRANT'S TRIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The trial of Theodore Durrant was to-day continued until next Monday on account of the illness of Attorney Deuprey, leading counsel for the defence. While the prosecution made no objection to the motion, Judge Murphy was very reluctant about giving his consent, and announced that the trial would be resumed next Monday whether Mr. Deuprey should have recovered in the meantime or not. Mr. Deuprey, suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, which has made it impossible for him to attend the trial for several days, but his physician believes he will be able to resume his duties next week.

CHOLEBA IN JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Reports from the U. S. supervising surgeon-general of the marine hospital service indicate that during the present epidemic of cholera in Japan, there have been 42,700 cases and 28,513 deaths. These reports agree in saying that the disease was unusually virulent this year in certain districts, almost all cases proving fatal. It is believed the epidemic has reached the climax and is now declining.

Three Noted Episcopalians

Who Have Used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powders and in the Interests of Suffering Humanity say How Much it Has Done For Them.

In the ecclesiastical history of Canada the names of the Right Rev. A. Sweetman, D.D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Toronto, and Rev. John Langtry, M.A., D.C.L., stand out prominent, and within his own parish may be added to these the name of the Rev. W. R. Williams, Dr. Langtry's popular curate. These gentlemen believe in acting out the axiom of the good book, that, having learned of that which has been a source of benefit to themselves, it is their duty to tell the good news to others. These three clergymen of the Episcopal church have each used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and found that for cold in the head and catarrhal troubles it is a great helper, and over their own signature they have said to the public that these things are so, that others may be likewise benefited and helped.

One short puff of the breath through the blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headaches, sore throat, tonsillitis and deafness. Sixty cents. Sold by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

A well known bean, famous for always doing what is correct, says he would not even go on a fishing tour without his ever-ready clothes, as he might at any time meet acquaintances who would invite him to dine with them and even their remark, "Come just as you are," will not make him feel especially comfortable, if on arriving in a tweed suit he found some other guest correctly attired, for although women may say all sorts of polite things to make men feel at ease under such circumstances, they appreciate the compliment paid them by the Tweedo or swallow-tail.

DISASTROUS COUGH CURED.

DEAR SIR.—Having a most distressing cough for some time, I tried Dr. Wood's New Way Pine Syrup, and after taking a few doses found great relief, and one bottle entirely cured me. It is the best cough medicine I have ever taken.

WALTER PIRKEY, Balmerine, Man.

A gentleman always knows the difference between being friendly and being familiar.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

His Excellency's Thanks to the Royal City for Their Reception—Aggravated Assault.

Japanese Consular Extension—Mining at Trail Creek and Other Parts of the Kootenay.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Oct. 16.—Rev. Mr. Pedley, pastor of the Congregational church, left yesterday for London, Ont. An unusually large number of citizens were at the station to bid him goodbye. Mr. and Mrs. Pedley were very popular in Vancouver.

Mr. St. George is again figuring in the police court, but this time he is the defendant. A teacher in one of the schools sent Mr. St. George's son home for bad conduct with instructions that he was not to return unless he apologized. Mr. St. George came back with the boy and interrupted the teacher in the discharge of his duties. Mr. St. George has become the object of some ridicule.

The Westminster and Vancouver Tram Company report an exceptionally large business during the recent fair, 1,400 passengers a day being carried over their lines, there being on one day over 1,500. These figures total up 700 a day over the last year. The street car company is expected to their utmost limit to accommodate the traffic.

The Japanese government will immediately establish a new Japanese consulate at Tacoma, the trade of which with the Orient is rapidly growing. W. Samyee, the capable consul of the West coast consulate, will assume a similar position at Tacoma, and will leave Vancouver regretted generally and well esteemed by those with whom he has come in business contact.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 16.—His Excellency has written a letter to the citizens of Westminster through the Mayor, thanking them for their attention and kindness shown during their stay in the Royal City. In speaking of the fair His Excellency reminds the Mayor of Westminster that his appreciation of the industrial association show has been greatly enhanced by the display of several valuable purchases in the shape of horses, cows and sheep. Among them President Trapp's fine cream saddle horse; the first prize Cydadesale stallion Lyon ram, Fraser, and a number of high grade cows, formerly the property of W. H. De Wolf and James McCulloch.

Gandy, who stabbed Jordan at Ladners aggravated assault on Swan Erickson, of Ladners.

KOOTENAY.

(From the Mail.) Mr. Clemes, the famous London expert, will probably be here for a month. He will make a very thorough examination of the mines, and his visit is therefore of greatest importance.

A steel barge is to be built by the steamboat company as soon as possible on the river, and ice will be no impediment to it either on the lakes or in the narrows.

The party that went up to Carao's creek early last week, composed of Messrs. J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., J. H. Summan and J. T. Brewster, returned on Monday, after spending a portion of two days examining the gold fields and others of the areal gold field of gold claims. They took the train West on Tuesday evening under orders from the C.P.R.

Yes, Howe, an experienced miner, and Glen Lund have taken leases as partners on placer ground on Carao's creek. They will work eight men during the winter, and part of the force has already gone up the river.

The Kamloops Mining and Development Company have decided to transfer their operating plant to Rossland. Mr. C. C. Woodhouse, jr., secretary of the company, arrived on Monday morning and left Thursday evening for the new destination, taking the entire outfit for a complete chemical laboratory and assay office. Mining engineering and examining and reporting on mines will be a branch of their business.

Prof. F. Nason returned last Sunday evening from Brunswick, N.J., and left Wednesday for South Creston to overlook work on the Columbia Hydraulic Mining Co.'s mine, of which he has charge. A gang of men will be employed during the winter in making flumes and other construction rendering the mine profitable, and that hydraulic machinery, which will be brought to Revelstoke for early shipment to the mine. Next season will witness a vigorous prosecution of work.

Mr. S. Cowden, of Victoria, representing the Lanark Mining Co., met Mr. Grant, of the Maple Leaf, at Revelstoke on Tuesday morning, when they went on together to Hellelawest where the mines are located. It was learned that the Lanark and Maple Leaf are adjoining properties, and that there has been a clash and litigation between them. These friendly interviews will probably result in harmonizing conflicting interests.

Some ore sent to R. Galusha from the Gold Bug on Grouse mountain went 28 ounces in gold. It is the best value yet obtained from Grouse mountain ore. The ledge runs across the line into the Colville Indian reservation.

A group of mines on Lookout mountain or South Park mountain, several miles south-east of town, of which little or nothing has been said, are being developed with encouraging results. Two of these are the Emm and Kiwi. A mill test from the one taken from one of these gave \$42 in gold and the showing on both is very good.

Joseph E. Boss, who was here when the first gold was made on Red Mountain, has been in camp for a week. He is now a heavy owner in Toad Mountain properties on which he recently had a fine offer but refused it.

A strike of great importance was made on Monday on the Coloma, just north of the Monte Cristo claim. The ground was not taker up till last spring, so unprospecting was its appearance. The men made an opening in the centre of the claim and had not gone into the place if they found copper stain and ledge matter. It was but a streak at first, but widened out with each blow of the pick and some rich looking veins to show itself. They had made considerable progress by Wednesday, when the first assays were had. The samples showed \$65, \$38 and \$38.20 in gold and an average of 37 1/2 per cent. of copper. It was one of the richest ore bodies ever discovered in the camp, the copper being the outstanding feature. Other samples were taken the following day, one of which showed \$38 in gold and the other \$34.80 in gold, and the two averaging 24 1/2 per cent. copper. This last discovery adds to the

growing importance of Monte Cristo hill, it being the home of the Iron Horse, the Evening Star, the Monte Cristo and the Coloma—all of very promising character. Veins seem to run out from the Evening Star in many directions.

TRAIL CREEK.

(From the Trail Creek Miner.) Captain Carter while walking across Columbia avenue near the junction of Spokane street saw a suspicious looking rock protruding above the new street grade. He broke off a fragment, when an outcropping of pure ore similar to the famous Le Roi and W. E.'s ore was seen. The rock was covered, enough is shown to establish beyond question that a mineral bearing lead with a good showing of ore on the surface exists to day in the street's R. v. island. The find is situated on a mineral claim called the Alton, now owned by Bill Stoll and Frank Loring.

The shaft at Deer Park is down 57 feet. A drift was run off to the northwest when a big ore body was found, one of the largest yet found in the camp, but the assay value is low.

While workmen were road building on the Maid of Erin ground they encountered a ledge mineralized iron cap about ten feet wide, probably a continuation of the one found further east on the Robert E. Lee.

In the Homestake two additional openings have been made on the hill west of the tunnel. In one of them where most of the work has been done the display of the locking ore is enough to quicken the pulse of any mining man.

Some very rich ore is being taken from the Josie. The assays for a week past have run from \$40 to \$200 in gold, 5 to 7 per cent. copper, and 4 to 8 ounces in silver.

The wagon road to the Evening Star dump was completed on Monday, and several tons of high grade ore have been taken from the mines.

M. S. Thomson, of San Francisco, who recently purchased an interest in the Highland, has commenced development work.

A second assay of the ore found in the new opening in the Iron Mask showed \$121 in gold and a high percentage of copper.

The Crown Point is in fine shape, the ore having been found in as strong a form as ever after passing the break noted last week.

A drift has been run along the hanging wall of the Iron Horse, and a solid body is being found all the way.

BIRTH.

KER.—On the 10th inst., the wife of R. L. Ker, Esquire, had a son.

MARRIED.

POTTS WITHROW.—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents 13 Stanley Avenue, Victoria, by Rev. Percival Jenks, Alexander Stewart Potts, eldest son of Surgeon-Major George J. Potts, M.R.C.S., Toronto, to Gertrude Halse, youngest daughter of David Withrow, Esq.

VON KETTLER-PENDRY.—On Tuesday, October 16th, at the residence of Theodore Lubbe, Esq., Quinra street, by the Rev. Canon Beaulieu, Friedrich Maximilian, maron Baron von Kettler, second son of Maximilian, Baron von Kettler, of Havelburg, Prussia, to Maria Eliza, daughter of the late Isaac Pendry, of London, England.

CLINK FAUNLAND.—On the 10th inst., at the residence of James Bland, 115 Toronto street, a son, Clunk to Miss Annie Faunland, by the Rev. Mr. Barber.

WEDDING.—Stationery. A complete line at the Colonist Office.

DIED.

CLARKE.—At Holland avenue, Strawberry Vale, on the 11th instant, John Clarke, a native of Pentrich, Derbyshire, England, aged 56 years.

JOHNSTON.—At 24 Cabro Bay Road, Oct. 9th, May McFerran, beloved daughter of the late Hugh Johnston, aged 22 years.

MEMORIAL.—Cards and Stationery. New Styles at the Colonist Office.



Just spend his Four Quarters for a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters as all sensible people do; because it cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Bad Blood, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Blood from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sores.

DAIRY FARM \*—FOR SALE

LANGLEY PRAIRIE.

One of the best Dairy Farms in the Province. There are 125 acres of land; about 60 acres in hay meadow; 2 acres of bearing orchard; 60 acres of good pasture. The Comeki River runs through this property, and there is always abundance of water for cattle, etc. There is a large house; 2 large barns; good dairy cellar; a blacksmith shop; large wood-shed; hen-house and pigsty; 2 good wells of water. There are 20 cows; a thoroughbred Jersey bull; some young stock; 3 horses; 60 pigs; chickens and ducks. One Toronto mower, horse-rake, hay-fork, plows, harrows, wagon, buggy, harness, and everything for a well ordered farm. A step in which will be sold with the place if purchaser so wishes. A daily boat runs to New Westminster, 15 miles distant, and there are good roads. This farm is above high water, and is close to school, churches and post office. The municipality is free of debt and taxes are low. For further particulars

Apply at The Colonist Office, M. Costello, Vancouver, Or to Owner, on Premises, det-1m

THREE MONTHS FOR NOTHING! THREE MONTHS FOR NOTHING!



THE PIONEER NEWSPAPER

SETS THE PACE.

COMMENCING with this date THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST will be mailed to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50 per annum, and as an additional inducement to present subscribers to renew, and to introduce the paper to new readers, THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST will be mailed from now until December 31st, 1896, for the price of one year's subscription—\$1.50—payable invariably in advance.

SUBSCRIBE NOW AND SECURE 15 MONTHS FOR \$1.50.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST is issued on Mondays and Thursdays, in time for all out-going mails, and by this means out-of-town readers will be placed in closer touch with the Capital than was possible under the old method of publishing on Fridays only. The Semi-Weekly Edition is an eight-page six-column paper, and contains the Latest Local, Provincial and Foreign News up to the time of going to press.

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT FOR EVERYBODY.

The Ladies are not neglected, for Fashion Articles and Illustrations, what is going on in woman's world, and an Entertaining Story, form a part of its contents. It is in the highest sense a CLEAN AND INSTRUCTIVE FAMILY NEWSPAPER, and should be read by everyone in British Columbia.

