

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 break again and will break."

The resolution of the Marquis of 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. I 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; Sir Algernon Bouverie, Bart., member of parliament for the East of England, member of parliament for the East of England, 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. Admiral Beranger, Spanish minister of marine, has ordered twelve machines on board 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 machines 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 according 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 Peking 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 of Wales has resigned and King Charles of Romania has summoned Demeter Saurica, 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 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 then minister of war, in the chamber of deputies denounced Turpin as a traitor, scoundrel and swindler, and was trying 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 had 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." It was alleged that certain important secrets in re 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.

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 of Wales has resigned and King Charles of Romania has summoned Demeter Saurica, Liberal leader, to form a new ministry.

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. Leather, of any kind, of any thickness, of any quality, and of any color, to be free. 4. Valves, or in case the general tariff rate in both countries be 25 per cent, the preferential rate to be 20 per cent. 5. Furniture at 20 per cent. ad valorem.

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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 this 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.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

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 British 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 dispatches also mention the equipment of Japanese influence in Korea, two battalions of Korean troops were organized on modern methods. Each battalion numbered 100 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—Alberni District Revenue.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

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 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 up a mirror to their own country. The excesses of the French soldiers were not the acts of soldiers maddened by the fury of war. There is no war in Madagascar, properly speaking. The French army outnumbered about as much opposition from the Hovas as they would from a flock of sheep. The enemy fled whenever they appeared, and the number of Hovas killed and wounded has been merely a question of how long before they could get into hiding. The losses inflicted by the Hovas have been insignificant.

The French threw themselves upon undefended villages and towns, and pillaged and burned and violated. This is the story of the expedition as told by impartial observers. The French are not accused of torturing prisoners for the sake of the pleasure given by the spectacle of suffering; it was merely an incident of the indulgence of their passions. The worst offenders are said to be sailors and marines, though the infantry is bad enough. The conduct which they are accused of toward the native women and children is described in two words, utter license; but these words do not convey any idea of the barbarities of the conduct, which is described in unmentionable and almost incredible details by persons who claim to have been eye witnesses of it.

PAUNEFOTE IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—(Special)—Sir Julian Paunefote, in company with the Earl of Westmeath, arrived in the city to-day. Sir Julian stated that his chief object in visiting Canada was to see the Earl of Westmeath. 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.

HAWAII EXCITED.

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 listed, and in other ways the government is adopting precautionary measures. It is claimed that Esato and one of the Ashford brothers are at the head of the movement.

After'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.

"FIR" BOOM.

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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 Hovos' fortune's wheel are almost tion only one obvious rking, it is not too much South African boom has tion of the members of

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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 cheering 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 applied to note that 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 lical plane as her own England, too, that one rael's sons rose to be the Kingdom. Unlike the King delighted to be- to be 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 vepointed with greater effect than that por- name of "D'Israeli." In of the British name, he a the estimation of the ce. BRITISHER.

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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.

BREASTING 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 PIERCE, 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.

(Special to the Colonist.)

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

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 chancellor of the Yokohama 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. Suman and J. T. Brewster, returned on Monday, after spending a portion of two days examining the gold fields and others of the areal gold fields of the Kootenay. 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 placing the 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 ounce of 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 small but a portion of the vein had been uncovered, 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. road. 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., and 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 Havelhof, 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, and 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 inst. John Clarke, a native of Pentrich, Derbyshire, England, aged 56 years.

JOHNSTON.—At 24 Caboto 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 Comek 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 woodshed; 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

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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.

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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 habesha 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 out not 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 governor 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., also asks for information and informs Mayor 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 hand so fiercely 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 Sultan. 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 he has never conceded an inch of Christian territory, nor an iota of law favorable to his Christian subjects.

These truths were ever present in the minds of the Armenians, who were with the deepest anxiety watching the conduct of diplomacy. They knew too well the Porte did not mean to make the slightest concession in favor of Armenian reforms; they desired to know whether the powers did secretly mean to bring the Turk to his senses. They had already grown weary of 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. 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 reported to have been landed from a French warship. As a fact, it was found later that the party seen was made up of a few gold miners seeking new mining fields, and it is presumed that in the present case the expedition reported is nothing more than another mining party going into the interior.

