

GIVING UP THE FIGHT

Sir Charles Tupper Sees It Is Useless to Continue the Campaign In Ontario.

INCREASED LIBERAL MAJORITY ASSURED

Leader of Opposition Will Find It Hard to Retain His Seat In Cape Breton—Cold Comfort For Conservatives.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—Reports received here from all parts of Canada go to show that the Liberals are steadily gaining in strength, and that the Laurier government will be sustained on November 7th by an overwhelming majority.

In Ontario the Conservatives have given up the fight. There is not a Conservative leader, outside of Sir Charles Tupper, who is campaigning in this province, and Sir Charles has cancelled nearly all his meetings here so as to go to Cape Breton, where he is fighting for his own seat, with very little hope of holding it. His friends have advised him that unless something is done in Cape Breton he will certainly be defeated along with all other members on the island, and the leader of the opposition has cancelled his engagements in Ontario to go and see what can be done. He rushed to Ontario a few days ago in the hope of getting up a counter demonstration to that given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but his friends showed him the folly of anything of that kind as it would turn out to be a failure.

La Presse told the cold truth when it said that Tory Toronto had gone back on Tupper, that Ontario would stand by Laurier, and that there would be no decrease in the majority in this province.

It should be remembered that in all Tupper's predictions, as well as in all Tory predictions, Ontario is declared to be going Tory. As a matter of fact Ontario has got no use for Tupper. It should also be remembered that Sir John Macdonald and all his followers in the palmiest days of that great statesman were fought to a standstill by the Ontario Grits. In 1891 the Liberals had a majority in this province and Sir Charles was then doing all he could to assist Sir John. No one pretends to say that Tupper, single-handed, can do what Sir John Macdonald and all his forces were unable to accomplish. Ontario has got no use for anyone of the name of Tupper.

The spectacle of the leader of the opposition appealing to Sir Mackenzie Bowell to stay away from Carleton Place and not to attack Hagar, and Sir Mackenzie refusing to do so, adds to the troubles of the party. Bowell knows well who it was that led the "Nest of Traitors," and who it was that supplanted him. Bowell says now he telegraphed to Tupper to come to Canada previous to his ministry resigning, but he should have also told that Tupper called him asking him to do so, and that he hesitated in complying with Tupper's request. Bowell is too loyal to the Tory party to come out against Tupper, but when he refuses to stay his hand against the "Nest of Traitors," he has always got one eye when administering his blows on that arch conspirator, politically of course, who stood behind the strikers.

From the Pacific Coast reports are that five out of six seats will go to the Liberals, while Hon. Clifford Sifton, in Manitoba and the Territories, will take 9 out of the 11 seats. Quebec cannot give 15 members in all to the Tupper, and Hon. Mr. Blair will sweep New Brunswick. In Nova Scotia there will be good fighting if the Tories get four seats.

If Tupper and his followers can take any comfort out of such a state of affairs they are welcome to it. They have run up against a terrible blizzard. In the city of Ottawa none of the old-time Conservatives are taking any part in the campaign, and not a few of them will vote for Liberal candidates.

REPORTED SERIOUSLY ILL

Prominent Physicians Have Been Summoned to Attend Dowager Empress of China.

(Associated Press.)

Tien Tsin, Oct. 26.—Information has been received from Japanese sources that the Empress Dowager is seriously ill. Tai Chuen Fu, and that the most prominent physicians in the empire have been called to attend her.

New York, Oct. 27.—A step in the direction of arbitration of the Chinese difficulties, a Washington dispatch to the Herald says, has been taken by Secretary Hay. He has called to Ministers of the suggestion made by Russia that in case of a protracted divergence of views the question of indemnity be referred to the Hague court for decision, and instructed him to consult with his colleagues as to the demands their governments might make upon China in this respect. Should he report that it is not possible to reach an agreement, then Secretary Hay intends to advocate vigorously the adoption of Russian suggestion as the easiest method of obtaining a satisfactory solution.

Without Foundation

Toronto Globe Denies the Report Sent Out From Grand Forks

That Kettle River Railway Charter Was to Be Disallowed by Government.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 27.—The Globe yesterday had a leading article headed "Discreditable Campaigning," in which it characterizes the story sent out from Grand Forks by W. Harkin, formerly of the Montreal Star, that the Kettle River Valley Railway charter was to be disallowed, as false and absolutely without foundation.

The Globe adds that it is a transparent fraud, and the idea of distributing such news arose with someone having a purpose to serve.

CHINESE EMPEROR'S APPEAL

Wants Russian Protection for the Manchurian Provinces.

London, Oct. 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Emperor Nicholas has received a letter from the Chinese Emperor, asking him to take the conquered Manchurian provinces under Russian protection."

Guerrillas at Work.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.—The remainder of the Chinese troops in the wide spaces of country around Mukden (Manchuria), official dispatches say, are broken up into guerrilla bands, which are plundering villages and farms.

Three explosions which occurred at Mukden on October 10th, whereby 26 Russians were wounded, were deliberately carried out by the Chinese while the Russians were engaged in destroying the contents of a powder magazine.

Filipinos' Heavy Losses

Over a Thousand Killed and Wounded During Fight in Luzon.

Casualties Among United States Soldiers—Retired Before Larger Force.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Oct. 26.—The war department to-day received a dispatch from Gen. MacArthur, giving an account of a fight in which a detachment of American troops attacked a superior force of Filipinos. The dispatch is as follows:

Manila, Oct. 24.—First Lieut. Feiger and 40 men of the 33rd regiment, United States infantry volunteers, and Second Lieut. Grayson, V. Heidt, and 60 men of the 3rd cavalry attacked the insurgents forty-seven miles east of Narvican, Ilocos, province of Luzon, and developed a strong position occupied by about 400 riflemen, and 1,000 Bolomen, under the command of Juan Villamor, subordinate of Timos. A desperate fight ensued, which was most creditable to the force engaged, though, under the heavy pressure of overwhelming numbers, our troops were compelled to return to Narvican, which was accomplished in a tactical, orderly manner.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon Bath and a civilian teamster were captured early in the fight, and were released by Villamor.

"According to accounts the insurgents were much stronger than reported here, and their loss, at a moderate estimate, is over one thousand.

"Our losses were: Killed, First Lieut. Geo. L. Feiger, Chas. A. Lindeberg, Wm. F. Wilson, 33rd regiment United States volunteer infantry; Andrew T. Johnson, Farrier, Guy B. McClintock, 3rd regiment United States cavalry; Missing: John J. Boyd and Samuel B. Harris, 33rd regiment; Samuel Davis and Fred. Schwen, of the 3rd cavalry. Twenty-nine horses are missing, some known to be killed. (Signed) McArthur."

A Gallant Defence

The Town of Jacobsdal Has Been Captured by a Force of Boers.

Desperate Resistance by Capetown Highlanders, Who Lost Thirty-four Men.

(Associated Press.)

Capetown, Oct. 26.—The Boers have captured Jacobsdal, southeast of Kimberley, after a stubborn resistance on the part of the garrison, which consisted of a detachment of Capetown Highlanders.

The latter suffered severely, losing 34 out of 63 men.

Kruger's Plans

Paris, Oct. 26.—Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal agent, who is in this city for a few days, was questioned by a representative of the Associated Press to-day with reference to the plans of former President Kruger. He said:

"Most of the stories published on the subject are imaginative. Mr. Kruger is an old man and not accustomed to a cold climate, so it is likely he will sojourn in the neighborhood of Nice for the winter."

Refugees Discontented

Capetown, Oct. 26.—The refugee committee has cabled a statement to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain regarding the continued delay in granting permission to refugees to turn to the Transvaal.

Upon the receipt of a reply a mass meeting will be held by the refugees, who are daily becoming more discontented because of the continued refusal of the authorities to permit them to return to their homes.

Anarchist Conspiracy

To Assassinate the President of France During Visit to Lyons.

Man Arrested Has Confessed to the Police, Who Are Watching Accomplish.

(Associated Press.)

Lyons, Oct. 27.—The Nouvellist de Lyons says a plot to assassinate President Loubet has been discovered.

It appears that a working electrician named Cautauris entered the electric company's premises at Nimes and stole 2,500 francs. He was traced to Orange, near Lyons, where he was arrested. Documents found on his person revealed, the paper says, an anarchist conspiracy to assassinate President Loubet on his coming visit to Lyons to unveil a monument erected to the memory of President Carnot.

Contauris is said to have committed the burglary in order to obtain funds to carry out his project. He has, it is added, confessed to the police, who are now tracking his accomplices and watching anarchists in order to prevent any attempt to carry out the scheme.

MCLUSKEY HAS THE CASE

New York, Oct. 26.—The capture of the defaulting note teller, Cornelius L. Alvord, jr., has been officially left in the hands of Captain McCluskey, chief of detectives. It was said that a reward would probably be offered to-day by the bank.

RALPH SMITH AT EXTENSION

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Oct. 27.—Ralph Smith addressed a meeting at Extension last night. He received an enthusiastic reception and his moderate address made a very good impression.

Rev. W. E. Cummings, of Nanaimo, arrived from San Francisco yesterday.

Returning Volunteers

Preparations Being Made in London to Welcome Men From Africa.

Buller to Arrive on 10th of November and Roberts in December.

(Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 27.—The preparations here to welcome on their return to England from South Africa the few hundred men who constitute the City Imperial Volunteers have entirely monopolized England's attention this week, banishing from notice matters of international import. Although this half regiment of young Londoners, brokers, clerks and others, has not performed any very heroic feats, thousands of people are pouring into London in order to witness their home-coming, and windows along the line of march have been sold at prices almost equal to those demanded at the time of the Jubilee procession in addition.

Decorations and illuminations costing many thousands of pounds have been prepared.

The announcement of the non-arrival of the volunteers, and the consequent postponement of the pageant, was a great disappointment to many thousands. People from all parts of the country are now aimlessly parading the route. The throngs are so great that business is practically suspended and traffic disorganized, and Saturday night will doubtless witness a repetition of the Mafeking carnival.

It is pointed out that the intense patriotism which all this is supposed to signify would be better appreciated were more representative of the forces in the field, or if there were not hundreds of Colonial volunteers, who had fought in South Africa, walking the streets of London unnoticed, and unheeded for.

This circumstance has caused some bitter reflections to be cast on the Mother Country by the colonial sections in London, and regular army men are not too pleased that the "cream of public enthusiasm" over the return of the troops should be secured by a small body of volunteers, which it is freely admitted cannot compare with several of the irregular units.

The next big celebration will probably occur on November 10th, when Gen. Buller is due at Southampton. He will receive the freedom of several cities, and will doubtless have a triumphant progress, though the reception which will be according to Lord Roberts

will, of course, eclipse the celebration which will attend Buller's return to England.

Lord Roberts is expected in December, and in the same month, a representative of the Associated Press learns, another distinguished man, Cecil Rhodes, will return from South Africa. In pursuance of his determination to adopt a self-liquidation policy until the war is entirely over, it is likely that Mr. Rhodes's home-coming will be quieter than that of the most insignificant private of the City Imperial Volunteers.

It is asserted that Major Gold Adams, the Irish commissioner in Bechuanaland, will be made governor of the Orange River Colony. General Buller is slated to resume command at Aldershot. General Kitchener, it is said, will temporarily

Succeed Lord Roberts

in command of the troops in South Africa, but will, it is further asserted, be eventually replaced by Major-General Lyttelton, and Kitchener will then be likely to come home and assume the duties of adjutant-general.