SUBSCRIBE NOW AND GET THREE MONTHS FOR NOTHING.

CLUB OFFERS

We have the following CASH PREMIUMS to offer to any persons who may choose to turn their spare moments to profitable account by soliciting subscriptions to THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST:

Table with 2 columns: Subscription amount and Cash Premium. Rows include 5 new subscribers for \$2.50 cash, 10 for 5.00, 20 for 10.00, 50 for 25.00, 100 for 50.00, 200 for 100.00.

Or 50c. each for 5 subscriptions or over.

Anyone sending \$4.50 in cash and the names of three subscribers will receive one year's subscription to THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST FREE.

The above also includes the offer from date up to the 31st December, 1896. Cash in all cases must accompany orders.

ADDRESS— The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., VICTORIA, B.C.

Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, the author of the "Self-Interpreting Bible," was a man of singular baseness. His courtship lasted seven years. Six and a half years had passed away and the reverend gentleman had got no further than he had been in the first six days. A step in advance must be made, and Mr. Brown summoned all his courage for the deed. "Janet," said he one day, as they sat in solemn silence, "we've been acquainted now six years and I've not gotten a kiss yet. D'ye think I might take one, my bonnie lass?" "Just as you like, John," only he becoming and proper w' it. "Surely, Janet; we'll ask a blessing." The blessing was asked, the kiss was taken, and the worthy divan, overpowered with the blissful sensation, most rapturously exclaimed: "High, lass, but it is gude! We'll return thanks!" Six months later the pious couple were made one flesh. "It's safe to say that a basketful of finger rings are lost at the seashore every season," said a habesin of the Atlantic coast summer resorts recently. "Many bathers never think to remove their rings before taking a plunge in the surf, and when they come on a few find that the rings have slipped off in the water. Of course they are irrevocably lost in the sands. If the beach at Atlantic City, for instance, could be thrashed out or sifted it would yield a gold mine, not to mention a valuable store of precious stones of every kind."

CABLE NEWS.

Another Slaughter of Armenians—Panic Reviving in Constantinople—Demands of the Powers.

Discontent on the Island of Crete—The Kaiser at Metz—New Rumanian Cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says: "Reliable news has been received here that fifty Armenians were killed and a number wounded at Alhissar, in the vilayet of Adin, on the Anatolian railway, by a Moslem mob. The slaughter occurred on October 9, which was market day, when many Armenians had gathered from adjacent villages. Early in the morning a Turkish rough, finding that the Armenians were not armed, picked a quarrel and shot one of them. There was then raised on all sides the cry, 'Why hesitate to massacre the infidels?' A mob of Turks armed with revolvers then looted the market and massacred the helpless Armenians. Their bodies were thrown into the wells. It is stated that the mob was responsible for the attack. No women or children were injured, probably on account of the arrival of the matrasian from the village of Gieve, three miles distant, who made valiant efforts, at the risk of his own life, to save the Christians. Otherwise the massacre would have been complete.

The panic is reviving in Constantinople on account of this attack, and the Armenians are again flocking into the churches. The police disregard the evidence given to the Armenians by the foreign ambassadors, and they insult and maltreat the holders of them.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard blames the Armenian revolutionary committee for forcing the Armenians to close their shops and to maintain the appearance of a panic when the Armenians themselves are ready to resume business. "I visited the prison," says the correspondent, "and questioned the prisoners, and found there were no serious complaints against the police. The inspecting commission sent a list of fifty six prisoners for liberation while I was there. The revolutionary leaders are responsible for the continuance of the deadlock."

News received from Trebizond says a Russian postal steamer is lying there with 2,000 Christian refugees on board. Two other vessels, also full of refugees, are there awaiting the arrival of Russian ships to transport them to Batoum.

The Chronicle's Constantinople advice says that M. Cambon, the French ambassador; M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, and Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, on Monday presented to Said Pasha, the minister of foreign affairs, the final demands of the powers for Armenian reforms. If this is not accepted an ultimatum will be presented. No further modifications will be permitted. The scheme drops the demand for a Christian high commissioner, but otherwise it is almost identical with the proposals of last May. It is believed, however, that Russia hesitates to force its acceptance, because she fears ultimate Armenian autonomy.

The Chronicle, commenting upon the final demands of the powers for Armenian reforms, in which the demand for a Christian high commissioner was dropped, says: "We have had a slap in the face that a high-spirited people ought not to tolerate. We have to thank the weak-kneed champion of the weak-kneed trust Lord Salisbury to play the part of the strong man again." The Chronicle's anger seems to arise from the terms of the proposition being no stronger than were Lord Rosebery's last May.

The new American line steamship St. Paul, which cleared the bar at 12.50 p.m. October 9, on her maiden voyage to this port, has not arrived, and is not expected off the needles until this evening, as there has been a heavy fog over the channel. The American line officials say the steamer is being made to speed her on her first trip, as her bottom has not been cleared since she was launched, and she will necessarily make slow time.

A dispatch to the Times from Athens, describing the growing discontent with Turkish rule on the island of Crete, says that a band of 1,000 armed Christians recently met at Klina to petition the Sultan to restore the charter abolished in 1889 and for a reform of taxation and of the gendarmerie. The government of Crete sent troops against the petitioners, who withdrew to the mountain fastnesses, where the troops did not dare to follow. They now threaten to foment a rebellion in favor of annexation to Greece. The Greek government, fearing complications, deprecates such a Christian movement, but the situation is perilous.

The newspapers of Metz issued special editions announcing the arrival of the imperial party yesterday. Emperor William expressed to the governor of the imperial province, Prince Hohenzollern-Langenburg, his great satisfaction at the enthusiastic character of the reception which the people had accorded him.

Late in the day Demeter Sturdza, the liberal leader, succeeded in forming a liberal cabinet for Roumania in which he is the premier and minister of foreign affairs.

HELP FOR THE INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—The American brigantine Harriet G., which arrived at Nuevitas a week ago with a cargo of coal for the Puerto Principe railway, has been boarded to the bay and searched by an armed Spanish force, whose commanding officer accused the vessel's master, Captain Miller, of having brought arms and munitions for the insurgents. Captain Miller denies the charge, and as nothing of a compromising nature was found by the soldiers during the search, he has filed a formal protest before the United States consular agent, to be forwarded through Consul General Williams to the state department at Washington City.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Mayor Swift received two letters, one from B. W. Parker, a printer in Company D, Sixth Infantry, regularly stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, who desires information concerning the Cuban revolution, and believes that he can raise a company to help out the revolutionists. Jerry Root, of Fort Ripley, Minn., Swift that a company can be ready to move next month.

The signature to a letter should accord with the tone of the communication itself. If it be a formal business letter, "Yours truly" or "Very truly yours" is good form. "Your obedient servant" is also correct in formal and very ceremonious letters, and is distinctly dignified and courteous. Personally I dislike the signature "Yours cordially" do not know just why it always seems to be inauspicious. Notwithstanding this grave fact, it is considered good form and is popular.

EXASPERATED ARMENIANS.

In a communication to the New York Times dated October 10, the Armenian Patriotic Alliance thus explain the conduct of their fellow-countrymen resident in Constantinople:—

With a desire to dispel whatever misunderstanding may exist in the minds of some people, we beg to lay before the public the following explanations as to the true origin and meaning of the Armenian demonstration against the Porte:—

The true spirit of the Armenian movement is not that of a revolt, which means getting out of order, but of a tendency to enter into order. They ask to be governed.

"The Armenians, being the representatives of one of the oldest civilized Christian races, and being beyond all doubt one of the most pacific, one of the most industrious and one of the most intelligent races in the world"—Gladstone—have been kept by the Turkish government constantly in terror, in poverty, and in ignorance through a system of oppressive measures. Taking a step, the government not only refused to protect its Armenian subjects against the barbarous tribes of Kurds, but has taken the latter under official patronage, armed and organized them into bands of authorized brigands, and has let them loose on the Armenians. The last and most dishonorable step of late years was to organize all the state officials, civil and military, under a superior direction, into a body devoted to the law, in the very name of the law, the horrible scheme of exterminating the Armenian Christians in Turkey. Formerly the Mohammedan, or Turkish, government suppressed the evolution of the Armenian race; now it is suppressing the race itself. It is a sweeping storm of plunder, murder, rape and torture that is passing over Armenia, such as Armenia has never experienced in the course of 3,000 years of her eventful existence.

The Armenians in the provinces, stepped by terror, were powerless to move, though they would have been ten thousand times ready to rise against the cruel and so ferociously driving them toward the abyss. Besides, they were without arms, and many of them without food. On their brothers in Constantinople devolved the sacred duty of raising a protest against the Porte. It is to be noted here that besides the 150,000 Armenian citizens there is a fluctuating population of over 60,000 Armenians in Constantinople who have their families and homes in Armenia. These Armenians, true representatives of the Armenian provinces, attempted to present a petition to the Vizier. They did it after having patiently awaited for long months the result of the European intervention on their behalf, and when they thought it was time to protest, they protested in a very orderly way. No European people would have done this. It was the same circumstances. It was not a sudden outburst of indignation, but a deliberate action. The Armenians are used to restraint themselves. Their endurance is proverbial. But when, toward the end of the month of September, they heard of the very grave intelligence as to the imminent and disastrous withdrawal of the powers from further action in regard to the demands for effective reforms, their present apprehension of Turkish terrorism was overcome by the prospect of being soon engulfed by the rising waves of fanaticism unbridled by the cowardly withdrawal of the powers.

The Armenian demonstration was not merely a protest against the Porte. It had a wider meaning, though generally overlooked. It was also a protest against the powers. It has been simply proved among others by Canon MacColl's work on "England's Responsibility Toward Armenia," that the deliberate decision of the Porte to exterminate the Armenian originated in the platonic sympathy of the powers for Armenia and the vain introduction of the sixty-first article into the Berlin treaty, which promised reforms for Armenia. The powers intervened once more after the massacre, and, in order to persuade the Porte to adopt an inadequate scheme of reform, used only diplomatic measures. Past experience had repeatedly taught Europe that the Turk never submits himself without being coerced. To verbal arguments and the sickening dilatory tactics of the Turk and the less sickening lukewarmness of the powers, and when they heard of the imminent withdrawal of Europe from further action they protested against the intended treachery. The meaning of their manifestation was this: Europe has both might and right on her side, and does not insist on her right; we Armenians have no paper, though we may be massacred for doing so.

The Armenians, unless they have a monstrous exception in the divine creation, so as not to wish to persist in existence, could not help trying the desperate measures of moving the powers to pity them. After these explanations it is hardly necessary to add that the demonstration of the Armenians in Constantinople was the expression of the tremendous disappointment of the entire Armenian race, and not at all, as it has been supposed by some, arranged by the so-called Hantogists, an insignificant party, unpopular in Constantinople, who scarcely ever heard of in Armenia. We must say, in the interest of truth, that the Hantogists are by no means "anarchists"; we positively know that, though we do not see this with their clamorous and foolish revolutionary proceedings.

VERY HELPFUL TO LADIES. Quick Relief, with no Aiter Unpleasantness. Comes to Those who use South American Kidney Cure. Whilst both sexes are sufferers from kidney trouble, in many respects women are liable to peculiar weaknesses and pain, because of disorganization of the kidneys. Objection is taken, and rightly, to many remedies because of the method of use, as well as after unpleasantness. This is the case with South American Kidney Cure. It gives ease to the patient in six hours, and no annoying effects follow, for in a short time, even in aggravated cases, an entire cure is effected. There is no other medicine like South American Kidney Cure. It is a remedy for the kidneys and bladder only—not a general specific that is supposed to cure everything and ends by affecting no cure. South American Kidney Cure does its particular work and does it well. Sold by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

Colored diamonds are coming into fashion, and rings, necklaces and pendants are made of some stones that are tinted almost yellow. Black and pink pearls are also fashionable.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Sir Julian Pauncefote Arranging for the Coming Behring Sea Awards Convention.

The Much Debated Venezuelan and Nicaraguan Questions Remain Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, accompanied by the Earl of Westmeath, arrived here to-day, after an extended tour through Canada. He was asked concerning the reported landing of British troops in Brazil en route to Venezuela. He attached no importance to the report, and said he regarded it as another absurd. As to the seriousness of South American complications, the ambassador had received no advices on the subject. It was clear to him, however, that no such move would be made, certainly not by way of the territory of an outside power. Sir Julian will give his first attention to the coming convention to assemble here to reach an agreement as to the amount of damages to be awarded to the Canadian sealers whose vessels were seized in Behring Sea prior to the Paris Treaty. He will call on Secretary Olney to-morrow and arrange the day when the convention is to assemble. Meantime the personnel of the committee will not be announced.

The status of the much debated Venezuelan and Nicaraguan questions remains unchanged, so far as the British officials are concerned. Minister Andrade, of Venezuela, says that the report of a force landing in Brazil was self-evidently false, as it was out of the question for troops to be taken to the coast of Venezuela. He said that it was attempted it could be made more easily in British Guiana, which is situated much nearer the disputed territory. The minister has received no word from his government, indicating that there is any alarm in Venezuela.