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 Gacelle 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 at the time pledged to a Franco-Russian alliance, the Dreifbund, the present agreement, if it has been affected, binds Russia 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, with 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 then, 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 at 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 their 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 not surprising 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. Schowboda is six years ago a character of 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 has since secured an illegitimate intimacy with one of the Slavers of Charity 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 Kenedy.

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 of the seals, 75 per cent. of which were females. The governor says that the patrol of the sea by the United States has been 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 over the world, 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 display 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, J. Dillon and E. Trotter. These gentlemen unloaded, pressed and weighed 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. Rosy 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.

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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.

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.

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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.

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These represent a collection secured by A. B. Alexander, a naturalist on board the U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross, who joined the Dora Steward at Qualicum on the 28th of last July.

The manifest of the ship Van Galen, which towed to sea from the Fraser river on Saturday, is as follows:

MARKS. Cases, Tons. M & S-G 500 15,000. U.S. L 300 9,000. White Rose 200 6,000. S (3 lots) 1,508 47,714. B 3,000 90,000. S.F. 2,000 60,000. S 1,000 30,000.

On the 17th inst. H.M.S. Conus, a sister ship to the Champion, was commissioned at Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the British Admiralty.

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.

The lecture at the Y.M.C.A. rooms by Mr. A. J. Pineo, B.A., was well attended. The lecturer placed the subject matter before the audience in a clear, concise form.

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COLONIST, October 16, OPEN WATER?

Dispute the Right to Fish in Channel.

With the Indians How the Bands.

On of the frequently waters" brings Colan- to those residents of ve during very recent hallut industry to its proportions. Whether is not "open water," gitimate field for the pas from Peget Sound to the station of at Ottawa are now while Western busi- become with anxious

on belongs the credit of possibilities of the hall- market's eagerly ac- The line found as soon as the boats are en- for the table after in ice.

the opportunity to about for new boats beyond possibility boats also into Heate repairing Goshen Charlotte group, from

repressing according says Collector at seems just as much Sound, but of late information received have been constantly em- and months past—the complaints to the endles vexation to exporters and fisher-

IT SHOW: Rev. Provincial Jennis r. Alexander Stewart Surgeon-Major George oronto, and Miss Ger- the youngest daugh- The newly married, at four o'clock at the s parents, J. Stanley he family only being a largely attended re- which the bride and receiving the hearty any friends for their

ancouver announces manifested for the Mr. Corrigan, who Vancouver since 1890, re Masons will take arrangements.

is preferred to an bar tea table for an

DU DRENK TANK MESON DUBLIN Very Old SKY. Pret it with One Star. Two Stars. Three Stars. LONDON

SOUVENIRS OF SHIPWRECK.

Another of the "Keweenaw's" Name-boards 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. It re-opens speculation, too, as to how the ill-starred Montserrat and Keweenaw met their fate, and offers a new theory for the consideration of those anxious for a solution of this mystery of the sea.

The nameboard referred to, and which Captain Brendorf brought to Victoria on Sunday last, bears the name "Keweenaw," and is very original in design, with the four corners of the board rounded off. How long it was in the possession of Mr. P. Black, of Nanaimo, from whom Captain Brendorf received it, is not known; but it was a considerable time in the water.

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. Robert McKinnon, the sealing schooner Maud 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 or 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.

Of course the hope of finding some survivor of the double disaster can no longer be entertained. 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. The sight of toward evening they were plunging head-on into a constantly increasing south-west gale, the Keweenaw staggering and shipping a succession of heavy seas.

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. This latter fact, together with the information given to indicate that the wrecks could not have occurred so far to the south as has been all along supposed.

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 CITY. 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 Georgie 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.

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 Beaudry performed the interesting ceremony uniting as man as was Friedrich Maximilian Baron von Kettler, soon to be Maximilian Baron von Kettler, of Heysdorf, Prussia, and Maria Eliza, daughter of 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. Lowen-berg, consul of the German empire, acted as best man, the bride being supported by Miss Anlevy and Mr. Lubbe giving her away.