The death of Sims Reeves on Thursday last, at Worthing, removes an ideal of the British public, who for 30 years eclipsed any prima donna of these days. Lengthy obituaries and reminiscences of the famous tenor appear on all sides. But a pathetic feature connected with his death has quite escaped attention. Reeves caught a chill a few days ago, and it developed into bronchitis. His condition improved on Thursday morning, and he was not believed to be in danger. Mrs. Reeves, many years younger than her husband, to whom she was married in 1895, after the death of his first wife, left her husband in their modest home in Worthing.

To Sing in London

for the benefit of the survivors of Balaklava. Just as Mrs. Reeves commenced singing "Kathleen Mavourneen" a telegram was received at the theatre announcing the death of Sims Reeves. When the song was finished, and the applause was at its height the news of her husband's death was broken to Mrs. Reeves, but the audience ignorant of this behind scene tragedy, kept on demanding an encore. The widow was removed from the theatre on the verge of collapse.

THE BRITISH CABINET

London, Oct. 26.—The Standard, in a paragraph obviously inspired, announces that Lord Salisbury will retain the double office of prime minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs, and that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will retain the portfolio of secretary of state for the colonies.

Fighting Gen. Dewet

British Lost Heavily in a Fight on Friday—Twenty-four Boers Killed.

Cavalrymen Ambushed by Force of Burghers—Forty-three Were Captured.

(Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 27.—A dispatch received at the war office from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, October 26th, referring to the fighting of General Barton's column with General Dewet's forces on October 25th, says:

"The British losses were heavier than at first reported, an additional officer and twelve men killed, and three officers and 25 men were wounded.

"The Boers left twenty-four dead and nineteen wounded on the field, and twenty-six Boers were made prisoners.

"Three Boers who held up their hands in token of surrender and then fired on the British were court-martialled, convicted and sentenced to death. I have confirmed the sentence."

The dispatch also refers to minor affairs in which the troops of Gen. Kit-

chener and Gen. Methuen were engaged and to a serious incident between Springfontein and Philippolis, Orange River Colony, where 50 cavalrymen were ambushed and captured by the Boers, only seven of the party escaping.

Another dispatch from Lord Roberts says: "Barton attacked the ubiquitous Dewet near Frederickstad. The Boers were scattered in all directions."

CONCESSIONS TO MINERS.

Another Company Has Posted Notice of Advance in Wages.

(Associated Press.)

Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 27.—Supt. Thos. Baird, of the Thomas Coal Co., posted notices this morning to the effect that his company had agreed to make the same concessions to the mine workers as the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.

The Susquehanna Coal Co. colliery at Williams, Penn., is the only one in this vicinity whose notice has not been posted. The men employed there held a meeting last night, at which it was decided to remain on strike until the notices were posted or some other assurances given that they would receive the advance in wages.

Will Resume on Monday.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 27.—A committee representing 4,000 employees of the United Coal Company waited on Superintendent Wm. Blumhardt this morning and were assured that the ten per cent. increase will be granted and all grievances arbitrated. Work will be resumed next Monday.

Your Good Health

depends upon the food you eat. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder adds to the healthfulness of all risen flour-foods.

Not only this, it makes the food lighter, sweeter, finer-flavored, more delicious. It is worth while to exercise care in purchasing baking powder to see that you get the kind that makes the food more wholesome and at the same time more palatable.

NOTE.—There are many mixtures, made in imitation of baking powder, which it is prudent to avoid. They are lower in price than pure powders, but they are made from alum. Alum in food is poisonous.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

bottles only. It is low anyone to sell or promise that it answers every part of A-S-T-O-E-I-A.

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VITALLETS
MADE BY
HEALTHY AND HANDSOME WOMEN.

Flowering shrubs, permanent certificate

The person the Thomas
fixed at \$500.
each, the defendant
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GENERAL DEWET'S NARROW ESCAPE

His Force Was Caught in a Drift and Severely Punished by the British Troops.

GEN. FRENCH HAS BEEN KEPT BUSY.

Men Under the Cavalry Leader Have Lots of Fighting—Treacherous Boers Admitted Enemy to Houses at Jacobsdal.

(Associated Press.)
Pretoria, Oct. 25.—The burghers systematically cut the telegraph lines during the week.

General French has been engaged daily since his arrival in Butherton. He is now near Heidelberg.

Governor Sir Alfred Milner has gone to Johannesburg, where he will make his summer residence. He will go to Cape Town for three weeks, prior to taking over the government of the annexed territories.

The commission, which is examining into the dynamite concession, has learned that the dynamite company, on May 4th, 1900, supplied to the government 10,000 each of soft noid and split cartridges made by Nobel.

The colonial forces are being reorganized. General Brabant is here.

General Dewet, with a following of 3,000 burghers, is reported to be in the northern part of the Orange River Colony.

General Paget has taken 63 prisoners, including two field cornets.

Knox Engaged Dewet.
London, Oct. 29.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, October 28th:

"Knox successfully engaged Dewet on October 27th.

"During the Boer retreat Knox caught Dewet in the Ransburg Drift. The Boers lost considerably and left two guns and three wagons in Knox's hands. Another ammunition wagon was blown up by a shell.

"The British casualties were nil."

Referring to the Jacobsdal affair, Lord Roberts says it was due to the treachery of the inhabitants, who admitted the Boers to their houses at night. They returned the fire at daybreak. Fourteen men were killed and thirteen wounded, mostly Cape Highlanders.

Troops, dispatched from the Modder River drove off the Boers.

The houses of the treacherous inhabitants were destroyed. Commandant Bosman was killed.

Lord Roberts calls attention to the "increasing inclination of the better class of Boers to co-operate with the British to secure peace," and they find that guerrilla warfare is "visited with heavy punishment."

Volunteers Reach London.
London, Oct. 29.—The City Imperial Volunteers, who arrived at Southampton from South Africa on Saturday on the British transport Aurania, reached here by train this morning. They marched through London, along streets packed by thousands, and received a tumultuous greeting. Such a demonstration was probably never before evoked for such a small body of volunteers.

The postponement of London's welcome until to-day diminished the number of spectators, but the enthusiasm could scarcely be more general or genuine. Early in the day Queen Victoria sent a message to the returning troops, welcoming them and inquiring as to their health. The Prince of Wales came in town and viewed the procession from Marlborough House. Among the other royalties watching the little band of men in khaki uniforms were Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and many other distinguished people.

All along the line of march there were flags and other such devices which had been up since Saturday.

In addition to the City Imperial Volunteers themselves, there were in the procession the bands of twelve volunteer regiments, and 24,000 regulars and volunteers lined the route.

Among the most interesting features of the display was the presence in the procession of the invalided City Imperial Volunteers in carriages, flying the red cross flag, and the assemblage, at a conspicuous point in Fleet street, of the remaining survivors of the Balaklava charge.

The locomotives which drew the City Imperial Volunteer trains from Southampton were respectively named "Victoria," "Roberts," "Powerful," and "The Maine." To the last named the invalids were entrusted.

Canadians at Quebec.
Quebec, Oct. 29.—Thirty-two invalided Canadians reached here yesterday by the steamer Dominion, among whom were Pte. O. C. Thompson, Vancouver, and Trooper B. W. Huckell. They are be-

ing paid off to-day, and leave for home to-night.

Among the number also, is Pte. Donahue, of St. John, N. B., who is the first Canadian to arrive minus a limb, which had been amputated as the result of wounds received at Paardeberg.

London, Oct. 27.—Later advices show that Jacobsdal was not captured by the Boers. A dispatch received from Cape Town shortly after midnight says:

"Later news from Jacobsdal show that 200 Boers unsuccessfully attacked the garrison. The Highlanders had killed and 20 wounded."

Taken Prisoners.
Cape Town, Oct. 26.—Hans Botha has cut off a train with a reconnoitering party of the Highland brigade, between Heilberg and Greylingstad, in the Transvaal colony, tearing up the rails in front and behind the train. In the fight which followed, two captains and eight men were wounded and all were captured.

Mr. Steyn has ordered Krieger, a member of the late Volksraad, to be tried on the charge of high treason.

British Flag Hoisted.
Pretoria, Oct. 26.—The Transvaal was to-day proclaimed a part of the British Empire, the proclamation being attended with impressive ceremonies.

The Royal Standard was hoisted in the main square of the city, the Grenadiers presented arms, and the massed bands played the National Anthem.

Sir Alfred Milner read the proclamation, and 6,200 troops, representing Great Britain and her colonies, marched past.

Railway Station Burned.
Durban, Oct. 26.—The Boers are raiding in the northern part of Natal. They burned the railway station at Waschbank and blew up a culvert.

To Welcome Kruger.
Marseilles, Oct. 26.—Mr. Kruger is expected to arrive here November 11th, and remain at least a day. An elaborate demonstration is being organized in his honor.

No Hostility.
Brussels, Oct. 26.—The Kruger reception committee has issued a formal disclaimer of hostility toward Great Britain in connection with the reception, which, the committee say, will be exclusively a demonstration of sympathy, every means being taken to prevent political allusions.

London, Oct. 27.—The news of the guerrilla successes in South Africa which has been received during the last few days has prompted some of the more serious publications to sound notes of alarm.

The Saturday Review begs Lord Roberts to take a lesson from one who was a ruthless soldier than he, Caesar, and ruthlessly suppress the rebellion.

The truest mercy in the present case," says the Globe, "is to be merciless."

That fairly voices the average opinion of the government organs, while a few out-and-out Radical organs scarcely conceal their satisfaction arising from their ability to say "I told you so," in reference to the war being long drawn out and engendering racial hatred.

Chamberlain and Kruger.
An encounter as dramatic as any that marked the battlefields of South Africa may shortly occur at Marseilles. The plan of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, to go to Marseilles to meet Mrs. Chamberlain, who is now at Aix-les-Bains, will more than probably be affected just about the time that Mr. Kruger is arriving at the same port on the Dutch cruiser Gelderland. Judging from the tone of French public opinion, the simultaneous arrival of these two leading figures in the late world drama would afford opportunities for demonstrations not too pleasant for Mr. Chamberlain, and which might possibly cause international complications that would be hard to settle peacefully.

Rosebery on Imperialism.
Lord Rosebery, in a speech before a meeting of the Christian Social Union, struck a note which meets with universal approval from all sections of the Liberals, even those who were most bitterly opposed to the former leader. "Imperialism," he declared, "depends on the integrity and heart of the Empire for its life. Continuing, Lord Rosebery said: "What is an empire unless it is a pillar of the Empire decay or be poisoned, and this Imperial race to be vitiated and poisoned in the dens of crime and horror in which too many of them are reared at this moment."

May Return to Active Politics.
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who has been the Liberal leader in the House of Commons up to the present, is said

to be ready to accept Lord Rosebery's leadership, combining this with the former premier's (Rosebery's) partial retirement from the turf, the expectation is rife that he will return to the arena of active politics, and make the fight of his life against "the mammoth majority" of the present government.

Affairs of the Church.
Church matters are attracting no little interest. The resignation of the Bishop of Exeter to the Right Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, has given Lord Salisbury the chance to add one more to the long list of bishops of his creation, who will protect the Protestant interest better than the former bishop.