Minister Mendonca, of Brazil, said that the report that British soldiers were crossing Brazil was manifestly false, inasmuch as Brazil was about the size of the United States, and it was like a report that troops were crossing America.

At the state department the report of the invasion of Venezuela finds no credence. The entire colonial army of British Guiana numbers 200 militia, a force too small to be effective in the event of a serious attack, besides, the British are too well informed as to the rights of other nations to needlessly make an issue with a friendly nation like Brazil by violating her territory. Again, the particular corner of Brazil that such a force would be obliged to traverse is an impenetrable jungle, and the army route would land it far back in the interior, remote from the track involved in the boundary dispute. It is recalled that a similar report was put afoot a few weeks ago, and it is presumed that on the occasion of Turkish terrorism was overcome by the prospect of being soon engulfed by the rising waves of fanaticism unbridled by the cowardly withdrawal of the powers.

THE "AMERICA'S" CUP.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The secretary of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Mr. Percy Thellusson, to-day received a cable from Mr. J. V. S. Oddie, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, notifying him that the challenge sent on behalf of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club in the name of Charles Day to a member of the club to sail a series of matches for the America's Cup in 1896, with the cutter yacht Distant Shore, has been accepted. A committee has been appointed with full power to arrange the conditions. Mr. Rose also received a cable from the New York Yacht Club, informing him his challenge had been accepted. Mr. Rose is evidently pleased with the prompt action of the N.Y.Y.C. Talking over the matter he said he was unable to say at present when he would begin building or whether he would race in the Riviera or gatta or in British waters before sending his yacht to the United States. He added: "Many details as to time and place must be arranged before I take any steps. Doubtless the N.Y.Y.C. committee will confer with me."

The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting upon the acceptance of Mr. Rose's challenge, remarks: "There is little doubt that English yachtsmen as a rule will not be altogether pleased at the prospect of Mr. Rose's challenge. That it implied a criticism of Lord Dunraven is denied, but the fact remains, even though the intention was absent, that Mr. Rose was far better known on the turf than in yachting, in which Lord Dunraven was one of the most distinguished amateurs."

SACKVILLE'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Lord Sackville writes to the Times this morning in reference to his pamphlet explaining that it was printed privately for friends, was never intended to be published, and he cannot understand how it became public. The statement that the Sackville pamphlet was intended to drive the United States Ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, from London, is absolute nonsense, adding: "Anybody acquainted with the diplomatic service will be highly amazed to hear that even a combination of all the members of the service, concerned, could affect in the very slightest the position of a foreign ambassador in London. It cannot be denied, however, that Mr. Bayard availed himself of Lord Sackville's injudicious step to excite an anti-English agitation to assist the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland, and, therefore, it reflects great honor upon England that our government has been so dignified and magnanimous to welcome, as it has, Mr. Bayard as an ambassador."

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—La Gaceta asserts that Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, while in Paris recently signed another convention between France and Russia, pledging Russia to intervene forcibly against other powers than those composing the Dreifbund in the event of an attack by them on France. As Russia was at the time pledged to a Franco-Russian alliance, the Dreifbund, the present agreement, if it has been affected, binds France to assist France against any attacking power whatever.

Mold crochets is a favorite form of household decoration at the present time.

A TENNESSEE LYNCHING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Jefferson Ellis was hanged from a telegraph pole at 1 o'clock this morning by 350 men, within two hundred yards of the scene of his crime. Before hanging the negro the mob cut off both his ears and all his fingers, and mutilated him horribly. The mob, with the prisoner, reached the home of his victim, Miss Paterson, after midnight. The young woman identified him as her assailant. As soon as this was done an armed squad of men took Ellis from constable Farrow and started with him for the scene of the crime, the fiercer element of the crowd being in complete control. Cries of "Burn him!" were heard on all sides. Even this fearful fate would probably have been a mercy to the negro, as subsequent events proved. Amid the shouts of the mob, a man jumped to the negro's side with a drawn knife in his hand. "Cut off his ears," they cried; "Give me a finger," shouted one man; "I want a thumb," cried another. The fiercer element of the mob drew off the latter, saying they were not in favor of doing anything but hanging. The unfortunate negro's protests were not noticed, being urged by the fiercest in the crowd, the man with the knife cut off the negro's right ear, and held up the bleeding trophy to the full view of the crowd. The negro screamed, but the other ear was cut off a few moments later. The mob became wild with the sight of this work, and those who were mutilating the negro found ample encouragement. They next cut off all his fingers, and then tearing away a part of his clothing, mutilated him in a horrible and unendurable manner. The mob was not even then satisfied with the negro's agony; they made him stand up so that all his blood could see him. Finally, fully 35 minutes after the torture began, a rope was put round his neck. The rope was very long; the free end was taken by a man who climbed a telegraph pole, fully 50 feet away, threw it over the cross arm; the crowd jerked the rope to the foot of the pole, and while the mob shouted, the bleeding and mutilated negro was swung into the cross arm. The head of the latter two little slavers, he held up from the body with pocket knives, after which the nose was put over the feet, and the headless body swung up again. Ellis, on the afternoon of October 5th, mentioned Miss Paterson in the presence of the jury, but she always denied an assault upon a little girl in Mississippi while he was trying to escape from the mob.

DURRANT BECOMING SERIOUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The illness of Eugene N. Durrant, one of the attorneys for the defence in the Durrant case, has taken a serious turn, and he will not be able to appear in court for several days, and unless there is considerable improvement in his condition, will not even then be allowed to subject himself to the excitement of the trial. Durrant, it is said, is becoming exceedingly irritable. Since he finished his testimony in Judge Murphy's court he has lost considerable vivacity. At times since his arrest he has not seemed impressed with the proper ideas of his terrible position, but at last he has dawned on him that he may be convicted, and as he realizes the force of the chain of circumstances against him he has become much depressed.

Attorney Dickinson, for Durrant, remarked that he thought the defence would be a matter of balance, and that the prosecution will present its witnesses in rebuttal. District Attorney Barnes says he will handle them rapidly, but Mr. Dickinson is particularly cross-question these witnesses at length, and on that account it is created no surprise if another week is devoted to the work of taking testimony.

Although Captain of Detectives Lees is busily engaged in the trial of Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont, he is not overlooking Minnie Williams' case, but still gathering evidence to be used when the trial of that case is begun. Many now think that if the prisoner is convicted of killing Blanche Lamont he will not be put on trial for the murder of Minnie Williams. Captain Lees and the district attorney have made up their minds, however, to press both cases. Just how soon the second trial will begin has not been determined, as a date for the hearing has not been set.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Henry J. Schowboda, a farm hand who now lives near Two Rocks, has told a reporter that he was most interested in the prosecution of the case of W. H. T. Durrant, charged with the murder of Blanche Lamont, inasmuch as the defence has named witnesses to prove the good character of the defendant. About six years ago Charles Thompson, the defence, lived near Petaluma. Durrant visited the family as a friend. Schowboda was about 22 years old. Durrant was a large, well-developed man, and he knew him by name as a visitor at the Thompson family. One night Durrant rode into the country with Schowboda, and in the course of conversation Durrant told Schowboda some of his affairs with girls of the town. Schowboda was so interested in the conversation that he secured an illegitimate intimacy with one of the Slavers of the family, which became cognizant of the danger of the girl and would not allow Durrant to approach her again.

KOREAN CRISIS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—There is still no official confirmation of the reported assassination of the Queen of Korea, and, although there may be political motives for a concealment for a time of such a tragedy, officials here think it possible the Queen may be alive, as the dispatches are somewhat doubtful on this point. It is recalled that a similar state of affairs existed in Korea in 1882, and that then the report was circulated that she was dead. At that time this same Tai Won Kun, the father of the king, who is said to have led the last attempt upon the Queen's life, attacked the palace with a large band of adherents and captured the persons of the King and Queen. The Queen was condemned to be poisoned, but by the sublime devotion of one of her handmaids she escaped. The maid took the poison and the Queen was secretly carried off by her friends and hidden in the mountains, while the report was sent out that she had been killed. The Chinese government, which maintained its suzerainty almost entirely through the active support and sympathy of the Queen, took active steps to redress her wrong, and sending a large force of troops to Korea, reinstated her and her husband on the throne and carried Tai Won Kun off into exile in China, from which he was subsequently released.

Two cable messages have been received from the Queen to-day from the Andamoo station. One briefly announced the arrival of the gunboat Petrel at Chemulpo and the other simply announced the arrival of the Mochias at Shanghai.

THE SEALING INDUSTRY.

Report of the Governor of Alaska—Diminution of the Herds and the Kennedy.

Alaskan Boundary Survey—What the American Party Has Accomplished This Season.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—James Sheakley, governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, says:—

"No one at all familiar with the past history of the seal islands can look upon the decreased rookeries to-day and not realize with crushing force how great has been the diminution of seal life, especially of the reproductive class, the females."

He further says that the claim that the excessive killing of seals on land is the cause of the depletion is disproved by the statistics. He says that on the rookeries now there are many male seals, while females are being killed at sea, where no direction in the killing at sea, where no discrimination can be made as to the sex of the seals. He says that better protection must be granted them than is afforded by the Paris Tribunal, and that the schooners have not been able to make the usual catches this season, the catch of the British vessels being not over 200 per vessel.

The governor says that the remedy for this evil is simple, but under existing conditions its application is difficult, unless Great Britain has forfeited, by her recent action, all right to consideration, and the United States holds with a firm hand all vessels found engaged in destroying seals. The remedy laid down by the Paris Tribunal has proved a failure. The governor says that 15,000 skins were taken on the islands this year, and 38,000 were taken by position on the coast, of which were females. The governor says that the patrol of the sea by the United States has been of the best, and the government has acted in good faith in its efforts to enforce the Paris Tribunal.

The governor discusses at some length the mining industry of Alaska, and says that the production indicates that it will be a profitable and permanent industry. The laws of the mining country are administered by the miners themselves, and it is wholly impracticable to try to exercise government control of the mines at present.

Upon the subject of the Alaskan boundary, the governor says: "The people of Alaska over the whole country expect and believe that the government of the United States will defend and maintain our right to all the territory included within the boundary line of the fixed line drawn up by the treaty made between Great Britain and Russia in 1825, and acquiesced in for nearly three-quarters of a century without question or dispute."

Superintendent Duffield, of the coast and geodetic survey, has been informed that the parties which the survey has had in the field in Alaska during the past summer have completed the season's work and are now on Mary's Island, waiting to be picked up and brought to San Francisco on the Patterson, which has been engaged in hydrographic work in Alaskan waters. There have been five parties from the coast survey engaged in the work in Alaska during the summer, under Messrs. Dikens and Walker. Their principal work has consisted in fixing the point where the Portland canal crossed the fifty-sixth parallel of latitude. This is the extreme southeast point of the Alaskan continent. Its location will have a great deal to do with determining the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia.

The work of last season consisted of the locating of Mount St. Elias as on the boundary between the two countries. Next season the more delicate work will be begun of running the line between these two points. England claims much more than the United States concedes as to this boundary. The surveys so far made tend to confirm the opinion of this country. The longitude of the coast north of the mouth of the Yukon, Portland canal have also been determined as a preparation for next year's work. Gen. Duffield says there is no longer any doubt that all of the Yukon river basin below the mouth of Forty Mile creek is American territory, which includes the gold fields of that stream as far as opened.

RICHMOND FAIR.

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 16.—(Special)—The Richmond fair, held at Eburn yesterday, was a decided success, both in the number and quality of exhibits and the crowds in attendance. The Hon. Col. Baker opened the exhibition. His remarks were timely and to the point. He told the farmers that they must now be getting ready to get their farms all right, and that the cost of production. The hon. gentleman spoke in high praise of the experimental farms and Prof. Robertson's highly instructive lectures and object lessons. The fair was held in the town hall, which with the exhibits and those in attendance was almost overcrowded.

The art exhibit was very large and most of the work of great merit. The live stock, exhibited outside of the building, was far ahead of other years, particularly the cattle exhibit which, owing to its unusual excellence, was a genuine surprise to those who were interested in this branch of the fair. The awards in cattle were well divided, the following gentlemen figuring as prize winners: Messrs. Daniel Bros., Twigg Bros., Mackie Bros., D. McDonald, W. Newlands, W. H. Mason, A. McLeod, A. N. Heath, S. Stewart, T. Kidd, F. McCleary, W. F. Stewart, J. Gauer, W. S. Abercrombie, Walsh Bros., C. F. Foreman and W. H. Mason. Mackie Bros. were the largest winners.