The handsome new organ for Christ church last evening successfully inaugurated their season's activities 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 following this by a song by Mr. Mitchell; a tableau, "Kevegan" (the coming man and woman); recitation, J. H. Bole; guessing competition; song by J. G. Brown; "yarn" by Mr. Egan; song by G. Brown; 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, while appearing, was harmony presided.

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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, a room set 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 was 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 Chinatown, whose body they carried from Chinatown, whose widow and family reside here, and the inheritance 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 avoided; as it was, weakened by the continued drain of blood, he was unable to give 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.

FRATERNAL visits from Edward Oliver, supreme president and grand secretary of the order, and from A. W. J. Gibbs, brigadier-general in the uniform rank of the order, were features of the regular entertainment by the Sons and Daughters of St. George last evening, which was much enjoyed. The first named addressed the meeting briefly. He said he had come from Chicago and is going to San Francisco. Mr. Gibbs is accompanied by Mrs. Gibbs, and leaves here for Butte. Beside being brigadier-general of the order he is traveling correspondent for the Alameda Daily Argus, and is also a representative of the Confederation. Mr. Gibbs gave last evening a lecture with stereoscopic views of scenes in California and along the Northern and Southern coast, of which he spoke in warm praise. One sketch was of the immense building now under construction for the San Francisco Call, of whose editor, Mr. Charles M. Shorridge, he gave a personal sketch, tracing his early life and his work up to the present time. Following Mr. Gibbs' lecture were a selection by Mr. Andrews; song by Mr. Hodge; comedy by Mr. Dooley; song, Mr. Pike, and song, Mr. Channing. A dance concluded the evening's exceedingly pleasant entertainment, the Banquet family orchestra furnishing the music.

CAPTAIN ANDREW HAMILTON, who for thirteen years devoted himself to the work of the Tower Hamlets Mission in Mild Ead, London, in connection with Mr. Fred N. Harrington, the well known philanthropist, is in Victoria. Captain Hamilton had brought out his family with the intention of settling in this province. As a result of his gratulations work among the poor in England over four thousand emigrants were sent out to settle in Canada, and of these less than five per cent. have proved failures. The system followed was not to ship over the poor from the cities, but by adherence to a system of proper selection to send over only such persons as would settle on farming lands in Canada, and who were not men of idleness, but who were of good character and for whom work was assured before they left England, so that they might be self-sustaining from the start. Since coming to Canada Capt. Hamilton has been writing a series of articles for the Canadian Gazette, pointing out plainly that the proper immigrants for British Columbia are not men without any means, but, as he puts it in a recent letter—"As present there is positively no need for workmen, but the colonization of small farmers with some money is a bright possibility—only they must not be down nursing at all. For those who will need and consider will how they can use their money and their brains to fulfil God's command—replenish the earth—I know no such land as this."

THOUGHT IT WAS CONSUMPTION. DEAR SIRS,—I was troubled with a nasty cough and I really thought I was going into the grave. I took two bottles of Esgar's Pectoral Balsam and out say "My cough is cured me at once but that I never had a cough since. It is the best remedy in the world." GRACE WHITE, Black Cap. Bonaventure Co., Quebec

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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. Neile 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.

GRANITE CREEK.

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 order for washing in the spring. About \$350 was taken out for seven or eight hours actual running. The trail from Thynne's to Otter

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. Plowman, 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 to 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 Aik 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 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 fail to be in Wellington for the championship meet in 1896."

RECORDS MADE 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 flying 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 certain for each principal and interest at the date of the writ; 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.

"Mr. Duff for 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; and it is important that a man who is proceeding 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 fork, 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, corn, and other commodities. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

THE TREASURY OF GOD.

TO THE EDITOR:—In your issue of the 8th or 9th inst. I read under the heading of "The Treasury of God" a paper that had been read at a meeting of the Council of Women on the Society of the Treasury of God, a view of starting the same in Victoria. A great deal of interest has been created by this paper and many persons, myself included, would like to know something definite as to the organization of this society, and how the principle it advocates, which is an excellent one, can be put into every day practice. I hope, therefore, that through the medium of your paper the organizers of this society which your paper offers further details and information concerning its rules. A WELLWISHER.