Within a few days final steps will be taken to amalgamate the two great Scotch churches, the Free Church and the United Presbyterians, under the name of the United Free Church of Scotland, which will accomplish a barrier-breaking step of religious unity and divisions that the century has witnessed.

Morality of the Stage.
The old question of the morality of the stage is once more discussed by the English bishops and clergy. This time it is the Rochester diocesan conference, where several clergymen urged a sweeping crusade against the immorality of English plays and actors. Canon Joff, well known here, declared it was a dreadful thing to see a Christian man, taking the part of a murderer and a charlatan, now so common in the London theatres.

The Bishops of Rochester and South Work, however, persuaded a modification of the resolutions, the Bishop of Rochester telling the clergy they would be ashamed to utter such statements before one delicate refined lady who was a friend of his in the profession. It was then agreed that stage actors, managers and artists merely required the watchful attention of churchmen.

PRaises FOR CANADIANS.
Mr. Chamberlain Says Their Courage and Resolution Will Ever Live in Annals of British Army.

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—Mr. Chamberlain cables to Lord Minto to-day, as follows:

"London, Oct. 27.—Her Majesty's government, leaving with entire satisfaction the arrangements being made for the welcome of the members of the Canadian regiment. Their splendid service in South Africa has won the admiration and gratitude of the whole Empire, and the memory of their indomitable courage and resolution will ever live in the annals of the British Army." (Signed) "CHAMBERLAIN."

Tien Tsin, Oct. 26, via Shanghai, Oct. 26.—A runner who left Pao Ting Fu on October 25th, and arrived here to-day, reports that the allies are encamped there, the British contingent being outside the walls of the city. The situation is unchanged. Looting is forbidden and all supplies used by the allies are purchased.

The Green family of missionaries are to expect a three-year-old girl, who died on October 10th. Mr. Green is seriously ill.

Trying to Borrow.
Berlin, Oct. 26.—The East China Railroad Company, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Frankfurter Zeitung, is trying to effect a loan in the United States and France through the Russian-Chinese bank. The Frankfurter Zeitung correspondent, who gives \$50,000,000 as the amount, says the director, Rothstein, is about to start for New York in the interest of the loan.

QUEEN'S GRANDSON DEAD.
Prince Christian Victor Dies at Pretoria From Enteric Fever.

(Associated Press.)
London, Oct. 29.—A dispatch received here from Pretoria announces the death, from enteric fever, of Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, a grandson of Queen Victoria. He was born in 1867, and was a major in the King's Royal Rifles.

REPUBLICANS PARADE.
One Hundred Brass Bands Furnished Music for Chicago's Big Demonstration.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Perfect weather favored the "prosperity day" commercial and industrial parade by the Republicans of Chicago to-day. Business generally was suspended. More than 100 brass bands furnished the music for the marching thousands. Along the route nearly all the business houses, banks and office buildings were profusely decorated with the national colors and banners.

At the head of the parade were two ponderous elephants, each bearing banners on which were inscribed in glowing letters "G. O. P. The Real Thing."

At various points along the line of march were telephone stations arranged to carry the sounds of cheering and

WANT TROOPS REMOVED.
All Quiet at Valleyfield—Soldiers May Be Withdrawn.

Valleyfield, Oct. 26.—Notwithstanding the trouble with the faithful dog, the advent of darkness the Montreal militiamen would be sorry that they ever struck Valleyfield, the evening passed off without the slightest disturbance.

A couple of hundred men belonging to the 65th Battalion, from Montreal, arrived at 10 o'clock, bringing the number of men on duty up to 600. The soldiers were kept inside the mill enclosure.

The people are anxious that the troops should go.

A meeting was held to-night of the council and justices of the peace, and an undertaking given that if the troops were withdrawn the peace would be preserved.

This will probably be accepted, and the trouble will end without serious bloodshed. But it is apt to break out again, as there is an angry feeling that is difficult for those in authority to keep under control.

LITTLE BUT SEARCHING.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are big, powerful, and contain no harmful drugs or narcotics—they are the pure vegetable pepsin—the medicinal extract from the luscious fruit, and the tablets are prepared in a palatable form as the fruit itself. They cure indigestion. 40¢ in a box, 85¢ cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—56.

CHALLENGED TO A DUEL.
(Associated Press.)
New York, Oct. 29.—Senator Don Manuel Silver has challenged Senator Court De la Cruz to a duel, says a Madrid dispatch to the Journal d'Advertiser. The challenge was issued as soon as Senator Silver had resigned as premier.

Another Decree

From the Chinese Emperor Regarding the Punishment of Guilty Officials.

Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang Are to Fix the Penalties.

Some Princes Have Already Been Punished—Kang Yi Reported Dead.

(Associated Press.)
Paris, Oct. 26.—According to a Havas agency dispatch from Peking, dated October 24th, Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have communicated to the legations, the Imperial decree in accordance with which the Princes and ministers responsible for the recent troubles in China are to be punished, according to the respective degrees of culpability.

The Emperor recognizes the fact that General Tung Puh Siang has committed serious offences, and he charges Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang to fix the penalties to be imposed upon those for whom the Europeans demand punishment.

The decree states that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have already inflicted punishment upon some Princes. The plenipotentiaries assure the Emperor of the death of Kang Yi. Prince Tuan and Prince Tchouang are not with the court. These communications are not satisfactory to the legations.

Situation at Pao Ting Fu.
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QUEEN'S GRANDSON DEAD.
Prince Christian Victor Dies at Pretoria From Enteric Fever.

(Associated Press.)
London, Oct. 29.—A dispatch received here from Pretoria announces the death, from enteric fever, of Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, a grandson of Queen Victoria. He was born in 1867, and was a major in the King's Royal Rifles.

REPUBLICANS PARADE.
One Hundred Brass Bands Furnished Music for Chicago's Big Demonstration.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Perfect weather favored the "prosperity day" commercial and industrial parade by the Republicans of Chicago to-day. Business generally was suspended. More than 100 brass bands furnished the music for the marching thousands. Along the route nearly all the business houses, banks and office buildings were profusely decorated with the national colors and banners.

At the head of the parade were two ponderous elephants, each bearing banners on which were inscribed in glowing letters "G. O. P. The Real Thing."

At various points along the line of march were telephone stations arranged to carry the sounds of cheering and

WANT TROOPS REMOVED.
All Quiet at Valleyfield—Soldiers May Be Withdrawn.

Valleyfield, Oct. 26.—Notwithstanding the trouble with the faithful dog, the advent of darkness the Montreal militiamen would be sorry that they ever struck Valleyfield, the evening passed off without the slightest disturbance.

A couple of hundred men belonging to the 65th Battalion, from Montreal, arrived at 10 o'clock, bringing the number of men on duty up to 600. The soldiers were kept inside the mill enclosure.

The people are anxious that the troops should go.

A meeting was held to-night of the council and justices of the peace, and an undertaking given that if the troops were withdrawn the peace would be preserved.

This will probably be accepted, and the trouble will end without serious bloodshed. But it is apt to break out again, as there is an angry feeling that is difficult for those in authority to keep under control.

LITTLE BUT SEARCHING.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are big, powerful, and contain no harmful drugs or narcotics—they are the pure vegetable pepsin—the medicinal extract from the luscious fruit, and the tablets are prepared in a palatable form as the fruit itself. They cure indigestion. 40¢ in a box, 85¢ cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—56.

CHALLENGED TO A DUEL.
(Associated Press.)
New York, Oct. 29.—Senator Don Manuel Silver has challenged Senator Court De la Cruz to a duel, says a Madrid dispatch to the Journal d'Advertiser. The challenge was issued as soon as Senator Silver had resigned as premier.

music to distant cities, among which were Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

CHURCHILL AND ROSSLYN.
The Latter Denies He Made Charges Against Honor of Hussars.

New York, Oct. 27.—A special to the Herald from London says: "Lord Rosslyn has taken serious exception to some of the remarks made by Winston Churchill upon some statements in his new book, 'Twice Captured.' In a letter to the Daily Mail, Rosslyn quotes extracts from Churchill's speech and from his own book, and then says: 'You see, I make no statement or charge against the honor of the 10th Hussars. I desire to deny strenuously that I accuse two of our crack regiments of unsoldierly conduct. On the contrary, I strove to obtain officially the story which was told me in cold blood by British officers.'"

DEMANDS GRANTED.
Men Will Resume Work in Lykens & Williamstown.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 27.—Secretary George Hartlein, of the Ninth district, received word from the strike leaders of the Lykens and the Williamstown district this morning that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had granted the 10 per cent. increase and had agreed to arbitrate differences in addition to reducing the price of coal from \$1.50 per ton to \$1.25 per ton. Hartlein immediately wired the United Mine Workers to return to work next Monday. Twenty-six hundred men and boys are employed in the two districts.

Will Not Lower Price.
New York, Oct. 27.—Jeremiah Pangburn, secretary of the Wholesale Coal Dealers' Protective Association, in discussing the effects of the end of the coal strike, said:

"It will be impossible for any of the companies to start up all their mines, for two reasons. In the first place many of the miners, who are mostly Welsh, men, Italians and Hungarians, have gone back to Europe, and in the next place the practical drought in the anthracite district has caused a shortage of water. As the mine owners are paying ten per cent. increase in wages, coal will remain all winter long at least 50 per cent. higher than before the strike, no matter how much is mined."

THE COOK INCIDENT.
Toronto, Oct. 27.—In an interview Rev. Dr. Dewar, formerly editor of the Christian Guardian, the organ of the Methodist Church of Canada, and a well known Liberal, states that H. H. Cook, ex-M. P., East Simcoe, approached him regarding the securing of a senatorship.

Appalling Disaster
Fire Causes Explosions in a Wholesale Drugstore in New York. Many Persons Dead and It is Feared Victims Will Number Two Hundred.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Oct. 29.—A fire in the building at the corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, occupied by the Tarrant Co., wholesale druggists and chemists, caused four tremendous explosions. Twenty-five persons are said to have lost their lives in the building.

Witnesses say that a column of debris and flame shot up 200 feet into the air. There are those who say they saw human bodies thrown up in the air in the column of debris when the explosion occurred.

At 1 o'clock it was said that one hundred and fifty persons were in the building at the time of the first explosion and, if any, they had time to escape.

One man, who gave his name as Ross, said he was standing on the corner when the explosion occurred and when he regained his feet saw bodies flying through the air and landing in the flames.

Dozens of persons in the streets were injured. In a restaurant next door to the drug store there were about two hundred guests eating luncheon. Many of these were injured, and it is expected that a score or more of them lost their lives.

Eye Witness's Statement.
New York, Oct. 29.—Up to 12:45 p.m. eleven injured persons had been taken to the New York hospital.

A lithographing establishment close to Tarrant's place caught fire and the flames spread to the Irving bank and two buildings across the street. The Warden street station of the Ninth avenue elevated road was completely demolished and a number of persons who were standing upon it waiting for a train were blown to the street and received serious injuries.

Policeman Galvin was in the immediate vicinity of the fire when the first explosion occurred. He says a number of firemen were blown through the air and killed. Galvin said in his belief not less than two hundred persons would be found to have lost their lives.