Fine roaster, draught and general purpose horses were largely in evidence. This part of the exhibition attracted a great deal of attention. Mr. J. Whiteside carried off most of the prizes in sheep, while Messrs. Mackie Bros., Twigg Bros., Mitchell, Gauer, Dixon, W. H. Mason and W. Kingsley were successful with their swine. The poultry exhibit was rather small, but the displays of vegetables, miscellaneous fruits, field produce, etc., were almost as good as the exhibit at Westminster, and showed a marvellous improvement over other years. Miss Read won the prize for the best lady rider at the exhibition, and G. Kingsley for the best gentleman rider. The hay baling contest, perhaps the most interesting feature of the exhibition. The winning team were Messrs. D. Urquhart, W. Light, heart, J. Dillon and E. Trotter. These gentlemen unloaded, pressed and weighed half a ton of hay in 13 and 12 minutes respectively.

The prize offered for the best essay on the resources of British Columbia, opened by the children of the public schools, was won by Miss Stella Warren.

OTTAWA, Oct. 16.—An order has been issued for opening the Canadian canal on Sunday during the remainder of the season.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Ambassador Patenotre has returned from France with a large fund of information concerning the international exposition of 1,900, which is to be held in Paris. The French government is in charge of the undertaking. The authorities at Paris have furnished M. Patenotre with full data which shows that the exposition will open on April 15 and will last until November 5. The administrative services has already been organized and a commissioner-general appointed to take general charge of the work.

Besides the preparations in Paris, the commissioner-general is to have charge of the arrangements with delegates from foreign nations. Plans have also been constructed for the construction of palaces, out-buildings and the laying out of parks and gardens. Another feature of the exhibition will be scientific congresses similar to those inaugurated at Chicago exhibition. It is expected that the congresses at Paris will carry forward the work begun at Chicago. The high standing of France as an art centre has led to the projection of an official exhibition of French art. This will be especially designed to show the gradual advance of France to her present place as a nation of artists. A similar showing will be made of the historical advance of France in musical composition.

A BIG PROJECT.

(From the Hamilton Spectator, Oct. 11.) In the Canadian club rooms last evening Oliver A. Howland, M.P.P., spoke on the subject of the discovery of the history of Canada. He spoke for an hour or more on a plan to mark the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of North America by Cabot. The plan is to hold an historical exhibition in Toronto, commencing on Dominion Day 1897 and lasting three months, to be held in the parliament buildings and adjacent universities, which have been granted for the purpose.

Mr. Howland eloquently pointed out the importance of Cabot's discovery as originating English colonization on this continent and the opportunity the year proposed offers for its dignified celebration. In that year the British and American associations will meet in Toronto. Other gatherings and conventions could be arranged, and it was proposed to hold a constitutional conference of all the colonies something on a much more extended scale than the recent Ottawa conference.

He said the artists of Canada had been invited to portray on canvas the history of Canada. These pictures, giving in consecutive array historic incidents and places and persons, would be supplemented by relics from the convents and monasteries and historical societies. It was also proposed to make the celebration international in character by inviting French, Italian and American warships to participate, and the presence of these vessels would offer opportunities for a big naval display. The Duke of York had been invited to Australia and had accepted, and as he would no doubt go by way of Canada, it was thought he could be secured to open the exhibition. The project, Mr. Howland considered, could be successfully financed for \$150,000.

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES.

Paine's Celery Compound Peculiarly Adapted to Regulate the System and Give Her Strength.

A Paragraph of Truth From a Medical Journal.

The following paragraph from a medical journal published on this continent, demands our serious attention. It reads thus:—It is safe to say that more than one-half the revenue of the physicians of the world is derived from the treatment of females. Not once is the diagnosis correct; not once in fifty is the treatment successful to the patient."

Why is it that the editor makes such a statement in his editorial in regard to the sufferings of women? Because the spirit of the times affects them as much as it does the men—more, for their nervous systems are more delicate and sensitive. There is a cause for every evil, and in the schoolroom we can usually find the starting point of these headaches, backaches, and womanly ills which are growing so alarmingly common. When the great change from childhood to womanhood is in progress, the girl is crowded, pushed, overworked, to keep up with her studies. Add to this the severe anxiety and worry which attend examinations, and when the school life is over her health is seriously deranged.

After school days what comes? Are not the duties of women as wearing as those of men? Even more. Social, household, often business cares, must be assumed, which all lend a hand in bringing those delicate nerves into an irritable, weakened, unstrung condition. It is to be wondered at that the sensitive organs, covered by a network of nerves, are deranged, and that life becomes one long, dreary road of suffering, without an escape or turn.

Paine's Celery Compound, that great medical discovery, should be used. Soon your nerves will be strong and vigorous, and the nutrition, digestion and specially womanly functions will be natural and regular. Roy cheeks, sparkling eyes, a beautiful figure, all will follow the health-giving influence of Paine's Celery Compound. When you are nervous, weak, tired, cannot sleep, have headaches, or any of the nameless ills which so many women suffer in silence, use Paine's Celery Compound and it will restore to you the greatest blessing of life—health.

NOT A SCAR LEFT. In scrofulous cases under ordinary treatment sores are left where the sores are healed. The action of Paine's Celery Compound is shown by applying it externally as well as internally, there is no cutting, no knife, just a natural healing power overcomes the disease, and leaves the skin as clean and sound as a babe's.

FREE MONTHS... COLONIST... PAPER... NOW... THREE... G... ERS... offer to any profitable... COLONIST... CASH... Ver... of three sub... SEMI-WEEKLY... e 31st Decem... Co., A. B. C... at rapturously ex... ss, but it is gude t... Six months later made one flesh... a basketful of finger... ss, but it is gude t... many bathers never brings before taking a when they come out rings have slipped Of course they are sands. If the beach instance, could be it would yield a gold a valuable store of kind."

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, October 15. BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Oakland Estate Is to Have a Sidewalk on the Lansdowne Road.

Superintendent Hutcheson Points Out a Defect in the Electric Light System.

The city council were favored at their meeting last night by the presence of a deputation of ladies from the Oakland district, who came in support of a petition which they had sent in asking for a sidewalk on Lansdowne road.

All the council were present with the exception of Ald. Williams. The question of fire hall vs. sidewalk in Oakland district came up when a petition signed by N. Sabin and 35 others was read saying that though a resolution had passed the council in favor of a fire hall, it had not yet been erected.

The petition also favored Mr. Clarke's property as the site for the hall. Ald. McLELLAN would like to know why the fire hall had not already been built since the council has passed a resolution favoring its erection.

Another petition from Oakland Estate property holders was read asking that the fire hall be built on the Lansdowne property as the most suitable for the purpose.

Still a third petition in favor of the sidewalk on Lansdowne road in the same district was read.

Then came the petition from the ladies of the district asking for the sidewalk on Lansdowne road and stating that this had been asked for last April, before the fire hall had been thought of.

Ald. McLELLAN moved that the ladies' petition be granted.

Ald. HALL strongly advocated the sidewalk. He did not live in the North ward but he had been over the ground and fully recognized the necessity for the improvement.

Ald. WILSON, referring to the fire hall, remarked that the resolution in his favor had already passed the council, and he understood that the majority of people in the district wanted it.

In answer to the question whether there were funds for the purpose, Ald. Cameron stated that there was no money in the fire wardens' department to build the hall, and if it were built the cost would have to come out of other funds.

Ald. McLELLAN would like to see all parties happy, and this could be brought about by building both sidewalk and fire hall, if it were possible.

The prayer of the petition for the sidewalk was favored by the council, and Ald. Hall then moved that, if the fire wardens had not the funds to build a fire hall, Mr. Mewburn's offer to build one should be accepted.

The executive of the Local Council of Women sent in a recommendation that Mrs. A. H. Scott and Miss Cameron be appointed by the city as two of the representatives on the Agricultural Association directorate.

Ald. HALL moved that the city should have had been done regarding the former communications calling attention to a defective drain on Springfield avenue.

Ald. HUTCHESON moved that the streets committee were having the drains in that neighborhood cleaned out, and he supposed the one in question was receiving attention.

W. G. Eden wrote charging that while the city was supposed to be bound by a nine hours rule, the men were working on the waterworks improvements ten hours a day, and in town some city employees were working twelve hours.

Ald. BRAGG remarked that no doubt if men were working 10 hours a day they were being paid for overtime. He was unaware of any city workmen being required to do more than nine hours' work.

A draft of the proposed by-law arranging the assessment for the construction of the branch sewers was received from the city barrister and referred to the city assessor.

S. Field sent in a communication stating that at a recent meeting of the health board Dr. Geo. H. Duncan, medical health officer, had stated that he was defying his authority and resisting the enforcement of the sanitary laws.

Ald. PATRIDGE said the proceedings of the health board were supposed to be confidential and he was surprised to have any of them made public.

A petition for a sidewalk on Rupert street was referred to the streets committee to report.

The street committee in their report asked that Messrs. Fooley & Luxton be asked for particulars of their claim for damages to Mrs. Piper who was hurt on Oak Bay ave.

Ald. MACMILLAN wanted an expression of opinion as to whether an eight foot sewer excavation would be allowed instead of eleven feet, for 300 feet in length on Cormorant street.

Ald. PATRIDGE objected to altering the levels. The council were not competent to judge on an engineering matter like that.

The Mayor remarked that the question was whether a sewer eight feet deep would give sufficient depth for the basements, if Cormorant street became a business street.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

A Big Fleet of Sealing Schooners Arrives—The "Dora Steward's" Prominent Passenger.

Oriental Liners Depart Heavily Laden—H. M. S. "Hyacinth's" Relief—The "Van Galen's" Manifest.

Sealing schooners monopolized nearly the whole water front yesterday, and wherever a vessel lay there was a group big and small of idlers. The great iron doors of many of the warehouses along the wharves were opened and through them thousands of skins passed.

The report was referred to the electric light and streets committees. In reference to matters referred to him the City Engineer explained that the items of Longland & Mayo's account were for extra work.

The council adjourned shortly after 10 o'clock. SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Robert McVittie (G. C.) probably the most widely known rifleman in the Empire, is a visitor to Victoria, having arrived on Sunday evening, after a couple of days' stay in Vancouver.

His occupation is that of a carpenter and builder, and his reputation as a marksman is well known as well as of his pastime.

He has been in the city since the establishment of the National Rifle Association in 1890, and at the prize meeting of 1892 he made his first appearance amongst the sharpshooters on Wimbledon common.

Steadily progressing in skill he in 1874 found his name inscribed upon the roll of honor consisting of the hundred found qualified to fire in the final stage for the Queen's prize, and up to 1893 he had eight times in that great list.

On the 1st inst. H. M. S. Conus, a sister ship to the Champion, was commissioned at Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy.

The R. M. S. Empress of India, Captain Henry Pelly, commanding, left for Japan and China last evening, leaving accommodation at a premium and a full freight.

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INLAND OR OPEN WATER?

British Columbians Dispute the Right of Americans to Fish in Hecate Channel.

Illegal Trading With the Indians Also Charged—How the Case Stands.

Upon the definition of the frequently quoted term "inland waters" hangs a matter of great importance to British Columbians, and especially to those residents of this province who have during very recent years developed the halibut industry to its present gratifying proportions.

Whether Hecate Strait is or is not "open water," and therefore the legitimate field for the operation of fishing boats from Puget Sound—that is the question to the solution of which the authorities at Ottawa are now giving their attention, while Western business men await the outcome with anxious interest.

To British Columbians belongs the credit of having first realized the possibilities of the halibut fisheries in the Eastern bay situated at Hecate Strait, some ten miles from the north of Vancouver island.

From the expected results of the industry quickly developed large proportions, and more than one steamer, with a suitable fleet of small boats, soon found profitable employment about the banks to the north of Vancouver island.

Then the Americans saw the opportunity that they themselves had failed to discover, and instead of casting about for new banks in water open to them beyond possibility of dispute, they have been busy calling Hecate Strait, the channel separating the island of the Queen Charlotte group, from the British Columbia mainland.

There they have been constantly employed for weeks and months past—the subject of numerous complaints to the authorities here and of endless vexation to the British Columbia exporters and fishermen.

Not only are they trespassing according to the Canadian contention, says Collector Milne, for Hecate Strait seems just as much inland water as Puget Sound, but of late they have, according to information received from more than one reliable source, directly violated the customs laws by calling Rose Spit, Graham Island and other places, and thus disposing of full cargoes of flour and general merchandise to the Indians, greatly to the detriment of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s trade and also of the customs revenues.

By so doing they have of course made double profits, where only the legitimate margin from the fisheries rewarded the pioneers of the industry. The Canadian authorities have now decided that the thing must be stopped. They are only awaiting confirmation from Ottawa of their contention that Hecate Strait is inland water, in order to proceed with the evulsion of the Puget Sound fishing fleet.

THE CENTRAL church choir is making rapid strides under the able leadership of Mr. R. Spiess, late of Vancouver. The members are now practicing for a grand concert to be given early in November, when the public may expect something good.

Among the choruses they have in hand are the "Gloria in Excelsis," from Concone's Mass in F; "The Lord is My Shepherd," by Dr. Leslie; "The Triumph March," from Wagner; "The Triumph March," from Wagner; and also the "Gloria in Excelsis," from the Twelfth Mass by Mozart.