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. Filton, 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 Bata 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 Strait of Juan de Fuca. However no damage has been done as yet any 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 council 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 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 West. 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 two chickens, the loss not exceeding \$10. Some live asbes had fallen against the house and ignited it accidentally.

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 one of the most interesting of the season. 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, Miss Lily, was dressed in her sister, Miss Lily, attended in cream tulle; the groomsmen were Mr. Thomas R. Cassek, and Rev. Solomon Cleaver, pastor of the Metropolitan church, officiated. The wedding party consisted of the bride and groom, 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 large rooms for the sale 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 the 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 Bata Bona 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; sulphurets from the L. H. at Red Mountain, assaying as high as 400 ounces in silver and another exceedingly rich specimen from the mine, 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 Cody, one and other localities, running up to the hundreds of ounces.

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 columns for vessel name, B.C. catch, Siberian catch, and total catch.

1. A and 2. A—set; 3—wrecked; 3—arrived from the Atlantic side late for this year's sealing; 6—not yet in but will not materially affect the total; 10—catch secured at the Falkland Islands.

The figures here given, while not official, have been very carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, 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.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Letters brought from the North by the steamer Barbara Bosowitz yesterday fully confirm the reports of a second marine fully on board the ship. The steamer was reported to have been abandoned by her captain and crew—who, despite the fact that they believed the steamer was in danger, found no difficulty in making a landing on the shore. The steamer was left to herself against the strong abutment and was the next day picked up forty miles away by Port Simpson Indians, who towed her in triumph home. The captain and his men were by that time on board the City of Topeka, which they left at Seattle with the expectation, it is said, of collecting the insurance money. As latest reports the Indians were preparing to convert their prize into a combination stealer and gospel ship flying the native Salvation Army colors—a promised rival of the Glad Tidings. The hull is very little damaged, if at all, and all hands are well.

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.

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE MOST PROMPT PLEASANT AND PERFECT CURE FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Pains in the Chest, and all other Affections of the Throat, Lungs and Bronchia. The healing anti-consumptive virtues of this medicine with Wild Cherry and other pectoral Herbs and Balsams make 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.

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.

TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the Year 1895.

Table listing court dates and locations for various areas including Vernon, Lytton, New Westminster, and Nanaimo.

FALL ASSIZES.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend applying to the Honorable the Comptroller of Lands and Works for permission to lease as site for a fishing station, the following described lands situated at the head of Metchosin Arm, Nootka Sound, and containing fifty acres, more or less, viz: commencing at a post marked Thomas Hooper north east corner, on the shore at the head of Metchosin Arm, Nootka Sound, Sept. 14th, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend applying to the Honorable the Comptroller of Lands and Works for permission to have as site for a fishing station, the following described lands situated on Metchosin Arm, Nootka Sound, containing fifty acres, more or less, viz: Commencing at a post marked W. A. Ward, south east corner, thence west 40 chains; thence north 30 chains; thence down to the shore of the Metchosin Arm, Nootka Sound, 15 chains; thence following shore line back to place of commencement.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend applying to the Honorable the Comptroller of Lands and Works for permission to have as site for a fishing station, the following described lands situated on Metchosin Arm, Nootka Sound, Sept. 14th, 1885.

WANTED Young Men and Women or older ones if still young in spirit, of undoubted character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious, and employment in a good cause, with \$50.00 per month and upwards, according to ability.

WANTED SEVERAL MEN of good character, who can furnish horse and light rig, \$75.00 per \$300.00 month. Applications write fully.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE.

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 "Medicine" want and fill a place. "Medicine" is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, &c.

"Go it seems," answered the young man, "the old man, who was repairing damages. Here he was called by his wife's papa-in-law."

"She's the flower of my family, sir," said the latter.

"Pity she comes off so, ain't it?" he continued, as he essayed another vigorous rub at the white spots on his coat sleeve.—Erie Messenger.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including various notices and advertisements.