HORRIBLE CRIMES.
How Tribesmen of the Philippines Killed a Member of Yorktown Party.

Manila, Oct. 24, via Hongkong, Oct. 27.—Nevirio, the rebel captain, has been tried by a military commissioner at Baguio, Northern Luzon, charged with burying alive a seaman named Macdonald of Lieut. Gilmore's Yorktown party.

Nevirio was found guilty and sentenced to death. The commissioner's sentence is now in the hands of Gen. MacArthur for approval.

The testimony was produced at the trial, showing Nevirio also caused the death of Venville, another member of the Yorktown party, by delivering him into the hands of the native tribesmen known as Igorrotes, who, under the pretext of going fishing, lured Venville into the woods and murdered him, with two Spanish friends who were Venville's fellow-captives. The tribesmen bound Venville, opened his veins and sucked his blood until he died.

The Party At Outs

Sir Mackenzie Bowell Meets Hon. John Haggart on the Platform.

Bitter Attack by the Ex-Premier on the Former Minister of Railways.

Toronto, Oct. 26.—At Carleton Place last night Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. John Haggart met face to face in a rough and tumble row of the first dimensions. It was a meeting of the Independent Conservative candidate, Mr. Preston. Dr. Preston has not yet been formally nominated, and Mr. Haggart claims the constituency as his.

"Some months ago I promised without hesitation to go into the riding if the contest should frame itself as I find it to-day. If my appearance will elect Dr. Preston and leave John Haggart at home, I shall be glad to lend my insults that were my share on Monday and through those men require that I should explain my position in the party. I am here simply as an individual member of the party. Nor do I arrogate to myself as does Hon. Mr. Haggart the title of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's successor in the National Policy as any other Conservative, and warned the opposition press that he was still in hearty sympathy with the policy, and would never stab its supporters below the belt.

Sir Mackenzie continued: "No treatment that I could receive would change my views as to the principles inspiring the Conservative party. My former friend, I am sorry to say, I cannot call him so now, claims to be the leader of the party. Why is he not, then, out with his chief? Why has his chief left him at home? Nothing in the world would induce me so long as I have any self-respect, to be found on the same platform with this man and others who would name were they here, advocating the same cause as they. I have risen from the printer's devil, old fool as they say, to I am, to the highest position, and I have not sought any of these positions. I am that these gentlemen have represented me. There is no name that is held in greater contempt by Western Ontario than the names of Hon. John Haggart and one or two others. Such names are wet blankets to the enthusiasm of Conservatives of Toronto and the west. Whether I ever used the expression 'the nest of traitors' or not, is immaterial, for I certainly should have used it. John Haggart may have brains, but if he only had applicability, and above all, honesty, he might succeed."

Hon. Mr. Haggart replied by reading a telegram from Sir Charles Tupper received shortly before: "Have telegraphed Bowell telling him not to go to Carleton Place. I wish you every success. (Signed) Charles Tupper."

Mr. Haggart claimed that at the time of the crisis in the party he went directly to Sir Mackenzie himself and stated his views, and that he had not gone behind his back.

"There was no time in my opinion," said Mr. Haggart, "necessity for a change. I understood the honorable gentleman was to hand in his resignation. But he delayed from day to day so that we were forced to send in ours to get rid of him. I sought no advancement, but the interests of the party, and do as I will."

When Sir Mackenzie says that my name stands from one end of the country to the other, you are saying that some one has been stuffing the old gentleman, for I have, as I have just read you, the endorsement of the leader of the party."

Mr. Haggart challenged Sir Mackenzie to produce specific charges of dishonesty. Sir Mackenzie Bowell replied repeating charges in terms of great bitterness and saying that Sir Charles Tupper was deceived as to the nature of the meeting.

The meeting broke up with cheers for Bowell and Preston.

NORTHERN TELEGRAPH LINE.
Ends Are Only About Fifteen or Twenty Miles Apart.

Ashcroft, Oct. 26.—Mr. J. B. Charlson, superintendent of Yukon telegraph construction, reached here to-day from Quebec.

On his arrival Mr. Charlson found a report from Mr. J. Y. Rochester, who has charge of the work of construction south of the Yukon, that the line is complete to a point approximately 167 miles northwest of Hazelton, and that, owing to deep snow, severe weather and the daily loss of animals, he is compelled to stop further work on the line this winter. The line is completed from the south to a point 157 miles northwest of Hazelton, so that a distance of not more than 10 or 20 miles separates the two ends. Mr. Rochester could only continue the work at risk to the lives of his party, and, much as he regrets abandoning the work with the completion almost within reach, he deemed it prudent to take no risks, but to return to Telegraph Creek while he had the chance.

Arrangements may be made to use Indian runners on the gap, but nothing definite can be said on this point by Mr. Charlson until he has conferred with Mr. Rochester, who is on his way out.

TRAIN WRECKED.
Eight Passengers Killed and Twenty-One Injured in Accident on the Northern Pacific.

(Associated Press.)
Livingston, Mont., Oct. 26.—Eight persons were killed and 21 injured in the wreck of an East bound passenger train on the Northern Pacific railway, 80 miles east of this city, shortly after midnight.

The dead are Dr. B. H. Thorpe and Gustave Berdahl, of Livingston; Miss Tracy and sister, of Bozeman, Mont.; Wm. R. Elfrath, express agent, of Billings, Mont.; and three unknown passengers.

A broken rail is supposed to have caused the accident.

There Was No Mistake

Officially Stated That the Northern Telegraph Line Does Not Overlap.

Ends Are Only Twenty Miles Apart—Snow Storms Delay Completion.

(Special to the Times.)
Vancouver, Oct. 29.—Steamers Amur and Tees arrived this morning from the North. The Tees brought the first shipment of frozen salmon from Wallace, Skeena, canner for Eastern cities. E. Jan De Lamar brought a nugget from Athin worth \$922.

The Northern telegraph construction party has returned. It is officially announced that the line is not overlapped, for the Naas river runs between the two ends. The southern end is strung to the river side and the northern end comes within 20 miles of the bank. The work has been abandoned on account of the terrible snow storms.

Geo. McDonald, a young man who cut quite a figure as city agent of the Temperance Life Insurance Co., was sentenced on Saturday to three months for stealing \$5 from the room of a friend on Sunday he broke jail and has not been recaptured.

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Safe.
The little child is safe from ordinary dangers in the care of the faithful dog. But neither the dog's fidelity, nor the mother's love can guard a child from those invisible foes that lurk in air, water and food—the germs of disease. Children need to be specially watched and cared for. When there is loss of appetite, lassitude and listlessness in a child, an attempt should be made to revive the appetite and rally the spirits. In Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery parents have found an invaluable medicine for children. Its purely vegetable character and absolute freedom from alcohol and narcotics commend it to

Will Look After Trade

Victoria Merchants Return Favorably Impressed With Island Possibilities.

They Are Astonished at Wonderful Growth of New Mining Towns

The merchants who left for northern portions of the Island on Friday returned this morning, and they are simply delighted with the trip, which proved a revelation to a number of them, and they have determined that in the future they will cultivate closer relations with a section of the country that is being so rapidly developed and which gives such excellent promise of a bright future. From F. Elworthy, secretary of the Board of Trade, the Times reporter received an interesting account of the trip. He said:

"As you know the party, whose names have already appeared in print, left here in a special car at 9 o'clock Friday morning. At Shawinigan lake we were given ten minutes to look over the new Hotel Strathcona, and we found it a most delightful place. We then went to Chemainus where E. J. Palmer and Mr. G. H. Gibson showed us through the largest lumber mill in the province. We also inspected the hospital and found everything in connection with the institution in first class shape. The scenery along the line was much admired, the electric effects making it unusually grand. From Chemainus a special engine took us to Ladysmith, and we were shown about that enterprising young city, and after luncheon there we proceeded to the Extension mines, where Frank D. Little, the manager, escorted us through the workings and around the shops. Here the party visited the tunnel, and for a distance of 1,300 feet we rode through a tunnel that had been hewn through solid rock. The trip was made on the splendid electric tramways which the colliery company have constructed for hauling ore from the mines and conveying the men to and from their work."

"At 4.30 in the afternoon we reached Nanaimo, and here the party broke up into groups and visited the different points of interest about the city. We took dinner in Nanaimo, and at mid-night the steamer City of Nanaimo sailed for Union wharf. After breakfast, the next morning, the coke ovens, coal washers and brick yards and terminal facilities for the Vancouver transfer were inspected, and then the party took a train for Union and Cumberland. A trip was made to No. 6 mine, and here the party descended something over 600 feet underground, where they viewed the mine. Here was a revelation to the majority of the party, who knew nothing whatever about coal mines. The mine visited was perfectly dry, and in the descent the cage travelled slowly. The visit was made under the general supervision of George W. Clinton, the manager of the mines at Union. While in the mine a small feeder of gas was exploded to show the way in which it worked. There was one man, however, who reported that he had seen a small quantity of gas in the mine. A Hongkong dispatch says the Chinese Mutual Protective Society to the Hoi Sing district has offered \$500 for the head of Dr. Sager, of the American Board of Missions, and \$300 each for the heads of the Rev. S. G. Pope, a British Wesleyan missionary, Dr. Graves, Baptist missionary, and Dr. Beattie, of the American Presbyterian board."

"It is interesting to observe, while speaking of the next parliament, says a London dispatch, what a task confronts the speaker of the House of Commons before he masters the personnel of the new house. It includes no less than eight Wilsons, four Balfours, four Smiths, four Thomases, four O'Briens and four Murrays, to say nothing of half a dozen trios of similarly named members and a perfect mass of complex. The New York World to-day will say: 'The great railway pool which was founded two months ago by the Vanderbilt-Morgan railroads to apportion the grain traffic between Buffalo and New York, has announced that it will not make any more contracts to carry any grain between New York and Buffalo until November 1st, when the rate will be advanced from 3 to 4 cents per 100 pounds. This notification came in the form of a communication to the chairman of the grain trade from Frank Harriott, commissioner of the pool, which includes the New York Central, Lake Shore, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Lehigh Valley and Erie railways.'

ANOTHER GIGANTIC COMBINE.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—The Times-Herald says: "There is to be a consolidation of Armour & Co., of Chicago, and the Armour Packing Co., of Kansas City, and an increase of the capital of the Chicago Corporation from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The plan will be carried out within a week."

RUSSIAN GRAIN SHORTAGE.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—According to the Official Messenger the grain shortage is not confined to the eastern provinces and Siberia. The provinces rich in cereals are actually suffering on account of poor harvest. Grain is forwarded ahead of other merchandise and grain railway rates have been reduced.

ATE POISONED LOBSTER.

Brockville, Oct. 27.—Members of the family of Charles Young had a narrow escape from death yesterday as the result of eating poisoned lobster. Prompt treatment prevented serious results.

FILL-DOSED WITH NAUSEA.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are given to produce people against pills generally. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are so pleasant and easy to take—the doses are small and so is the price, 10 cents for 40 doses. Bilelessness, Sick Headaches, Constipation, Dispepsia, Works like a charm. Sold by Dean & Hicocks and Hall & Co.—53, Vancouver.

A Frost For Capt. Wolley

Nanaimo Electors Heckle Col. Prior at the Conservative Mass Meeting.

Ralph Smith Receives an Ovation, and His Opponents Laughs and Jeers.