THE funeral of the late John Clark took place from the residence of his son, Belleville street, services being conducted at the house and grave by Rev. Mr. Bryan, Rev. Mr. Cleaver and Rev. Mr. McGowan. The bearers were: W. Richmond, E. Burton, F. Roobe, T. Lucombe, A. Burgess and J. A. McNeil. The deceased was a native of Scotland, and was a member of the church of which he was a member.

THE Y.M.C.A. is enjoying a real membership boom. Twenty-two new members were added in last week, seven new members being added in the Kingston later in the evening for the month and will spend their honeymoon visiting Tacoma, Seattle and Portland. At the wharf a large contingent of friends were gathered to say goodbye to Mr. and Mrs. Potts, who are on their way to the States but in the journey through life which they have so pleasantly and auspiciously begun.

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COLONIST, October 16, OPEN WATER?

Dispute the Right to Fish in Channel.

With the Indians and How the Straits.

On the frequently "waters" brings Columbia to those residents of the province during very recent months industry to its proportions. Whether it is not "open water," legitimate field for the boats from Puget Sound to the station of the at Ottawa are now while Western business with anxious

belongs the credit of possibilities of the market's eagerly anticipated as soon as the table after

the opportunity about for new boats beyond possibility into Heate

THROW: Rev. Provincial James A. Alexander Stewart Surgeon-Major George Toronto, and Miss Gertrude the youngest daughter

IDENT: Despatch via Departure of the American boundary survey party

ancouver announces manifested for the Mr. Corrigan, who Vancouver since 1890

is preferred for an table for an

Very Old SKY. One Star. Two Stars. Three Stars. LONDON

SOUVENIRS OF SHIPWRECK.

Another of the "Keweenaw's" Nameboards Recovered and Brought to Victoria.

Other Wreckage Reported - A New Theory in Regard to the Disaster.

In the possession of Captain Brendorf, at his home over James Bay, is a weather-beaten nameboard which recalls once more to mind the terrible storms that swept the Pacific coast during the closing weeks of 1894

The nameboard referred to, and which Captain Brendorf brought to Victoria on Sunday last, bears the name "Keweenaw," and is the original sign with which the pilot house of the lost collier was provided.

The board was picked up at the entrance to Houston-Stewart channel, on the opposite side to Rose harbor, where its mate was recovered by the Indians and shown to Capt. S. This first found board will identify the chief's house at Rose harbor, and the finding of the second, with a large quantity of wreckage unmistakably that of the Montserrat, now leads to the presentation of still another theory—that one of both of the ill-starred steamers met destruction on the rocky, unpopulated and seldom visited shores of one of these desolate islands.

There is in fact a story current to this effect among the Indians, and as Captain Brendorf says, while it is no more than a theory it is one that is capable of proof or disproof, for the wreckage still strewn the beach untouched for the most part, and there is no one to deny that larger portions of the lost steamer may yet be found if search is made for them.

The Montserrat and Keweenaw were associated in the coal-carrying trade and they have naturally been linked together for more than one reason whenever the mystery of their fate is spoken of by sea-going men.

The Montserrat left Nanaimo on December 6, loaded, according to Capt. Blackburn's custom, with every pound of coal she could carry; the Keweenaw steamed away from Comox the following morning. She was heavily laden, for her captain, Frank King, was more cautious than his brother skipper and he had a less seaworthy boat under him.

The two steamers came together in sight of Flattery on the afternoon of December 7, and were last seen travelling in close company by the lookout at Tatoosh island, they being at that time about ten miles out with the Montserrat in the lead.

After weeks of searching both were given up as lost, and the theory general acceptance that they had foundered and gone down at sea. No clue to the mystery was developed until the 25th of February in this year, when the medicine chest of the Montserrat was picked up on the beach to the southeast end of Etain Island. Later on, the Captain of the Maud S. found numerous souvenirs of the lost vessels adorning the huts of the Indian village at Rose harbor.

Whether, however, the Keweenaw was lost by striking some point of the Queen Charlotte group—whether she or the Montserrat, or both, foundered and went down—whether one had gone to the assistance of the other and so was lost with her, probably will never remain an unexplainable tragedy whose secret is locked up in the deep Pacific.

The final count in the Cowichan-Alberni election, completed yesterday, gives Mr. Huff a total of 253, and Mr. Halbed 177.

POOR sport is reported from Sooke lake by a party of four well known young men who have been camped there for a week hardly getting enough fish for their own consumption.

YESTERDAY morning's Rosalie carried to the Sound another of the passengers Capt. Patrick Martin and his bride, the Queen Charlotte group—whether she or the Montserrat, or both, foundered and went down—whether one had gone to the assistance of the other and so was lost with her, probably will never remain an unexplainable tragedy whose secret is locked up in the deep Pacific.

The good reports of improvement in the condition of the woman George Douglas, who was shot several days ago, continue to lead the police to believe that she will be heretofore attend at the police court and tell her story before the close of the present term. The case comes before the judge on Friday when the taking of large testimony for the prosecution will probably be opened. It is rumored that Farrell's counsel, he didn't know the revolver was loaded, but he proved by testimony of his having himself placed a cartridge in each and every chamber.

A VERY pleasant reception was given last night to Rev. J. H. Sweet, the new rector of St. James', and Mrs. Sweet, by the congregation of the church. The Bishop of Columbia at the beginning of the proceedings made a happy little speech of welcome and was followed by Van Ardenon, Sorviken and Rev. Canon F. Addison. Rev. Mr. Sweet, who was greatly pleased that a large number of the congregation had gathered to welcome him, spoke hopefully of the good that would result from the co-operation between himself and the people of his parish. Then after the rector and Mrs. Sweet had mingled with the congregation and been personally introduced to the ladies and gentlemen present, refreshments were served and music followed. Mrs. Jay sang "Dreams," Miss Arrowsmith sang the "Angels' Serenade" with violin obligato by Miss Angus, Mr. Jay sang the "King's

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Gun Shed and Armory for Westminster—Burglars Committed for Trial.

Kamloops Assizes—Inspection of B.C. B. G. A. at Westminster—Among the Miners.

At the residence of Mr. Theodore Lubbe, Quadra street, last evening, Rev. Canon Beaulieu performed the interesting ceremony uniting as man as was Friedrich Maximilian Baron von Kettler, soon to be married to the late Isaac Pendry, of London, England. The wedding celebration was witnessed only by a select company of friends of the contracting parties, of whom Mr. R. Lowenberg, consul of the German empire, acted as best man, the bride being supported by Miss Anlevy and Mr. Lubbe giving her away.

The young men of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last evening successfully inaugurated their season's social work with a largely attended concert. The programme was varied and at times very amusing. It opened with a duet by Messrs. Fisher and Burns, and following this by a song by A. Hood; and recitation by W. Allan; a song by Mr. Mitchell; a tableau, "Kevevan" (the coming man and woman); recitation, J. H. Bole; guessing competition; song by J. G. Brown; "Yarn" by M. Egan; song by G. Selk; a selection by Schneider's band. Some half a dozen young men posed as "living pictures" behind a canvas, and the work of the ladies of the audience to write down their names as they stood in shadowy inspection. The band, well directed by its conductor, Esmond Hill and Equimault appearances, was harmony personified.

Rev. Dr. Campbell at the close of the morning service on Sunday last made the following statement which shows commendable care for the health of the community: "Two weeks ago, as you know, one of our children took slightly ill of scarlatina, and during that time I conscientiously confined myself almost entirely to our home, refraining from holding services here or elsewhere; and congregation by its being industriously circulated throughout the city, that I have been carrying on my pastoral and ministerial work, notwithstanding sickness at home. Although the child is almost convalescent, and has an isolated compartment, apart for himself and his nurse, I have taken rooms down town, so as if possible, to move all grounds of complaint even from those who have been speaking at random. Among the strange letters received by the very strange and common of Vancouver perhaps the strangest is from Mr. McGee, of the numerous victims of A. G. Gallagher's Reign of Terror 'at the city hall. Mr. McGee asked the aldermen for the use of the market hall for a short time, so that he could deliver a lecture to the people bearing the following titles: "What the aldermen are, and what they should be"; "What they do, and how they do it." Mr. McGee's letter, which is quite in order, was referred to the committee.

The steamer Barbara Bosowitz, which arrived from the North, via Vancouver, last evening, brought additional particulars of the shooting of a man from Chinook, whose body they carried to Vancouver, where some of the tragedy, to Vancouver, where the husband is to take place to-day. The accident occurred at Swindle island while Mr. Corrigan was deer hunting, his gun being discharged prematurely and the lead bullet entering his right fore-arm. Had there been a medical man within reach it is quite possible that fatal consequences might have been averted; as it was, weakened by the continued drain of blood, and without proper attention, the unfortunate man expired from his injuries the day after they were received. The Bosowitz brought as cargo upwards of 7,000 cases of salmon, of which 4,000 cases were for Victoria and the remainder for transcontinental shipment over the C.P.R. The Bosowitz was picked up by the tug Portland by Port Simpson the place of her abandonment; the steamer is but little damaged, and will receive all necessary repairs at Port Simpson, where she is now being overhauled.

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 14.—The B. C. B. G. A. companies are looking forward to their annual inspection by Col. Peters next Saturday.

The government has ordered the erection of a gun shed and armory immediately opposite the temporary drill shed. Two 64-pound guns will be mounted for drill purposes shortly.

The Royal Marine Artillery instruction school will be opened here about December. Lieut. Worsnop has been authorized to accept another company.

Next week in October, T. J. Trapp has been elected president, and D. R. Ker, vice-president; G. E. Earle, of Lytton, vice-president; G. D. Brynner, hon. treasurer; and J. B. Mackenzie, secretary.

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THE KOOFEYANS.

Cariboo creek, about 20 miles below Nakusp, is attracting considerable attention just now. The first discoveries, made in May, 1894, were placer gold. Since then about 200 claims have been located.

Byron White, who came down from the Slokan Star a day or two ago, says the building of the new concentrator will be completed this month, and it is expected the machinery will be on the ground by the 25th. It will be placed in position as soon as possible and be ready for operation by January next.

Neil Larson, of Leadville, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Larson is the owner of several large properties in Leadville. He leaves for Trail Creek to look over the country and if the conditions are favorable will erect a smelter at some convenient point.

MAILS are carried weekly from Coutlee, under the new contract recently awarded to Wm. Smith, and the improved facilities are much appreciated. Mr. Smith leaves Coutlee on Fridays.

Mr. Waterman's company, known as the Gold Point Mining company, about four miles from Granite Creek, has ceased work. The company is in the hands of a receiver. About \$350 was taken out for seven or eight hours actual running.

The trail from Thynne's to Otter flat has been widened this summer, and the wagon road from Nicola lake to Thynne's improved. As soon as these mines have the appearance of working steadily it is understood to be the intention of the government to extend the wagon roads.

The Tulameen Hydraulic Mining Company, of which W. L. Hogg is manager, is prospecting a bank, which is known to be rich. About \$100 has been taken out so far. Water can be got from a creek about a mile distant, which would give 800 inches for most of the year.

Cecil Smith and R. Campbell Johnson, of Vancouver, were in and took up land on Slate creek, but so far nothing has been done by them. The organization is known as the Otter Flat Mining Company.

The St. Stephen's Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company is getting along well. About a mile of flume is about half a mile farther ahead. The company purposes bringing in the first north fork of Granite creek, and this will give about 1,000 inches of water. When Mr. Hunter left the Indians had been sent to pack the pipe to the granaries. This company has been reorganized under Dominion charter, with the name of Granite Creek Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Co., Ltd., and the office will soon be nominally transferred to Vancouver. Washing is expected to start in the spring.

Hugh Hunter, provincial assessor, says that the revenue from Granite Creek division this year shows a large increase over last year, owing to the number who have gone in to work on mines, as well as from leases. The hydraulic companies are all pushing work forward. The Anglo-American Company, Capt. Scott's, is doing well with two monitors, and has a supply of about 2,500 inches of water. For about a week they have been laying claim for the ground sluices, and everything looks favorable for good returns next year, though some gold will be obtained before the sluices are laid. The company's property is on the south fork of the Stikimiamen, about nine miles from Princeton.

Mr. Humphrey and J. McIntyre, who have spent a fortnight prospecting near Kamloops, have located two claims. This week was spent near Lac le Bois, where a strong vein 22 feet in width was located. The rock assays well, and the value has not yet been ascertained, and the value of the find has not yet been determined. The ledge is probably a continuation of the ledge upon which J. W. Vaughan staked a claim two years ago, but never developed.

The two men also found rock carrying gold and other minerals on the south side of the Thompson, but in small strings. They located a claim there as well. W. F. Wood, some time ago found rock in that part bearing traces of gold, but did not develop the find. He is determined to determine whether a ledge exists there or not. J. A. Morrison and others, when out a short time ago, found rock rich in copper near Guerin's, but no work has been done by him and associates yet.