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. TO BE DISTINGUISHED FROM THE TRANSIENT CHARACTER—THAT IS TO SAY, ADVERTISING REFERRING TO REGULAR MERCHANDISE AND MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, GOVERNMENT AND LAND NOTICES.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING. TO BE DISTINGUISHED FROM THE TRANSIENT CHARACTER—THAT IS TO SAY, ADVERTISING REFERRING TO REGULAR MERCHANDISE AND MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, GOVERNMENT AND LAND NOTICES.

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.

We are not just now concerned about the soundness or the unsoundness of this theory. Assuming that it is to a certain extent true, it will follow that the more abundant gold becomes the less a given quantity of it, say an ounce, will buy.

Those whose attention have been directed to this subject tell us that for the last ten years the annual supply of gold has been increasing. Between the years 1869 and 1885 the world's annual output of gold had decreased from \$141,000,000 to \$98,000,000.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Annual Product. 1851-60: \$141,000,000; 1861-70: \$121,000,000; 1871-80: \$120,000,000; 1881-85: \$98,271,000; 1886-90: \$106,413,000; 1891: \$125,725,000; 1892: \$140,826,000; 1893: \$163,941,000; 1894: \$175,404,000; 1895 (estimated): \$200,000,000.

Several countries have contributed to the increase, as is shown by the following statement: The average annual product for the five years ending in 1885, 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, 1,556,000 ounces to 2,080,000 ounces; in Russia, from 1,150,000 ounces to 1,354,000 ounces; in South Africa, from an insignificant amount to 1,837,000 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 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 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.

A COMPARISON.

The following comparison of the progress of Canada with that of the United States made by Mr. George Hague, general manager of the Merchants' Bank, will strike a great many Canadians as remarkable. The general impression in the Dominion is that the United States has far outstripped Canada in everything that goes to make a country great and prosperous.

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.

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 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.

It must be admitted by the most sceptical and the most malicious that if the Lillooet-Fraser River-Cariboo Goldfields Company accomplishes to any considerable extent the object for which it was formed it will confer a very great benefit on the inhabitants of British Columbia.

We have heard some very bitter complaints with respect to the way in which the Provincial tax is collected. The language of the set is most unqualified and does not, we are sure, express the intentions of the men who enacted it.

THE PROVINCIAL TAX.

We have heard some very bitter complaints with respect to the way in which the Provincial tax is collected. The language of the set is most unqualified and does not, we are sure, express the intentions of the men who enacted it.

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 to them to apply the remedy to the evil which has been created by their own legislation.

COASTING STEAMERS WRECKED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Private advices from Guaymas to-day estimate that the steamer Diego de Mazatlan, and another small gulf coaster have been lost with all on board. The crafts were right in the path of a hurricane, and nothing has been heard of them, though one was due at Guaymas and the other at Mazatlan some days ago.

about which Mr. Laurier talks so much is not wanted by the Manitobans. 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."

FAR FORMOSA.

Japanese Consul Nosse Reviews and Criticizes the Statements of Rev. Mr. Mackay.

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

In connection with the interview with Rev. Mr. Mackay, which appeared in the COLONIST a few days ago, Mr. Nosse, the Japanese consul for Canada, has made the following remarks: According to clauses 2 and 3, of article 2, of the Shimoda treaty, the island of Formosa and a group of the Pescadore islands were to be formally ceded to Japan by China within two months after the ratification of the treaty of May 8, both governments agreeing to dispatch special commissioners to the island to arrange the cession of the islands, China promising to withdraw all her soldiers, including those under Liu, chief of the Black Flag, from the island before such cession takes place.

A MALICIOUS ATTACK.

We are not surprised that our esteemed correspondent "British Columbia First" is indignant to see Mr. F. Barnard and the company which he represents ridiculed and abused. Mr. Barnard has worked hard to prevail upon British capitalists to invest some of their money in enterprises which have for their object the development of the mineral resources of this Province, and he deserves praise and not blame for having thus directed his energies.

On the 3rd of June the Japanese Government issued a notification that the island had been formally ceded to Japan and that the people on the island, being considered equal to Japanese, the former would receive just and kind treatment by the new ruler of the island.