There was a crowded house at Nanaimo opera house on Saturday evening at a meeting called in the interests of Capt. Clive-Phillips Wolley, the Conservative candidate. The chair was occupied by Mr. Haslam, who invited opposing candidates to the platform.

GROUNDLESS CHARGE.

Mr. R. McBride Says Mr. Anlay Morrison Is Responsible for the American Fish Traps on Puget Sound.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Oct. 29.—Hon. R. McBride came up from Victoria on Saturday and addressed a private fishermen's meeting at New Westminster. The unusual course of turning the meeting into a committee of the whole was adopted in order to ensure its privacy. Then Mr. McBride made an unique attack on Anlay Morrison, Liberal candidate for New Westminster district. He charged him with being responsible for the American fish traps on Puget Sound and referred to the result of his action in this matter as taking the bread out of the mouths of Fraser River fishermen. He also charged him with being negligent in allowing Japanese naturalization frauds which were only discovered since the House of Commons prorogued.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Edward Dewey, brother of Admiral Dewey, died suddenly of kidney trouble on Friday night at his home in Montpelier, Vt. He was 71 years of age.

Herbert R. Tatham, one of the officials of the London Life Insurance company, of London, died suddenly at his residence on Thursday. Apoplexy is said to be the cause of death.

Col. Thos. Clarkson Seoble, one of Winnipeg's oldest and most respected citizens, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday.

Wm. J. Bryan's visit to New York was the occasion of one of the greatest political demonstrations of the campaign. Fourteen thousand people heard him speak at Madison Square Garden. His morning was spent at New Haven, and on Saturday afternoon he made several addresses at points between New Haven and New York.

Violent gales, accompanied by snow and rain, have swept over parts of England, causing floods. The northern districts of the lowlands are flooded. At Newcastle, Hartlepool, Stockton, South Shields and elsewhere the people have been compelled to seek refuge in the upper stories of their houses, and traffic is carried on by means of boats.

CANADIAN BRIDGES.

(Associated Press.) Kincardine, Oct. 29.—The death is announced of Geo. Stewart, aged 65.

MANY THANKS.

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Besantons, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

THE BOOK AND THE SPEECH!

Winston Churchill Declines to Withdraw the Statement Made Regarding the Earl of Rosslyn.

(Associated Press.) London, Oct. 29.—The solicitors of Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill have written to the solicitors of the Earl of Rosslyn, declining, in the name of Mr. Churchill, to withdraw or apologize for Mr. Churchill's statement, at the recent banquet of the Pall Mall Club, that Lord Rosslyn, in dispatches and letters from South Africa to English newspapers, had libelled British officers and made assertions that were nothing short of falsehoods.

This morning Mr. Churchill writes to the Daily Mail repudiating the suggestion that he is moved by personal feeling against Lord Rosslyn, but pointing out that the Earl is responsible for a "hellish statement concerning four famous cavalry regiments."

After saying that if Lord Rosslyn will frankly withdraw the alleged libellous statement, he (Mr. Churchill) will be the first to regret that hard words have been spoken. He refers to his action regarding Lord Rosslyn's misleading account of Mr. Churchill's escape in South Africa, pointing out that this resulted in the publishers withdrawing Lord Rosslyn's name from circulation and in Lord Rosslyn writing to Mr. Churchill that the passage was not intended in an offensive sense and should be expunged in future editions.

MANY NATIVES HAVE DIED.

Mysterious Disease Has Caused the Death of Indians, and Starvation Threatens the Survivors.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 29.—A special to the Express from Seattle, Wash., says: "The Rev. Father John Brene, in charge of the Roman Catholic missions of the Yukon, has arrived in Dawson with a terrible story of the suffering of the natives in that valley from an epidemic of a mysterious disease, resembling a combination of pneumonia, measles and typhoid fever."

"A Holy Cross mission sixty out of 150 Indians died in less than two months. Famine now threatens, as the natives have not been able to lay up supplies of fish and game for the winter. The plague has been general all along the river and the coast of the Behring sea thousands of natives have died and many more will die from the disease itself or the starvation following in its train."

WILL TAKE ACTION.

Senator Fulford Instructs His Solicitor to Proceed Against Clarke Wallace.

Brockville, Oct. 29.—Senator Fulford has instructed his solicitors to take proceedings against Hon. Charles Wallace for having stated that he (Senator Fulford) paid for his seat in the upper house.

FLOODING TO CANADA.

Many Workmen Are Coming Over From the United States.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—Industrial activity in the city is having the effect of bringing in many workmen. The number of entries of immigrants from the United States has greatly increased within the past few months at the customs house, necessitating extra help.

OPENING TO-NIGHT.

The Catholic Ladies' Bazaar Will Be inaugurated This Evening—Busy Scene.

The bazaar in the Institute hall, under the auspices of the Catholic ladies of the city, will be inaugurated this evening at 8.30 o'clock by His Honor the Lieut-Governor. The hall has been the scene of great activity during the past few days, and now all is in readiness for the opening.

Besides the many sales and raffles offered to patrons and visitors, great interest is being taken in the contest of applying for the right to be voted the most popular of the city's candidates for the forthcoming federal election. There will also be a contest for a beautiful silver ice pitcher to be voted to the most popular of two steamers, Victorian and Rosalie. The fair will be continued until Saturday, Thursday, however, being All Saints Day, the refreshment table will be closed for the time. The refreshment table is in number one order, and is conducted by Mrs. W. J. Macaulay, who is serving a first-class luncheon from 12 to 2 o'clock in the evening. The work of installing the decorations was in charge of Thos. Desny, and has been performed in a splendid manner.

DARING ROBBERY.

Halifax, Oct. 28.—Nine schooners moored at wharves here were rifled last night, watches, money, etc., being carried away. The crews were chloroformed while sleeping, and their clothes also rifled.

SOMETHING TO PONDER OVER.

The issues which the electors of this constituency are to vote upon in a little more than a week are now practically before them. The Conservatives will probably resort to some of the last moment tricks at which they are adepts and in which they have shown considerable cunning in the past for the purpose of stampeding the voters, but to all intents and purposes their case is before the great jury of Canada.

Mr. Earle has made no attack whatever upon the position of the government. He has indulged in some wild, incoherent remarks about corruption, which are utterly unworthy of notice because of the fact that in the two cases in which specific charges of wrongdoing were made commissions were granted to look into the matter. The result is well known. When the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the transfer of the Drummond County Railway to the government came up for hearing there was absolutely no proof of crookedness and the chief prosecutor excused himself and his party by saying that they had never charged that there was anything corrupt about the transaction. They also wanted an inquiry into the manner in which the elections in some of the Eastern constituencies had been conducted, and again they were accommodated. But when the court was convened and the judges announced that they were ready to receive evidence there was not a single Conservative in the country had any to present. Either that or they were afraid that their own crookedness—the iniquitous state of affairs so scathingly denounced in the British press, revealing the means by which they had contrived to hold power for eighteen years—would be laid bare. Mr. Earle has simply imitated the methods of his friends in the East. He has shouted "Corruption" in the hope that peradventure he might divert the attention of some of the people from the real issues.

Col. Prior has been less discreet than Mr. Earle. He has attacked the government on its policy, and we venture to say that no public man in Canada has made such an exhibition of himself as the man who would be Minister of Militia and Defence. His inquisitive career in the Parliament which has just been dissolved was most inglorious, but it was brilliant when compared with the government on the hustings. He persists in his assertions, and will no doubt continue to persist to the end of the campaign, that the government has increased the taxation, although he has the evidence before him—or should have it before him if he attends diligently to the affairs of his constituents—that the duties in more than a hundred cases have been reduced and that the taxation on British goods generally has been reduced by one-third. The Colonel points exultingly to the increased revenue in proof that he is correct in his contentions. As well might he say that the postage rates have been increased because the revenues in that department have been greatly augmented during the last few years despite the immense reductions that have been made to the people in the cost of letter carriage. It is the increased volume of business the people of Canada are doing that has filled up the coffers of the government generally, and the aggravated part of it all to the Colonel and his friends, is that everything has turned out just as the present Premier predicted when he was in opposition.

The electors must not lose sight of the fact that Col. Prior condemns the government on account of its surpluses. Yet he would increase the taxes of the people. His leader and he are pledged to renege the National Policy, under which, with the present volume of trade—if it be possible to imagine the present volume of trade with the N. P. in operation—the taxation would have been at least four million dollars a year more than it is under the present system. They are pledged to abolish the British preference, which saves the people of Victoria alone between sixty and seventy thousand dollars a year. The merchants of Victoria know the value to them of this reduction of one-third on British goods, and when the consumers, who are the chief beneficiaries, once become seized of the facts they will give unmistakable testimony as to their opinion of the policy of Col. Prior and his chief.

We are told that no "sordid" appeals should be made to the people, that we should not say that Riley and Drury are likely to have more influence with the government than Prior and Earle or that the present administration—whether beyond doubt will be sustained in power

—will be more likely to readily lend an ear to the counsels of men who are supporting them than they would be to follow the advice of members whose chief mission in the House in the past has been to oppose every measure they brought down, right or wrong.

That argument might be a good one if Messrs. Prior and Earle had hitherto exhibited any conception of the fact that they were sent to Ottawa to represent this constituency rather than the Conservative party. When the building of an all-Canadian line to the Yukon country was under discussion, a matter which was of more vital importance to Victoria than anything that had been before Parliament for many years, they practically told their constituents that the welfare of their party was with them the chief consideration. What guarantee have we that they will not do the same thing again when, say, the location of the main or the question of opening up the Island with railways, comes up? The consummation of these projects will undoubtedly strengthen the Liberals and weaken the Conservatives in this province, and for that reason, judging by what has occurred in the past, both the members for Victoria would oppose them with all their might. Resolutions from all the boards of trade in the country or appeals from even their chief newspaper organs would not move them one jot. The present is a critical time in the history of Victoria, and we fail to see that there is anything "sordid" in pointing out the importance of sending men to Ottawa who are in sympathy with the policy of the government and whose supreme desire is to advance the interests of their constituents rather than to embarrass any political party.

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

In his speech at Brockville on Saturday Sir Charles Tupper gave utterance to a great truth and immediately offset it by something of a very different character. He said no nation on the face of the earth treated its colonies as did Great Britain. That is perfectly correct. For instance, what would France or Germany do with a colony that brought into force a fiscal policy on the lines of the thing known as the N. P.? Does the history of the efforts of the governments of France and Germany at colonization prove that their ideas of colonial government are superior to those of the statesmen of the United Kingdom? But of course in matters of colonial management men like Salisbury are mere tyrocs compared with Sir Charles Tupper. Chamberlain and Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire have all said that an Imperial preference of the kind advocated by Sir Charles Tupper is out of the question. Such a thing was never mentioned by either the government or the opposition candidates at the British elections. These benighted men have overlooked the fact that the leader of the opposition says they do not know what they are talking about and that as soon as he is put in charge of affairs in Canada he will give the people of this country a preference in the markets of Great Britain. That is perfectly correct, which is as unusual in the case of Sir Charles as it is in that of his able western colleague, Col. Prior. But there is no probability of Sir Charles being returned to power. The people do not take him so seriously as that. The public men of Great Britain have all told the leader of the opposition that he is in error in saying the Premier refused an offer of a preference for Canadian goods in the markets of the United Kingdom. But he sticks to his position like a true Tupper. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, has joined in the chorus of those who are desirous of setting Sir Charles straight, but there is no likelihood that his words will be more effective than those of his colleagues. He said: "It was impossible for Great Britain to be other than a free trade country and that he sympathized with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, in his position that an Imperial Zollverein was unattainable without free trade within the Empire."