Kamloops fall assizes opened on Monday last before Mr. Justice Walker. In addressing the grand jury, His Lordship said he was glad they would have little to do. There was one case of murder, but of cattle, but from the depositions work was not yet had read there were counter charges. The only civil case was Oliver v. Bailey for breach of promise. J. Campbell, counsel for the plaintiff, explained that the plaintiff was a widow and the defendant a young man of about 21 years of age. It seems that during the plaintiff's absence on a trip to the Old Country, the defendant saw some lady he liked better and married her. Judgment was allowed by consent of the plaintiff now asked the court to assess the damages.

A meeting of the settlers of Spillimacheen and district was held on Saturday, Sept. 25, to discuss the advisability of petitioning the Commissioner of Lands and Works to request him to grant them more time to pay the moneys due on their pre-emption claims. No one of them is more than three miles distant from the finest water power in Kootenay, and the country between these claims and this water power is such that roads can be built cheaply.

W. C. Wells, of Palliser, received a telegram from New York, on Saturday, asking him to repair there immediately to identify the body of a murdered man which was at that time lying on the morgue and supposed to be his. George Wells. No particulars have come to hand.

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Mr. Norman of London, Eng., is in this country looking out for mining property for a very wealthy syndicate of English capitalists.

Last Friday a mass meeting of the citizens was called to discuss the question of the removal of the post office and great enthusiasm was displayed. After a discussion of an hour or more, Mr. Fletcher, the post

OFFICE INSPECTOR, STEPPED IN AND DECIDED UPON HIS REMOVAL TO OPPOSITE THE KOOTENAY

office inspector, stepped in and decided upon his removal to opposite the Kootenay office.

Some of the Crown Point machinery is on the ground and in process of erection. The compressor plants for the Cliff, Centre Star, R. E. Lee and Maid of Erin are daily expected.

Everything in this camp is exceedingly busy and people are taking advantage of the beautiful weather and preparing themselves for the winter. A large number already open was added to the week.

The second annual general meeting of the Nelson Hydraulic Company will be held on November 4.

Sir Joseph Trutch, chairman of the Half Mines Ltd., is expected to arrive in Nelson Tuesday. Sir Joseph is just back from Alaska, where he has been on business connected with the Bear's Nest mine.

The action for libel which Captain Fitzstubs, gold commissioner and government assessor, had brought against the Tribune has been settled. The paper has acknowledged its error and printed an apology.

James Anderson, purser of the Nakusp, has left the service of the C. & K. S. N. Co., but will act in future as the company's business manager. He will carry on the business of banker and real estate agent.

It is a sign of good times when Mr. Hamilton, station agent of the C. P. R. is unable to get any replies to his notice calling for wood for the cutting of 200 to 300 cords of wood. It is inferred that he will be compelled to get the contractors down from the main line to supply him.

The present demand for houses in Nelson must soon give rise to extensive building operations, and it is satisfactory to know that Nelson has a saw and shingle mill factory of its own, where in addition to windows and doors all the finer moldings and other woodwork required in finishing a house can be obtained. Nelson owes this to the enterprise of Richard Stuckey.

The Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier of British Columbia, on his return from London arrived at Nelson on Tuesday evening. Mr. Turner confirmed the rumors of the flow of British capital toward this province. Several syndicates are formed in London with large amounts of money in hand, and their agents and advisers are now amongst us.

The Kootenay agency of the B. C. Iron Works Company, Vancouver, is negotiating with the owners of the Noble Five, Deadman and Last Chance mines with view to putting in a custom tramway from these three properties to the Kaslo & Slokan and Canadian Pacific railways. As the Noble Five, the main tramway will run from that group, short spur lines from either side connecting with the Deadman and Last Chance mines. The shipments of these properties will exceed 1,500 tons. The old plan of building cost \$250,000 to \$300,000 and the scheme of the B. C. Iron Works Company is that they will put in the tramway provided the three mines give them all their tonnage for one year at a rate of 10 cents per ton, with the option of purchasing the tramway next year at cost.

The site of the Hall mines smelter is a scene of activity. Men and teams are at work grading foundations for the charge floor. The masonry of the assay office; other floors are being laid. The masonry and laying the floors of the ore bins at the tramway; rockmen and teams are getting out granite for the foundation walls of the smelter. Brickwork and masonry are laying walls as rapidly as they can be laid in any country. Machinery is arriving on every train, the last delivery being a large boiler.

Following are the ore shipments from Trail Creek mines since last report:

Table with 3 columns: Mine Name, Tons, Value. Includes Le Roi mine, Roseland, War Eagle mine, Roseland, Jostie mine, Roseland, Iron Horse mine, Roseland.

Work is being vigorously prosecuted at the Tam O'Shanter under the management of Supt. D. H. Cameron. Six or seven men are employed, and the showing of the new works is said to be excellent. Already thirty tons of ore are ready for shipment to Pilot Bay. The Tam O'Shanter is on the east side of Kootenay lake two miles north of the Blue Bell.

Supt. Johnson of the Hall mines smelter and the local stone masons have come to an understanding mutually satisfactory. It is said that 12 feet of ore literally bespoken of good grade. It has been struck in the Skyline near the mine to the ore bins at Nelson, a distance of 4 1/2 miles. Less than six miles from Nelson, to the southwest, is a gold mine that is on velvet. In the same neighborhood are a dozen pre-emption claims, all of which can be bonded at reasonable figures. No one of them is more than three miles distant from the finest water power in Kootenay, and the country between these claims and this water power is such that roads can be built cheaply.

how the first barge load of ore for the Pilot Bay smelter. It was made up of shipments from the Antelope, Mountain Goat, R. E. Lee, and Rambler, and amounted to about 65 tons in all. A portion of the shipment is said to be of unusually high grade.

It is rumored that the Salt Lake syndicate which bonded the Gallop group of claims on Hauser, is negotiating for the purchase of the Mountain Goat and all the mining interests in the Slokan owned by George W. Hughes.

The owners of the Surprise sent to Pilot Bay on Wednesday afternoon a carload of ore which came down by the Kaslo & Slokan railway. The lessee of the Whitewater also shipped two carloads to the same destination. There is also stored in the warehouse a carload from the Wellington, which will be sent to Great Falls.

NEW DENVER. R. C. Campbell Johnson, has just received a claim on Springer creek. Fair offers have been refused for bonds on the Estero, Springer creek, and Arlington on the Estero. Higher offers are asked for.

Harris and Kelly of the Rucan are applying for a water right, the water to be taken from above Cody creek. The owners of the townsite at Slokan City have given a contract to some inspectors on Springer creek to build a trail three miles up that creek.

What will possibly prove the best strike made on Lemson creek was made a few weeks ago. Pass, Crawford and Clay discovered a ledge three feet full of black sulphurets and native silver. The claims three in number, are almost opposite the Tiger, on the ridge between the north and south forks of Lemson creek.

It is strange that capital has not yet been attracted to the prospects on Springer and Lemson creeks. At the present time four separate outfits are getting out ore on the Lemson creek slope of the divide between the two creeks.

Shannon and McGillivray, owners of the Neepawa, have run about 30 feet of tunneling, and report showing a looking fairly good on their claim. The Argentia, an extension of the Neepawa, is looking very good indeed, the boys say. They struck a lead 12 inches wide that carries ore assaying 254 ounces to the ton of silver.

It is reported that the offer made by Mr. Finch to Kirkwood & McKinnon, owners of the Enterprise and Slokan Queen, has been rejected. \$20,000 on a bond, 5 per cent. down, and \$1,000 in 60 and 90 days respectively, with the option of shipping, was the offer.

Jan. Currie, who went down to the Galena Farm last week, has made a start on the Currie, and it is already assuming the appearance of a mine.

Con. Fleming, part owner of the Arlington, is in town. The Arlington is a magnificent property. It is rumored that some Vancouver capitalists are attempting to buy the claim.

A lighted match applied to some rock, recently taken from the Geco, will cause it to burn with a blue flame. The rock contains sulphur and runs over 100 ounces in silver.

ASTHMA PERMANENTLY CURED.

Clark's Kala Compound.

OVER 1,000 CURES IN CANADA ALONE. Mr. H. J. Painter, Music Dealer, Vancouver, writes: "I have been a great sufferer from Asthma in its worst form for over eight years during which time I have tried many remedies and doctors but to no avail. In England, but obtained no permanent relief. A mercantile friend had cured some months ago by the Kala Compound, advised me to try it, and after having three bottles I am completely cured. Since my permanent recovery I have recommended Clark's Kala Compound to many suffering from Asthma, and in every case it has proved a perfect cure."

CLARK IMPORTING CO. HAMILTON, CANADA. Address B.C. orders to W. A. Griffiths & Co., Druggists VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE! A Happy, Fruitful MARRIAGE!

EVERY MAN who KNOWS THE GRAND FACTS of the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science, as applied to Married Life, should write for our wonderful little book, called "PERFECT MARRIAGE." To any earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover. "A refuge from the quacks." Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Trials and Tribulations of a Yachtsman's Life—A Picture From Experience.

Preparations For Saturday's Road Race—Fast Time on the Island Track.

The following interesting letter from Mr. W. McDowell, of Seattle, to the sporting editor of the COLONIST tells us of a story which will be especially appreciated by the local yachtsmen who have on divers and sundry occasions been there themselves:

"I want to tell you of an experience that may be interesting to some of your readers. I rolled down to the Yacht Club on Friday afternoon and there encountered three fellows going out for a sail in the yacht Apollo, which M. C. Aker had in Victoria for a while. We talked yachting for a time, and one of them, Mr. Piowman, after consulting Commodore Scovell, asked me if I'd go along with them—if the breeze kept up they expected to make Tacoma and be back about 8 p.m. Notwithstanding my cash never to go yachting again after my experience on the Dora—a rough trip from Port Angeles and too smooth a trip from Esquimalt on Northwest regatta day, when we had to row back to Victoria—I decided to go. We got about getting in Tacoma by 3:30 p.m., when the wind died out completely. Then we turned back and in passing Aikl point we made no more than half a mile from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. Two of us got out in the punt and sailed with no success; the skipper had caught one fine silver salmon on the up-trip. All our coffee, condensed milk and hard-tack was gone, as was also our coal oil, which was used in the coal oil stove to heat the cabin, and so, as sleeping is eating to some, we tried to sleep. The commodore didn't want to leave as he wouldn't trust us with the compass, and so the other three of us took turns in resting on the only mattress. While one got the mattress the other two took shifts for themselves on boards with nothing soft but carpet.

"When I woke up at about 6 a.m. we saw Seattle about a mile off. There had been a heavy fog and it settled on the sails so that when they were struck water would fall like rain. I volunteered to use the sweeps, but the commodore said we'd get in soon. Instead of getting in soon we drifted down by the tide until a fisherman told him it was about six miles to Seattle. He then said 'Come up you fellows and pull.' The compass didn't seem to work right so we beat to shore and then reached the Seattle yacht club at about noon. Steamboats came near running us down twice, the Greyhound in particular coming very close to us; we were beating a basin with a big spoon and the captain of the steamer asked us 'Why don't you blow your horn?' It had been foggy for nearly a week with slight intermission. The Aggie, a two-master that I believe is paying Victoria a pleasure visit, had the same experience two days later. They hired a tug to get back."

THE WHEEL.

THE ATTENTION OF cycling enthusiasts, now that the track meetings are over for the year, is concentrated on Saturday's road race from this city to Sidney, the first equal-terms road race ever brought off in the province. The first prize, of a value of \$25, has been offered by the V. & S. Railway Company, the proprietors of the Sidney house have provided a second prize; and it is expected that about one dozen riders will participate, a number of whom intend going over the road this afternoon. Everyone is to start from scratch and the results of an eighteen-mile dash over good roads and bad will keep the majority guessing. It is expected that a large crowd will go out by train, after seeing the start, in order to witness the finish at the other end of the line. Two or three of the flyers have promised if the roads are in good condition to cover the distance in less than 1:10.

WELLINGTON '96.

Those who attended the annual race meeting of the Emerald Bicycle Club at Vancouver Saturday, could not but admire the enterprise shown by the Wellington boys. When they appeared on the ground they carried a long roll of white cotton, which looked like a tent but was used as a wind shield; hammer and nails were called into service; and when the grand stand began to fill, the general public saw before them a long steamer giving the advice: "Don't fall to be in Wellington for the championship meet in 1896."

RECORD MAKING UNDER DIFFICULTY.

TORONTO, Oct. 15.—(Special)—Several new records were made at the Island track yesterday in cold weather and high winds. Harley Davidson got the living quarter, both paced and opposed, in 28 1/5 and 29 respectively. T. B. McCarthy, paced by two tandems, set up new marks for the two, three, four and five miles. His time was 2:09 2/5, 4:25 2/5, 6:45, 9:05 and 11:25 2/5.

TIG-OFF-WAR.