These and other facts may well prove to the Japanese never expected any opposition from the islanders and that the former tried from the very beginning to treat the natives with all possible leniency and justice. That idea, however, met with entire failure, simply through the instigation of the Chinese viceroy.

RUNNING SORES CURED.

DEAR SIR,—I was troubled with running sores on my face which nothing could cure up to the time I tried Burdock Blood Purifiers, but after taking two bottles my face was completely cured and I left my face clear and sound.

ALFRED TENNYSON WATT, of the City of Victoria, Esquire, M.D.

THIS 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 DAVIE, 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.

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.

5. I can understand how many natives looked at the matter even from the Consul's own statements. He says: "The Japanese never expected any opposition from the islanders," etc. Now I gathered from letters sent to me that the Japanese acted as if fearing no opposition. Then interested anti-foreign Chinese circulated false and bad reports about the Japanese which the latter seemed to treat with indifference, the result being that the people rose up in opposition. The Japanese then retaliated.

SALMON CANNERIES AND CREAM-BERRIES.

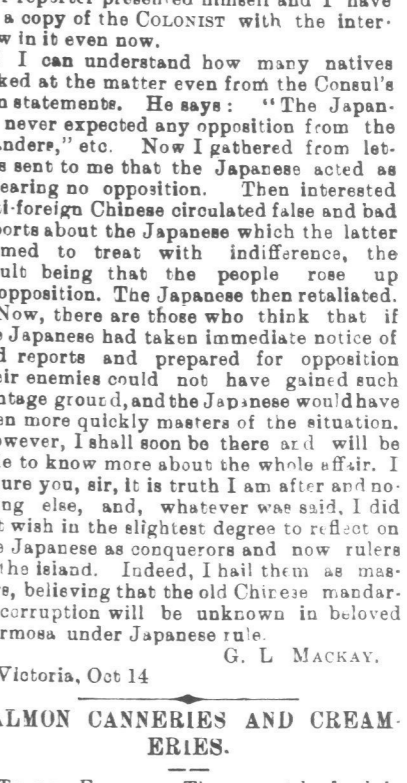
To THE EDITOR:—There must be fresh in the memory of everyone who has resided in this province for a few years the difficulties and trials of those who undertook the establishment of the first salmon canneries in this country, and to watch that busy industry grow from what many predicted would never pay, "that the salmon were not here," "that the Columbia river was the only spot," and "if we had the salmon would never get a market." These were some of the arguments used. I only refer to this to show how prejudiced the people were, and how little faith many had in the climate success of the at present most largely developed industry we now have.

ALASKA.

To THE EDITOR:—In a book entitled "Alaska," published in Seattle, 1895, the following paragraph occurs, in describing the tourist route northward: "A stop of an hour and the steamer is ready to resume its course towards London. This is a small post office strata on the northwest side of the island of Revilla Gigeo.) The twenty-five mile distance (from Ketchikan, Tongas Narrows), is covered in about three hours; and the rest of what was, until the past three years, one of the most prolific red salmon streams in all Alaska, is found picturesque located on the western slope of a high mountain. For a number of years from fifteen to twenty thousand cases of red salmon were packed each year by this establishment, but a system of trapping prevailed by which the fish were prevented from ascending to the lake above, and this has very nearly exhausted the supply. The pack is now mostly of the lump back variety. Just back of the cannery the sparkling waters of Nahs fall come thundering down fifty feet or more, and are considered the most beautiful of the many cascades entered along the tourist route."

The foregoing extract will serve to illustrate how our Northern neighbors manage to destroy valuable salmon fishing, and "kill the goose that lays the gold egg." Yours etc., ALEXANDER BRIGG, C.C. Victoria, October 11, 1895.

WORTH A GUINOA A BOX. Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating. BECHAM'S PILLS. Antidote for Weak Stomachs.



SICK HEADACHE, Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Dizziness, etc., found in FEMALE SUFFERERS. Wholesale Agents, Evans & Sons, Ltd, Montreal. For sale by all druggists and chemists.

ALSO TO BE SPECIALLY AFFECTIONATE AND EFFECTIVE FOR FEMALE SUFFERERS.

THIS 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 DAVIE, 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 DAVIE, 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.