In 1897 the St. James's Gazette, London, in referring to Mr. Fielding's budget speech, complimented him upon the fact that he did not "confine himself, as the advocates of preferential trade have commonly done, to vague expressions of loyalty, followed by requests that the Mother Country shall tax her imports for the benefit of her colonies."

The London Advertiser shows that during the four years of Liberal rule the annual number of marriages in Ontario has increased as much as during the eighteen years of Conservative rule. Now who will you vote for!

American poachers are giving great trouble to Canadian cruisers on the Great Lakes. A fast tug has been built by a United States fishing firm, with the object of evading the Canadian cruisers.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headaches. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

Will Look After Trade

Victoria Merchants Return Favorably Impressed With Island Possibilities.

They Are Astonished at Wonderful Growth of New Mining Towns

The merchants who left for northern portions of the Island on Friday returned this morning, and they are simply delighted with the trip, which proved a revelation to a number of them, and they have determined that in the future they will cultivate closer relations with a section of the country that is being so rapidly developed and which gives such excellent promise of a bright future. From F. Elworthy, secretary of the Board of Trade, the Times reporter received an interesting account of the trip. He said:

"As you know the party, whose names have already appeared in print, left here in a special car at 9 o'clock Friday morning. At Shawinigan lake we were given ten minutes to look over the new Hotel Strathcona, and we found it a most delightful place. We then went to Chemainus where E. J. Palmer and Mr. G. H. Gibson showed us through the largest lumber mill in the province. We also inspected the hospital and found everything in connection with the institution in first class shape. The scenery along the line was much admired, the electric effects making it unusually grand. From Chemainus a special engine took us to Ladysmith, and we were shown about that enterprising young city, and after luncheon there we proceeded to the Extension mines, where Frank D. Little, the manager, escorted us through the workings and around the shops. Here the party visited the tunnel, and for a distance of 1,300 feet we rode through a tunnel that had been hewn through solid rock. The trip was made on the splendid electric tramways which the colliery company have constructed for hauling ore from the mines and conveying the men to and from their work."

"At 4.30 in the afternoon we reached Nanaimo, and here the party broke up into groups and visited the different points of interest about the city. We took dinner in Nanaimo, and at mid-night the steamer City of Nanaimo sailed for Union wharf. After breakfast, the next morning, the coke ovens, coal washers and brick yards and terminal facilities for the Vancouver transfer were inspected, and then the party took a train for Union and Cumberland. A trip was made to No. 6 mine, and here the party descended something over 600 feet underground, where they viewed the mine. Here was a revelation to the majority of the party, who knew nothing whatever about coal mines. The mine visited was perfectly dry, and in the descent the cage travelled slowly. The visit was made under the general supervision of George W. Clinton, the manager of the mines at Union. While in the mine a small feeder of gas was exploded to show the way in which it worked. There was one man, however, who reported that he had seen a small quantity of gas in the mine. A Hongkong dispatch says the Chinese Mutual Protective Society to the Hoi Sing district has offered \$500 for the head of Dr. Sager, of the American Board of Missions, and \$300 each for the heads of the Rev. S. G. Pope, a British Wesleyan missionary, Dr. Graves, Baptist missionary, and Dr. Beattie, of the American Presbyterian board."

"It is interesting to observe, while speaking of the next parliament, says a London dispatch, what a task confronts the speaker of the House of Commons before he masters the personnel of the new house. It includes no less than eight Wilsons, four Balfours, four Smiths, four Thomases, four O'Briens and four Murrays, to say nothing of half a dozen trios of similarly named members and a perfect mass of complex. The New York World to-day will say: 'The great railway pool which was founded two months ago by the Vanderbilt-Morgan railroads to apportion the grain traffic between Buffalo and New York, has announced that it will not make any more contracts to carry any grain between New York and Buffalo until November 1st, when the rate will be advanced from 3 to 4 cents per 100 pounds. This notification came in the form of a communication to the chairman of the grain trade from Frank Harriott, commissioner of the pool, which includes the New York Central, Lake Shore, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Lehigh Valley and Erie railways.'

ANOTHER GIGANTIC COMBINE.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—The Times-Herald says: "There is to be a consolidation of Armour & Co., of Chicago, and the Armour Packing Co., of Kansas City, and an increase of the capital of the Chicago Corporation from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The plan will be carried out within a week."

RUSSIAN GRAIN SHORTAGE.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—According to the Official Messenger the grain shortage is not confined to the eastern provinces and Siberia. The provinces rich in cereals are actually suffering on account of poor harvest. Grain is forwarded ahead of other merchandise and grain railway rates have been reduced.

ATE POISONED LOBSTER.

Brockville, Oct. 27.—Members of the family of Charles Young had a narrow escape from death yesterday as the result of eating poisoned lobster. Prompt treatment prevented serious results.

FILL-DOSED WITH NAUSEA.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are given to produce people against pills generally. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are so pleasant and easy to take—the doses are small and so is the price, 10 cents for 40 doses. Bilelessness, Sick Headaches, Constipation, Dispepsia, Works like a charm. Sold by Dean & Hicocks and Hall & Co.—53, Vancouver.

DRUMMOND COUNTY RAILWAY.

The Conservatives are running this campaign on true Tupperian principles. Even the mild Mr. Earle seems to have become infected with the virus of exaggeration and recklessness. He holds forth about corruption and extravagance with a vehemence that is astonishing, all things considered. One would really think he is in earnest, and if it were worth while we might be induced to reply to his nonsensical harangues by quoting again a few remarks from the London newspapers about the doings of the government he supported so slavishly—comments not of political opponents but of journals more friendly to the Conservatives than the Liberals of Canada. It is noticeable that the Conservatives never condescend to give particulars when they make charges. The Liberals gave particulars of the charges they made against their opponents, following them up with proof and driving some of the guilty men from public life, although many of the greater scoundrels escaped by reason of long experience in dodging justice. In this contest most of the insinuations are made through the media of circulars or that truly respectable journal the Montreal Star. Subscribers to the morning paper were to-day furnished with copies of a document purporting to set forth certain facts in connection with the acquisition by the government of the Drummond County Railway. Colonel Prior and his friends are evidently under the impression that people have forgotten that charges were made in Parliament by the Conservatives that everything was not straight in that "deal," as they called it. A commission was appointed to inquire into the matter, and after going into it fully the actions of the government were completely vindicated, one of the prominent Conservatives on the commission, the late Minister of Railways, we think it was, excusing himself and his friends by asserting that they had never made any charges of corruption. Now they send forth lying circulars claiming that the charges they could not prove, and admitted they did not believe, are true.

No Canadian government has ever made as good a bargain for the purchase of any railway as that which was made by Mr. Blair for the Drummond County road. When we compare it with the bargains made by Conservative governments, the contrast between Mr. Blair's administration and that of his predecessors is very marked. The cost of the Drummond County Railway complete and in perfect order, equal to any portion of the Intercolonial, was just \$12,000 a mile. The average cost of the Intercolonial has been about \$40,000 a mile. In 1879 Sir Charles Tupper purchased the old Grand Trunk branch from River du Loup to Levis, paying for it \$12,000 a mile, but he simply got for this a road-bed without rails and practically without ties. It cost more than \$2,000,000 to make it fit for use, and even then it was far inferior to the Drummond County Railway. In more recent years the Conservatives built the Cape Breton extension at a cost of \$33,000 a mile, the Oxford branch at \$40,000 a mile and they built the St. Charles branch for \$123,000 a mile. After reading such figures as the above will anyone pretend to say that the Drummond County Railway was a dear road at \$12,000 a mile? The matter is too plain for argument.

THE ROYAL MINT.

In Vancouver steps have already been taken to call the citizens together for the purpose of passing resolutions setting forth the fact that the Terminal City above all other places is the spot where the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint should be established. The people up there always act with promptitude, and when they make demands they generally present a united front in support of them. To be sure, there was the Deadman's Island affair—but there was something peculiar about that, and we shall let it pass. In the present instance there will be but one mind in the whole city, and the united demand of an important place like Vancouver cannot but have great effect with the government. Undoubtedly Mayor Hayward will also act with promptitude in taking the necessary measures to acquaint the government with the feelings of Victorians on this subject. It is not known whether the administration has taken the matter of a site into consideration at all yet. The probability is that it has not. The negotiations with the Imperial government have just been concluded, and it would have been useless to discuss the matter of a location until all doubt as to the co-operation of the British government had been assured. We hope to be able to announce that the mint will be erected in British Columbia, as the centre of the gold-producing country and in Victoria as the capital of the province. We believe that we have a claim on the proposed institution which cannot very well be overlooked, but we must remember that there are others who think they have just as strong a position and that they will work quite as hard and perhaps with a great deal more diligence to attain their object. It may be all right to pass resolutions, to strengthen the hands of our representatives when they appear before the government to state our case, but we must go farther than that. It is essential that we send men to Ottawa who can be depended on at all times to place the in-

terests of their constituents above all party considerations, men who are in sympathy with the government, and are not likely to oppose measures simply because it is inexpedient that the government should be allowed to acquire prestige if it be possible for the men sent there to oppose them to prevent it. It has been contended by the organ of the opposition that mere party questions should be relegated to the background, and that the paramount issue in this campaign should be the welfare of British Columbia. The Liberals are content to let it go at that. We are not prepared to say in the words of Sir Charles Tupper that "we shall sweep the country," but we are convinced that the administration will be sustained by a large majority. Is it in the interest of Victoria to be in opposition to or in harmony with the government?

CONSPIRACY OF CATILINE.

As Liberals it is impossible for us to overlook the fact that prior to the last session of the Legislature a conspiracy was on foot to run provincial politics on party lines. Certain Conservatives, figuring upon a putative majority in the local house, demanded a strictly Conservative cabinet, and in this demand they were tacitly seconded—if not actively prompted—by Messrs. Eberts and McBride. Mr. Dunsmin's firmness at that time prevented the consummation of the plot, and the overwhelming signs of Conservative weakness in the coming Dominion elections which have manifested themselves throughout Canada have compelled Messrs. Eberts and McBride to cease for the time being their efforts to use the Conservative party as a stepping stone to their own political preferment. As in the case of Catiline, their conspiracy having been disclosed, it deserves the punishment which follows non-success, and when the Liberals have been triumphantly returned to power throughout the Dominion on the 7th of November, the first demand of the party locally will be that Messrs. Eberts and McBride be replaced by men in whose political integrity all parties of the province have confidence. With such gentlemen in the House as Messrs. Helmecken, Martin, Curtis and others to choose from, the Premier can form a strong cabinet and a strong party. The Premier himself has the full confidence of the country, but even he is not strong enough to retain at the same time that confidence and his present advisers.

A RECKLESS CANDIDATE.