INVITED TO SEATTLE. Chief Deasy has received a letter from the Seattle Athletic Club inviting him to send a team of firemen to participate in a tug-of-war contest which takes place in the Armory hall, Seattle, on November 15, for a fine challenge cup presented by the Post-Intelligencer. Teams are limited to four men, and the cup must be won two years in succession. The contest is open to the fire departments of British Columbia, Oregon and Washington.

A VETERAN OF THE LATE WAR.

Cured of Fluttering of the Heart and Smothering Spells by Dr. Agnew's Cure For the Heart. It Always Relieves in 30 Minutes, and thus Saves Thousands of Lives.

Mr. W. H. Musselman, member of the G.A.R., Weisport, Pa., writes: "I have used two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart and have been entirely cured of palpitation or fluttering of the heart and smothering spells. I took 10 bottles of sarsaparilla, but it failed in any way to relieve me. I do not think the value of the heart cure can be estimated. It has wrought such a change in my condition that I feel like a new man." Sold by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

"I'm going a nutting," she gaily said. "May I go with you?" inquired young Woodby Wiles. "What for?" "Why, to talk to you." "Oh, she rejoined, naively, 'I'm not going nutting.'" Washington Star.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Drake delivered judgment in chambers on an application in the British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., v. Thain, which settles an important point of practice. The text of the judgment is as follows: "Mr. Bernard applies for judgment under order XIV. Writ is endorsed for principal and interest due on a mortgage in a mortgage dated June 12, 1891, and claims a sum of \$74, and costs. The plaintiff further claims interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum on the principal sum from the date of the writ until judgment. The defendant contends that this latter endorsement cannot be made on a writ which is claimed as a specially endorsed writ, and cites Sheba Gold Mining Company, Ltd., v. Trubshaw, 1892, 1 Q. B. 674, and Scott v. Redwood Company, Ltd., v. Parr, 1892, 2 Q. B. 14. Both cases decide that interest cannot be claimed on a specially endorsed writ unless it is shown on the endorsement that the interest is due under a contract. The first case was the judgment of five judges delivered by the Chief Justice, Lord Coleridge, who says two things are necessary in a special endorsement, first, that the interest claimed is due by contract; second, that a definite sum has to be claimed, for it is important that a man who is proceeded against should know exactly how much he has to pay and not be called upon to take the risk of calculation. Here the first requisite is sufficiently shown, the second is not. The case of the Sheba Gold Mining Company, Limited, v. Trubshaw, was subsequently approved by the Court of Appeal in Wilks v. Wood, 1892, 1 Q. B. 694, and is a binding authority on me. I may point out that a clear distinction is drawn between this case and one arising under the bill of exchange code which statute gives interest up to judgment as damages, and in such a case an endorsement similar to the present one has been held improper on a specially endorsed writ; see London and Universal Bank v. Clancy, 1892, 1 Q. B. 689. I therefore dismiss the summons with costs to the defendant."

Mr. G. H. Barnard for plaintiffs; Mr. L. P. Duff for defendant.

RICH STRIKE.

As announced in the COLONIST yesterday, another rich strike has been made on Hooker creek, consisting of a large ledge of gray copper which assays very high in silver, and numbers of men are rushing to the new field. Hooker creek runs into Crawford Bay, and was first discovered by J. C. Hooker, the well-known fisherman and fisherman. It is distant by land four miles from the Pilot Bay smelter. The discoveries made hereabouts of Kootenay lake have been lead ore; this new strike being copper is of much importance, and may possibly result in the creation of a copper strike at Pilot Bay in the near future.

THE CITY MARKETS.

There are no important changes to report in the market situation this week and the bulk of the business appears to be done with the sealing schooners which are arriving daily in considerable numbers. The most noticeable feature of the produce trade is the increasing price of eggs, which have already reached 45 cents per dozen, but more frequently sell at 50. The supply of game is not altogether satisfactory, but the season is attributed to the lateness in the opening of the season. Game is most plentiful high up in the mountains, and sportsmen are awaiting colder weather to bring them down. The following are the current retail quotations:

Table listing market prices for various goods including flour, wheat, and other commodities.

October bids fair to be the banner month for weddings, this year at least. Scarcely a day passes that does not see one or more couples united for better or worse, and cards are now out for at least a dozen more weddings to be solemnized before November comes on the scene. Yesterday witnessed the marriage of Miss Clara, daughter of Yates street, to Mr. J. G. Brown, of the city, the ceremony in which they were chiefly concerned being witnessed by a select party of intimate friends assembled at the residence of the bride's parents, 100 Pandora street. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lily, attired in cream and white; the groomswoman was Mr. Thomas R. Cassek, and Rev. Solomon Cleaver, pastor of the Metropolitan church, officiated. The wedding party departed for the city at 10 o'clock, and immediately after Dr. and Mrs. Cleaver took the Rosalie for the Sound, where they will spend the first days of their married life.

SOMEWHAT extensive changes in the internal arrangements of the Y.M.C.A. rooms are now in progress and are exclusively in charge of the mechanic members of the association. The changes are more of the nature of making the rooms more cheery and comfortable. The landing at the top of the stairs now opens into a big reception hall, to the right and left of which and convenient to the stairs are two sets of lockers for the use of tickets and the other for the secretary. The new parlour and library are what the old office of the secretary is being converted into. The work in connection with these changes is all being done by members of the association and the material used has all been supplied by merchants about town, so that there will be no expense incurred. At the popular Saturday evening concert hereof the Ladies' Auxiliary will provide refreshments to make the event more enjoyable.

More than forty-five specimens of ore from mines in the district around the Sound have been presented to the Board of Trade mineral cabinet by Mr. S. T. Walker, of New Denver. There are some rich specimens of silver lead from the Arlington on Spring Creek, ranging from 300 to 7,000 ounces in silver. From the Lily B near the Arlington is shown a specimen of galena and pyrites ore which assays 700 ounces in silver and \$37 in gold. Among other noteworthy specimens are lead ore from the Green Leaf near New Denver, assaying 300 ounces in silver; sulphurates from the L. H. at Red Mountain, assaying as high as 400 ounces in silver and another exceedingly rich specimen from the Sound, between Spring and Lemon creeks, which runs 1,487 ounces in silver and \$140 in gold. There is one from the Klirkup group on White creek, assaying from 275 to 870 ounces in silver and besides ore from Oddy, one and other localities, running up to the hundreds of ounces.

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THE CITY.

CAPT SIMPSON, who lives on the Spanish road, has been charged by L. Dioder with assault, along with the mate, and the captain knocked him down with a stick. The case comes up in the provincial police court this afternoon.

The prisoners of Rev. Mr. Filinton, of Cedar Hill, are putting the finishing touches on a new and cosy residence for that reverend gentleman, convenient to the church which he has the charge. The old rectory was not long ago destroyed by fire.

Word was received yesterday through the arrival of the steamer Bona Bona from Alert Bay last week. The Church of England mission store is reported to have been broken into and a considerable quantity of its contents taken away.

The Diocesan Synod of the Church of England meets to-morrow afternoon in St. Paul's institute, Nanaimo. The delegates from Victoria leave here by the morning train. It is expected that the proceedings will close on Saturday in time to allow delegates to return home the same evening.

IMMENSE forest fires are destroying a great quantity of timber in the mountains behind Port Angeles and at other points towards the Sound. Up to the present, however, no damage has been done as yet to settlements as far as can be ascertained. Last night the blaze on the mountains made a magnificent sight from Beacon Hill, the fire appearing even closer at hand than it really was.

The Nanaimo Free Press says: "W. Thompson has just returned from a visit to the scene of the E. & N. mining extension, and is very much impressed with the richness of the coal seam and the energetic manner in which it is being exploited. A tunnel is being driven into the mountain side, and though comparatively few men have been at work for little more than two weeks, they are already ten feet in, and are continually extracting coal of the finest quality."

TWO PETITIONS are at present in circulation in Victoria addressed to the provincial legislative assembly with the view of electing fire department chiefs and the manner of their election. The first is a request to the legislature to amend the existing municipal act at the next session so that periodic elections of fire department chiefs may be held; the second has evidence been inspired by the first, for it is simply negative, and requests that the legislature take no step in the direction of introducing the American system of electing municipal officers.

DR. ERNEST HALL presided at a well attended meeting of the Single Tax club in Temperance hall last night, and after reading the single tax platform adopted at the Chicago convention, made some remarks upon the subject. B. H. West, for the benefit of the audience, explained the objects and aims of the Single Tax club, and Rev. Mr. Trotter also made a short address. The speeches were interspersed with some very good music. Mr. J. G. Brown sang a youthful orchestra conducted by Mr. W. Wickens played remarkably well, Mr. J. Irving recited, and altogether a very pleasant evening was spent.

THOSE who cling to the time-honored dread of the number 13 will find in the fate of Mrs. McCready's hens fresh proof to present to her thoughtless son who pretends it is no more of a superstition than the other people to dinner (provided the dinner is well cooked) than it is to dine with any other number. Mrs. F. W. McCready, who lives on Queen's avenue, shut up 13 hens in her henhouse on Tuesday last. The henhouse caught fire in the early hours of the morning, and the fire department were soon upon the scene. The fire was extinguished, but the roof of the chicken house fell, and together with all the hens, the loss not exceeding \$10. Some live asbes had fallen against the house and ignited it accidentally.

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A SHORT CATCH.

This Year's Take of the Sealers Almost a Third Less Than Last Season.

A Forty Thousand Skin Shortage All Round—Improved Quality of the Skins.

The sealing season of 1895 is now over, so far as the British Columbia fleet is concerned, and fortunate indeed are those owners whose books do not show a very considerable balance on the wrong side of the page. As anticipated, the catch is far below that of last year, totalling but 72,414 for the entire Canadian fleet, as against 94,474 in 1894. The skins are, however, of much better size and quality, and this will no doubt offset favorably the prices realized. Ten dollars has thus far been the standard price, though some few vessel owners have disposed of their catches at \$10.25 and even \$10.50—none of the buyers have gone beyond the last quoted figure. The detailed statement of the catch just completed is given below:

Table showing seal catch statistics by vessel, including names like Aknes Macdonald, Amster, and others, with columns for R.C., Sber, and other metrics.

Total 9,238 28,408 36,747 74,414

1—A and 2—wrecked; 3—arrived from the Atlantic side late for this year's sealing; 4—not yet in but will not materially affect the total; 5—lost at sea; 6—lost at sea with all hands; 7—lost at sea; 8—lost at sea; 9—lost at sea; 10—lost at sea.

The figures here given, while not official, have been very carefully compiled from the reports of the sealers, and the few of the mysterious disappearance after leaving Nanaimo with supplies for the Northern logging camps is still fresh in the memory of Victorians, and though wreckage indicating her fate has previously been found the picking up of her man-of-war at about the same time as that of the Keweenaw is regarded as a peculiar coincidence.

ON FISHERY SERVICE. The Dominion steamer Quadra sailed yesterday afternoon for Barclay Sound on fishery service. An examination will be made of the dam across the Soaness river, Albern, in regard to a good fishway being placed at this obstruction.

MARINE NOTES. Late last evening the steamer Maude, Captain Roberts, from West Coast points, arrived in port after a very pleasant trip. Captains Hackett, McKel and Cox were passengers to arrive on her, they having been on the coast settling up business in connection with parting with their Indian sealing crew. Mr. William Sutton, of Esquimalt, and Messrs. Logan and Hogg, proprietors from Albern, were among the other passengers. The two latter made some discoveries on Granite creek, of which they will speak later on. When the Maude reached San Juan she heard of what came very near being a serious boating accident. Mr. Brown, a well known fisherman of San Juan, was out rowing with his wife and five children yesterday morning when the boat capsized and all were left struggling in the water. Mrs. Brown and a small child were almost dead when rescued.

The O. R. & N. steamship Alouan is due here from the Orient about the 3rd or 4th of November.

Only one sealer, the May Belle, arrived home yesterday, reporting a Bering Sea catch of 1,113 skins. She carried thirteen canoes during the season.

DOUBLED UP WITH RHEUMATISM. A Norwood Citizen Praises South American Rheumatic Cure.

William Pegg, Norwood, Ont.: "Last Christmas I could hardly walk, was nearly doubled up with rheumatism. I procured three bottles South American Rheumatic Cure from W. Rutherford, and found it the best and quickest acting medicine I ever saw. The first dose gave me relief, and the three bottles completely cured me. I have had neither ache nor pain from rheumatism since." Sold by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

He's been waltzing with his host's daughter, and was in the corner repairing damages. Here he was applauded by his wife's papa-in-law. "She's the flower of my family, sir," said the latter. "So it seems," answered the young man, "the original with Wild Cherry and other pectoral Herbs and Balsams combined a true specific for all forms of disease originating from colds." Price 25c. and 50c.

ALWAYS FIRST!

REINDEER BRAND CONDENSED MILK. For many years the leading milk. It is the best and most economical. A PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS.

LEA AND PERKINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE 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—M. DOUGLAS & CO. and URQUHART & CO.—MONTREAL.

necessary repairs to the machinery can, it is understood, be made at Simpson. The Portland, though a stranger to Victoria, was one of the best known craft of her size along the Northern coast. She was built and launched on April 9, 1875, in the Oregon city from which she took her name, and for fifteen years saw service on the Columbia and Willamette. She next went to the Sound and had been engaged in light towing there ever since. Henry Wilson was her first owner and commander, and more recently Captain O. S. Waud had her business and practical management.

A SOUVENIR OF THE "ESTELLE" Another souvenir of marine disaster has recently been found, bringing to mind the terrible fate which befel the Victoria tug Estelle and her crew in February of last year. Seeing the account of the finding of the Keweenaw's name board in yesterday's COLONIST reminded Captain H. R. Ford, of the steam schooner Mitchell, of a similar relic which he had seen last week when completing a voyage around Vancouver Island. He had taken the outside passage and when crossing Campbell river on the inside and homeward run he picked up two passengers, Dr. Currie and Mr. Morris, both of Nanaimo. These gentlemen had been camping in the vicinity of Campbell river and while there discovered the glided board on which the name of the Keweenaw was inscribed. The two took passage on the Mitchell to Nanaimo where they disembarked taking with them the fragment of wreckage. The lost tug's mysterious disappearance after leaving Nanaimo with supplies for the Northern logging camps is still fresh in the memory of Victorians, and though wreckage indicating her fate has previously been found the picking up of her man-of-war at about the same time as that of the Keweenaw is regarded as a peculiar coincidence.

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WANTED Young Men and Women or older ones if still young in spirit, of undoubted character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious, and desiring employment in good cause, with \$50.00 per month and upwards, according to ability. Rev. T. S. Linscott, Branford, Can. Oct-13d-95-2d-1w

WANTED SEVERAL MEN of good character, who can furnish horse and light rig. \$75 per month. Applications to THE BRADLEY GARRETTSON CO., Ltd., Oct-13d-95-2d-1w Branford, Ont.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAER Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorozyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to add that it had been sworn to—Times, July 12, 1895. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN CROUPS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be true singularly popular did not "Medico" want and fill a place. "Medico" DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, &c. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorozyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 51 Great Russell St., London, Sold in Can., by E. C. 26-1y



The Colonist.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY BY THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED LIABILITY.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY. PER YEAR, (POSTAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF CANADA) \$10 00.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST. PER YEAR, (POSTAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA) \$3 00.

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING. 100 words for the first week, 10 cents per line.

THE WORLD'S SUPPLY OF GOLD. It has been said with a great deal of confidence that one of the causes of the hard times from which every civilized nation in the world has to a greater or less extent of late years suffered, is the appreciation of gold.

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Table with 2 columns: Year, Annual Product. 1851-60: \$141,000,000; 1861-70: \$182,000,000; 1871-80: \$200,000,000; 1881-90: \$240,000,000; 1891: \$250,000,000; 1892: \$260,000,000; 1893: \$270,000,000; 1894: \$280,000,000; 1895 (estimated): \$290,000,000.

Several countries have contributed to the increase, as is shown by the following statement: The average annual product for the five years ending in 1895, compared with the product of 1894, is as follows for the various countries: In Australia it rose from 1,350,000 ounces to 1,485,000 ounces; in the United States, 1,550,000 ounces to 2,080,000 ounces; in Russia, from 1,450,000 ounces to 1,354,000 ounces; in South Africa, from an insignificant amount to 1,832,000 ounces, and in other countries from \$24,000 ounces to 1,665,000 ounces.

highly flattering, of the yield to be got from the Siberian mines when railway communication shall open them up more completely, as will be done in the course of the next decade.

If there is any truth in these calculations and estimates those who believe that good prices and prosperous times depend upon gold being kept down in value to a reasonable figure may make their minds easy. There is no fear of gold being appreciated to any extent so long as the supply of it increases at the rate predicted by experts.

The probability is that prices will rise considerably all round. There are so many conditions on which the prices of commodities depend that the most skillful of the experts do not venture to predict what they will be a few years hence. But it must be evident that if the supply of gold continues to increase during the next twenty years as it has in the past twenty years, the appreciation of gold will not be the cause of serious business trouble in any part of the world.

THE RUSH'S REPORT. From a report of the cruise of the Richard Rush in Behring sea given to the San Francisco Chronicle apparently by one of her officers, it appears that the cutter during the season boarded "seventy-eight vessels. All the boats in this fleet," the Chronicle says, "were cruising after seal."

The Rush made four sekurus—three of them were British vessels and one an American. It is worth remarking that the American vessel, the Louis Olsen, was the only one found seal hunting within the sixty mile limit.

The Chronicle's account says: "The British schooner Beatrice was seized because her log was not regular. The captain had neglected to write it up, and there was no way to tell where the vessel had been sailing or what she had done. The law is plain on this point, and the Beatrice was promptly taken to Ounalaska and reported to Her Majesty's ship Pheasant."

"The British schooner Shelby was found close in shore. Her captain claimed he was engaged in bear hunting, but it was thought queer that if that was the case she should be in the sealing grounds. She was also turned over to the British boat."

"The schooner E. B. Marvin was seized because it was found on examining her ammunition that she was short a number of shells which she had reported at Attu. No satisfactory explanation of the disappearance of these shells was given. The Marvin being a British boat went as the others had gone."

This account of the Marvin's seizure does not altogether agree with the one given in Victoria. The "shells" on board the Marvin when she was seized, we were told, so far from being "short," were found to be greater in number than were reported in Attu. The officer in Attu evidently made a mistake in the count and certified to fewer shells than were on board the vessel. There is nothing in the Chronicle's account about overhauling the skins and about seizing the vessel because there was a hole in one of them which appeared as if it had been made by a bullet.

The reader will observe that none of the British vessels are reported as "poaching"—hunting within the sixty mile zone. In fact the offences of the British vessels, if they can be called offences, must have appeared in the eyes of even Americans as very trivial indeed, and as in no way justifying the denunciation of the British sealers as "poachers" and "pirates" that appeared from time to time in the American newspapers. The American sealers seem to have been very indulgent treated by the Corwin. The Louis Olsen was found sealing within the sixty mile limit. No particulars are given, but her captain's excuses were evidently deemed sufficient; he was let off with a warning. "Two days later the Rush came along and found the schooner ten miles within the line with a fair wind to get out if she cared to." She was then seized, and an officer of the Rush put on board of her to take her to a United States port. Would a British schooner, found by an American cutter within the sixty mile limit, have been allowed a second chance?

the United States people have become 60,000,000, the increase being twenty fold. The 200,000 of Canadians, partly French and partly English in origin, have become five million, the increase being twenty-five fold. We have increased more rapidly in population; instead of being slow and unprogressive we have increased at a greater rate than our neighbors.

There are few men in Canada more competent or in a better position to make this comparison than Mr. Hague. He is an unusually able man. He is well acquainted with the affairs both of Canada and the United States and he has long been an official of a large banking institution and has consequently had opportunities of observation enjoyed by few of his Canadian contemporaries.

LAURIER'S LAT EST. The speech lately delivered by Mr. Laurier at Morrisburg, Oct. 6, purports to be principally about the Manitoba school question; but the elector who reads it attentively will find in it a great deal about Mr. Laurier and very little about the school question, and that little not by any means definite. The Leader of the Opposition spent much time and wasted many words to convince his hearers that he has been consistent on that question and that his utterances upon it have been the same in all the provinces; but the reader is as much in the dark as to the exact position which the Leader occupies with regard to it, after he has finished reading the speech as before he began.

The question with all who take an interest in the subject, no matter which side they take, is, is the Federal Parliament justified in interfering to redress the grievance of which the minority in that Province complains, or is it not? All other questions connected with the subject are, compared with this one, of very little importance. But this is the very question which Mr. Laurier beats about the bush. He talks about an investigation, he finds fault with the way in which the Government have acted in the matter, he makes elaborate illustrations, and he quotes fables; but he carefully refrains from informing his hearers whether he favors federal interference or opposes federal interference. Our contemporary the Times, which has come out flat-footed against federal interference with Manitoba's affairs, must be provoked at the way in which the Liberal Leader dodges the really important point of the subject he discusses. After having patiently followed the Leader in all his windings and doublings, it must be unable to say on which side of the fence he stands. So ambiguous and indefinite are his utterances and so inconclusive his reasoning that Mr. Laurier's Quebec followers may well be excused for concluding that he is in favor of re-establishing separate schools in Manitoba, and his Manitoba admirers cannot be justly accused of stupidity if they continue to declare that he is "too advanced a Liberal to favor denominational education."

One of Mr. Laurier's many repetitions is the fallacy devised by himself that the Manitoba school question is only a question of facts; it is not one of law. The very opposite of this is the truth. The Manitoba school question is pre-eminently a question of law. If the constitution, both of the Dominion and of Manitoba, did not limit the provincial jurisdiction in the matter of education there would be no Manitoba school question at all. The Federal Parliament would have nothing whatever to do with the way in which the Province managed its educational affairs. The Province would be as independent in the matter of public education as it is in the matter of making and repairing roads. But the law does interfere in the matter of education and it is the law which gives Parliament in certain cases the power to interfere with the provincial management of schools. Of course the law is not independent of the facts, but it is the law which gives significance to the facts. To say that the Manitoba school question is a question of facts rather than of law, is a fallacy which may be plausible, but a little reflection shows that it is exceedingly shallow.

The Leader of the Opposition attaches great importance to the manner in which the Dominion Government asked the Manitoba Legislature to redress the grievance of the minority, or rather to carry out the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It suits his purpose now to stigmatize the remedial order as a command, and to speak of the terms in which it was couched as "violent language." In Parliament a few months ago he spoke of it in a very different way. He is reported in Hansard as saying: "The Order-in-Council is termed a decision. I do not understand that term exactly. As I read it, and I read it pretty carefully, it can hardly be said a decision; it is simply an invitation to the Government of Manitoba to deal with that question, and to leave them to apply the remedy to the evil which has been created by their own legislation, an invitation I say, though I am sorry to say it is couched in most unfortunate language."

The "invitation" of a few months ago has now become a "command." Mr. Laurier leaves his hearers to infer that he would, if he had the power, do what is virtually the same thing as the Government have done, but he would do it in a different way. He would approach the Manitoba Government blindly and ask them in the sweetest terms to institute an investigation into the school question for the purpose of finding out whether or not they had treated the Roman Catholic minority fairly. The object of Mr. Laurier's polite request would be precisely the same as that of the present Government invitation. As the Manitobians say to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, "No coercion," they would be just as likely to reply to Mr. Laurier, "Fair words butter no parsnips. Federal interference is what you are both aiming at and we are determined not to tolerate Federal interference." The investigation

about which Mr. Laurier talks so much is not wanted by the Manitobians. They say, "There has been investigation enough. A commission will not be able to find out anything that we do not know already. We have considered the whole matter and have come to our conclusion. It is nothing to us what the people of the other provinces think about what we have done, and it is only them that a commission of inquiry can enlighten." If the majority in Manitoba should make this reply to Mr. Laurier's request for an investigation, as they have in present appearances certainly would, what action after this refusal and rebuff would Mr. Laurier take? Would he then drop the matter and leave the minority in Manitoba to settle with the majority in the best way they could? Everyone who has thought over the matter knows that no such course would be open to him. He would find it necessary to proceed as the constitution directs and submit the matter to Parliament, and he would be in precisely the same position with respect to the Manitoba school question as the present Government is in to-day.

It is to be observed that the Leader of the Opposition did not attempt to deny what his friend Mr. Tarte published in his paper a little while ago, which is that at Chicoutimi he "reiterated, amidst indescribable enthusiasm, his solemn engagement to re-establish the Catholic schools on his arrival at power."

not speak from observation, and really preferred not being interviewed. 3. Foreign missionaries who tried to "run away" from the island had no communication with me.

4. Natives wrote me at different times; but their letters were not at hand when your reporter presented himself and I have not a copy of the COLONIST with the interview in it even now.

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Reply of the Returning Missionary—He Hails Japanese Rule With Satisfaction.

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HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under the provisions of the "Health Act, 1885," has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned, members of the Provincial Board of Health, namely: JOHN CHAPMAN DAVIS, of the City of Victoria, Esquire, M.D. JOHN MATTHEW LEFEBVRE, of the City of Vancouver, Esquire, M.D. RICHARD EDEN WALKER, of the City of New Westminster, Esquire, M.D. LOUIS THOMAS DAVIS, of the City of Nanaimo, Esquire, M.D.; and ALFRED TENNYSON WATT, of the City of Victoria, Esquire, M.D. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint JOHN CHAPMAN DAVIS, of the City of Victoria, Esquire, M.D., to be Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint ALFRED TENNYSON WATT, of the City of Victoria, Esquire, M.D., to be Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health.