The Colonel still maintains that the Liberals have increased the taxes of the people, although sometimes in moments of forgetfulness he candidly admits that the rate of taxation has been cut down fourteen-hundredths of one per cent. He cannot be right in both instances, but he is probably as near the truth as we can expect a candidate to be who has no case against his opponents. On one occasion he said the Liberals had left the duties on agricultural implements as they had found them. As a matter of fact, that there has been a reduction in the imposts on all tools required by the farmer with the exception of a few specific instances in which the Conservatives were compelled by public clamor to place the protection as 20 per cent. We challenge Col. Prior to deny this, and if he does so we shall print the items in proof of the fact that he either does not know what he is talking about or is again deliberately trying to deceive the people. Colonel Prior, despite the fact that the duties on agricultural implements have been greatly reduced, notwithstanding that the duties on some raw materials have been entirely removed, knowing that the duties on British goods have been reduced by one-third, effecting a saving to the people of Victoria of between sixty and seventy thousand dollars a year at the present time, with a prospect of a still greater saving from year to year—in spite of all these facts, which he must know if he takes sufficient interest in public affairs to properly represent the people in parliament, Col. Prior persists in his untruthful statements that the Laurier government has increased taxation. He takes good care not to mention the fact that the trade of the country has increased during the last four years by more than double the amount of growth in the eighteen years of Conservative rule, and that that is the cause of the great flow of money into the treasury. He ignores the fact that the population has increased, that all the people are working sturdier and are earning more money and putting more than double the amount of their savings in the banks, and asks the electors to believe his statement that the wages of workmen have decreased since the days when the Conservatives ruled. We regret to have to state it, but it is a fact that Col. Prior seems to have been reduced to such a state of desperation by the impregnability of the government's position that his campaign from the very beginning has been characterized by deliberate misrepresentation and untruth. He says the Liberals have broken all their pledges; the Times has printed long lists of pledges that have been redeemed. He says if the Liberals had done certain things the country would have been plunged in ruin and desolation, and he asks the electors to vote against the Liberal candidates because the things which were to cause such a state of affairs have not been done. His leader says Laurier is too British for him, while the Colonel in one breath says the Premier is a traitor to Great Britain and in the next that the leader of the opposition condemns Laurier because he wants to unite Canada so closely to Great Britain that we shall

lose our legislative independence. The foregoing is merely a sample of what has been going on since the House was dissolved. It would be utterly useless for a speaker or writer to try to follow the Colonel in his tortuous course. He is contributing to his own undoing, and the only way is to let him alone.

In regard to Col. Prior's contradictory assertions that the taxation has been both increased and decreased, they are both caused by a desire to please Mr. Foster, who is the prospective leader of the party, and says the N. P. is still in force, and to retain the good graces of Sir Charles Tupper, who in the year 1897, when the British preference was only one-eighth said:

"While hon. members gloat vindictively gloat-over the destruction of Canadian industries, I was reading the wall—the sorrowful wall—of those industries in the Montreal Gazette, where one manufacturer after another declared that their industries were ruined, and their mills must close, and that they saw the deplorable state of things that existed when the hon. gentleman who last addressed the House was in charge of the fiscal policy of this country. I say that deeper wrong was never inflicted upon Canada."
"I feel that, far from rejoicing at it from a party standpoint, I deplore from the bottom of my heart the ruin that is going to be inflicted upon the best interests of Canada, and upon its great industries. Still, I unhesitatingly say who is showing the people of this country that, having obtained power, which was all they wished for, they are now prepared to abuse that power at the cost of the sacrifice of the industries of Canada."

MCINNES'S VAGARIES.

As was expected, Mr. W. W. B. McInnes is conducting a vigorous campaign on behalf of Mr. Sloan, but it is a question whether he is advancing the cause of the candidate very much by the extraordinary extravagance of his language. Mr. Sloan is a Liberal, and says he will support the government if he is elected. If the speeches of his chief supporter be correctly reported in the newspapers they are more likely to alienate than gain the support of Liberals for Mr. Sloan. Mr. McInnes has already gained quite a reputation for recklessness that he appears to have permanently blighted a career that was full of promise. It is hardly necessary to say the remarks attributed to Mr. Mills were never uttered by that gentleman, and as for the charge that the government has an understanding with the C. P. R. on any question, it is only necessary to point out that in New Brunswick Mr. Foster is appealing to the electors to condemn Mr. Blair because he has thwarted the efforts of the great railway corporation to make the Intercolonial a mere feeder to the C. P. R., as it was in the days of Conservative rule. It should be obvious to Mr. Sloan that the nonsensical harangues of his advocate are bound to drive all the Liberals to the side of Mr. Smith, thus leaving his two opponents to divide the minority between them.

THE RAILWAY SCHEME.

Whatever opposition may be expected from individuals and corporations who think their interests are likely to be endangered by the proposed connection of the city with the Great Northern Railway, last night's meeting of the City Council proves that the majority of the Aldermen accurately gauge public opinion, and are determined to do all in their power to carry out the wishes of the people. It has been one of the great obstacles to the progress of Victoria in the past that when an enterprise of the kind at present under consideration was mooted sundry other schemes purposely designed to strangle the bona fide one have been brought forward, and the end was that in a few months we found ourselves in the same old position. We believe the time has come to put down that sort of thing. They day has surely gone by when Victorians can complacently fold their hands and shut their eyes and take whatever certain corporations and monopolies choose to give them.

The telegram from Mr. Hill proves nothing but the fact that certain interests in Victoria mistakenly think connection with the Great Northern will be inimical to their interests. It is not to be expected that the C. P. R. will allow this connection to be made if it can prevent it, and, although one would hardly expect it from the treatment we have received from that great corporation in the past, the Canadian Pacific Railway solves in mind the fact that the Great Northern and the Canadian railway have an agreement to respect the territory of each other and the wording of the telegram he was replying to, the answer of Mr. Hill could not have been other than it was, and what the writer wanted to get. There is no doubt whatever that the offer of the company is a bona fide one, that it will do business in connection with the Great Northern, that all the traffic to and from Great Britain and Canada will be handled here if the City Council attends properly to the details of the agreement, and that it will to all intents and purposes be operated by the Great Northern in substantially the same manner as several other lines in this province are worked by the same company, although there is nothing in their names to indicate that the astute Mr. Hill has anything to do with them.

The Times believes that if the proposal be ratified by the ratepayers all parties to the agreement will carry out their part of the contract, that it is the best and most reasonable offer that has yet been made, and that it would be a great mistake to reject it because certain persons may say they have something better or that certain companies which have done a great deal for Victoria may be injured by the competition of the new line. We feel it to be essential to the continuation of the period of prosperity and confidence which we have entered upon that preparation should be made for still greater progress in the future. The most effectual way to do this is to secure more intimate relations with one of the great transcontinental roads.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

The satisfaction felt by Victoria's wholesale merchants at the preferential tariff is also shared by the retailers and consumers. In a lesser degree the retailer has felt the importance of lower taxation upon the products of his store, as it has enabled him in many instances to make direct importations, instead of being dependent upon the Eastern jobber or wholesale merchant. A retail trader, for instance, who formerly paid \$1,000 duty—which must be paid in cash before the goods can be handled—has only to pay under the preferential tariff \$607, leaving him \$333 additional to trade with. By the judicious use of \$333 he can purchase and stock \$1,000 worth of goods wherewith to enlarge his business and increase his profits. There is not a retail purchaser of British goods in all Victoria but has directly reaped the benefit of the patriotic tariff of the Liberal government.

This benefit again passes to the consumer, upon whom in the last analysis the actual burden of the tariff rests. The \$62,000 that will be saved by Victorians during the fiscal year will be saved by the general public, and their appreciation of the reduced burden will be shown in the votes cast for Messrs. Riley and Drury. This economic arrangement is about equal to four mills upon the dollar on real estate within the city, and if calculated in this way would create a revision of good feeling amongst the real estate owners of Victoria. Surely it should not be considered any less a benefit because such benefit is of an indirect character.

It is further to be noticed that not a single manufacturer of this city, Liberal or Conservative, has arisen to denounce the British preferential tariff. Where is the sorrowful wail of despair predicted by the Prince of Political Cracksmen? Where are the closed factories, the diminished industries, the troops of idle workmen that we were led to expect would be the result of the reduced tariff? We fearlessly challenge the manufacturers of our city, the Albion Iron Works Co., Victoria Machinery Depot, W. J. Pendray, Canada Paint Works, Weiler Bros., the sash and door factories, the lumber mills, Lenx & Lesler, Turner, Beeton & Co., the Marine Railway Works of Esquimalt, and all and sundry manufacturers, if, as a result of the British preferential tariff, their trade has been lessened, their profits have been decreased, or the wages of their workmen lowered? The truth is, that lessened cost of living has meant greater ability to compete, quickened energies and larger expansion. The horizon of our producers has no longer been limited by the surroundings of our own city, but with keen perception the merchants and manufacturers have reached out to the regions beyond for trade. Canada's growing time has been Victoria's growing time, and the better houses built and occupied, together with the increased comforts and conveniences of the homes, bear indubitable testimony to the value of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's patriotic determination to favor trade with Great Britain.

The dispatch which we print to-day fully bears out our remarks of a few days ago in regard to the helpless condition of the Conservative party in the East. The campaign in the great province of Ontario, which usually and naturally supplies many prominent men for the public service, has been conducted by Sir Charles Tupper almost unaided. Two of the Conservative leaders, Haggart and Bowell, are too busy abusing each other to take part in the general fray. In Quebec the Conservatives have scarcely a man in the field who has ever been heard of outside of his own province, while further East the provincial elections have indicated unmistakably the state of public feeling. After reviewing the extraordinary situation, the conclusion is irresistible that many of the prominent men in the Conservative party will be pleased when their old leader is convinced by the disaster which is awaiting him that a stronger and more popular man is necessary at their head if they are ever to make any headway against the forces opposed to them.

Speaking of humbug, would the Colonel characterize it as reputable tactics to distribute for political purposes copies of the Montreal Star printed under the heading of the Toronto Globe? Have the Conservatives of the city of Victoria less regard for what is fit and proper than the people of Montreal? By its methods the Star has disgraced all fair-minded men and has driven the paper with the largest circulation in Canada from the Conservative to the Liberal side. La Presse was not likely to change its political allegiance without being fair-

ly well informed as to the feelings of its great constituency. We could not be furnished with a more reliable indication than this that Montreal will go solidly Liberal and that the government has gained strength in the province of Quebec. Is it not the rankest kind of humbug and a mean reflection on the intelligence of the electors to accuse the Liberals of disloyalty in dodgers which no respectable newspaper would print, while at the same time Pamphlet No. 6 and the legend that "Laurier is too British for me" are being circulated in Quebec under the delusion that they are adding to the popularity of Sir Charles Tupper there? Col. Prior must be aware of these things, and if he be, what shall we style him but a political humbug?

Colonel Prior is either deliberately misrepresenting facts or he is badly reported by his organ. He is reported to have said:

"That the duty on mining machinery was 20 per cent.

"That the duty on agricultural implements was left by the Liberal government at 20 per cent., as they found it.

"That the Liberal government subsidized the Crow's Nest Pass Railway with \$6,000,000.

"That Jaffray and Cox received coal lands voted for railway purposes.

"And half a dozen other statements just as remote from the truth.

All these statements, credited by the Colonist to Col. Prior, are absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue.

In the celebrated Pamphlet No. 6, circulated by the opposition in Quebec, it is stated in large type: "The first utterances of Imperialism were made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in London. Then it was that he put the Canadian soldiers at the services of the English." The Colonel says Laurier wouldn't have sent the contingents at all if he had not been forced to do it by Sir Charles Tupper and his Conservative supporters. Is this humbugging or straight dealing? Who are they trying to humbug—the electors of Quebec or those of the other parts of Canada?

Col. Prior quotes a little list showing that the department of railways is now paying a great deal more for the oil used on the Intercolonial railway than it did when Mr. Haggart had charge. Mr. Blair says he is saving \$10,000 a year on oil alone. It is merely a question of veracity. The Colonel has made so many mistakes in the course of the campaign that we really think the Minister is the more reliable. Besides, the Intercolonial is now returning dividends to the people.

There is some talk of a public meeting to arrange for united action in presenting the claims of Victoria as the proper place for the location of the mint. The idea is very good, but we can suggest even a better one, and that is that at the great public meeting on the 7th November the electors name Messrs. Drury and Riley as delegates to Ottawa to present the claims of Victoria. That will have a better effect than any resolution that any public meeting may adopt.

In the last election Col. Prior had a majority of 107. Since that time many new voters have been added to the lists, which are not five years old. No one can deny that there has been a great change in public opinion since that time. For the foregoing reasons we would advise the Colonel to maintain a discreet silence as to what he will do with Messrs. Riley and Drury when he meets them at the polls.

Mr. Duff's arraignment of Col. Prior and Mr. Earle for their votes against the Yukon railway bill at the political meeting last night was clear-cut, conclusive and convincing. When he described Messrs. Prior and Earle as representatives at Ottawa in the interest of the business men of Seattle, the audience "caught on" instantly and cheered the remark most vigorously.

Mr. Harry Helmecken is speaking for the opposition candidates. At one of their meetings he said: "Of course we cannot exactly see what those gentlemen (Prior and Earle) have done, but there is no doubt they must have done something." Which is as clear as the noonday sun in one of our bright July days.

There was a report in circulation that Messrs. Earle and Prior would resign before nomination day. We have no doubt it was a mere canard. The Liberals should not permit any story of that kind to affect their work. There should be no relaxation of the canvass until the poll closes, when Messrs. Earle and Prior will be defeated.

Col. Prior is pretty well posted on the Crow's Nest Railway deal and the coal lands deal, although his speeches would suggest that he is not. Will he tell his audiences how much he made out of the deal himself? Was it \$25,000 or \$50,000, or how much more?

Does Col. Prior condone forgery? It looks very much as though he did. At his last meeting he approved of the circulation in his interest of a forged copy of the Toronto Globe.

Our morning contemporary thinks the scheme of the government for a railway to the Yukon country was not so practicable as it appeared to be a few years

ago, although it is not disposed to condemn the authorities altogether for their efforts to do something to place the coast cities in close communication with the Yukon. The plea of the Colonist now is that the building of the line would have proved more expensive than was expected. What have the people of British Columbia to do with that? The more it cost the better for them. Those who had the matter in hand had plenty of money, and they were under bonds, if the Americans showed any disposition to put obstacles in the way of the free navigation of the waters of the river, to carry the line down to British Columbia. What better arrangement could we desire than that?

"I say it boldly and unhesitatingly that the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too British for me."—Sir Charles Tupper.

HOUNDING DEER.

To the Editor: Is there a law forbidding the hunting of deer with hounds? If so, it is time a stop was put to the wholesale slaughter of deer in Lakelse district by parties who are running their hounds almost daily. On Thanksgiving Day there were seven deer run into the waters of Elk lake and killed. Our game law must be quite a farce. If a person shoots a hen pheasant and makes a mistake he is fined \$25, and no attention is paid to these parties who are running their hounds every Sunday. Where and when is the officer appointed to see after these things? A RESIDENT.

October 25th, 1906.
Capt. Clarke, harbor master, has received the following order-in-council from Ottawa, dated October 9th: "Whereas it appears by a report from the harbor master of the ports of Victoria and Esquimalt, upon certain statements and complaints made by the board of trade at Victoria and others, that daily steamers leaving the harbor are hindered by vessels anchoring in James Bay; and whereas it is deemed expedient to meet this difficulty: Therefore His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, is pleased to order that the following regulation shall be and the same is hereby added to the general rules and regulations for the government of ports in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, which have been made and established under the provisions of chapter 86, revised statutes of Canada, by order of the Governor-in-Council, dated 12th January, 1890. All vessels anchoring in James Bay (Victoria harbor) are hereby required to anchor in such a position as to be clear of an imaginary line drawn from the southern part of the wharf situated on lot 4, known as James Bay coal wharf, and the point of Sehl's wharf, Laurel Point, during all states of wind and tide, and all vessels are prohibited from lying at anchor in that portion of the harbor between the said imaginary line and the railway bridge. The penalty incurred by the violation of this regulation is fine of \$25, and the harbor master may immediately remove any vessel violating this regulation."

A SEVERE CASE OF ITCHING PILES.

A Well-known Minister Escaped a Dangerous and Painful Operation and Was Thoroughly Cured of Piles by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Rev. S. A. Duprau, Methodist minister, Concession, Prince Edward County, Ont., states: "I was troubled with itching and bleeding piles for years and they ultimately attained to a very violent form. Large lumps or abscesses formed so that it was with great difficulty and considerable pain that I was able to stool. At this severe crisis I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, but I had little or no faith in it, as I had tried various remedies before and to no purpose.

"Now, imagine how great and joyous was my surprise to find that just the one box cured me, so that the lumps disappeared and also the external swelling. I feel like a different man to-day and have not the least doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment saved me from a very dangerous and painful operation and many years of suffering. It is with the greatest pleasure and with a thankful heart that I give this testimonial, knowing that Dr. Chase's Ointment has done so much for me. You are at perfect liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit for the benefit of others similarly afflicted."

No physician or druggist would think for a moment of recommending any other preparation than Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for piles. It is the only remedy which has never yet been known to fail to cure piles of any form. 60 cents a box, at all dealers or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Toronto.

CAPT. PELLY'S STATEMENT.

New York, Oct. 26.—A special to the Herald from Bermuda says: "Captain Francis R. Pelly, of the British cruiser Psyche, which has arrived here, says that the Psyche did not fall to fire the international salute of 21 guns when she entered the harbor of New York. He says that the fog was so thick he could not make out the forts and could not tell whether or not any preparation had been made to return his salute."

"In his uncertainty, he passed up the Hudson river and anchored off West 85th street. As he dropped anchor, he says he ordered the usual salute of 21 guns. Captain Pelly expresses his regret that there is any misunderstanding of his conduct, as he intended no discourtesy to the American flag."

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Enthusiastic Liberal Meeting Held There Last Evening—Addresses by Candidates.

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together different. Sir Charles Tupper admitted that he did not know how the Manitoba school question was to be settled, and yet the Liberal government had settled the matter. The speaker concluded by saying that there was not a shadow of a doubt but that the Liberal party would be kept in power, and he advised his hearers to vote for Mr. Riley and himself.

Mr. George Powell was then introduced, and made an effective address. He said that it appeared from the reports of meetings which he had read in the papers that Col. Prior was dodging the important issues of the campaign. It was true that the expenditure of the Dominion had been greater the past few years than it was before, but it must be remembered that the country had grown in development and settlement, which readily accounts for the increased expenditure. There were questions Col. Prior did not touch upon. He had nothing to say with reference to the Intercolonial railway, which is now one of the most magnificent railways in the country, and made so by the Liberal government. Col. Prior was not saying much about the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, the building of a telegraph line to Dawson and other measures which the Liberal government had put through to the benefit of the country. He made a great howl over the removal of a caretaker from the post office, when he knew very well that he had not been kept on. For political corruption there was nothing in history that would compare with the reign of the Conservative party, and he cited a number of instances of mismanagement in office. He referred to a mistake made by Col. Prior when preferred charges against the lighthouse-keeper at Eastwood and was afterwards forced to drop the charges, after listening to the evidence of four witnesses. Col. Prior had made the statement that his election expenses were nil. Now it was a well known fact that his expenses had to be borne in an election campaign. There were halls to hire and carriages to convey the candidates from place to place. Did Col. Prior mean to say that he meant the statement he made to be believed by intelligent voters?

He contrasted what Sir Charles Tupper said after the passage of the Preferential Tariff Act and what he said now in regard to the same measure. Under Liberal rule the tariff on the necessities of life had been reduced, while the tariff on the luxuries had been raised. He wished that he could remember some of the things Col. Prior had done for the country, but he was sorry to say that he could not. He could readily call to mind, however, a number of things which the member had not done for the country. The post office carriers worked for a long time to have Col. Prior get them an increase in wages, but he was not successful. For three weeks he sat in the House while the argument was going on over the bill for the construction of the Yukon-Terrain railway, and he said not one word for that bill, although he knew it was a good thing for Victoria. Col. Prior is not saying anything about any of these issues.

The patriotism of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was referred to and received with applause. The speaker then touched briefly on several other issues that had not been dwelt upon by the previous speakers, and concluded by saying that the Liberal party were going to be returned to power, and imploring his hearers to send men from the Victoria district who were in sympathy with the government.

Following Mr. Powell, Mr. Drury explained about the increase in the price of binding twine, which was owing to the scarcity of Manila hemp, and then he answered a question asked by Mr. Shaw to the satisfaction of that gentleman. In closing Mr. Drury said that the Liberal government would certainly be returned to power, and the statement was greeted with applause.

After another short address by the chairman a vote of thanks was tendered that gentleman and the meeting broke up.

Schooner Favorite, Capt. McLean, and Ocean Rover, Capt. Cole, are home today from Behring Sea, after encountering extremely rough weather during the past fortnight. For seven days the schooner Favorite was storm-bound in Dodge's Cove, and immediately after putting to sea from that port was compelled to run for Tscheliet for shelter. Off the Cape yesterday she was in company with several merchantmen and three schooners, but the weather here was also bad, and the names of none of the craft were made out. The Favorite has a catch of 351 skins, and the Ocean Rover something like 480.

A SPAVIN

Kingspan, Ballist or Carb will reduce the swelling price of any horse in 10 percent. You might just as well pay for the cure as to pay for the cure.



DR. J. C. MOORE
Kendall's Spavin Cure
Kendall's Spavin Cure

Canadians And the Prince

How the Heir Apparent Helped the Invalided Colonial in London.

Major Thompson Gives The Times a Piece of Unwritten History.

Many Canadians have read the fierce attacks which were made on the war office by a section of the London press through the discovery that some of the invalided Canadian soldiers in London were short of funds, and were forced, in consequence, to sleep out in the parks. The inward history of how these powerful influences came to be set at work, however, are known only to a limited few. Major Boyce Thompson, quartermaster of the team which went to Bisley this year from Canada, is one of the few, and he told a Times man all about it a few days ago, on the occasion of his visit to Victoria, en route to San Francisco.

"I was sitting in the tent of General Eaton, the officer in charge of the range at Bisley, one day last summer," said the Major, "when a number of young fellows from Toronto, who had been serving at the front and had been invalided home, came to call on me. As soon as General Eaton understood who they were he insisted that they come in, and at once engaged them in conversation and otherwise treated them with the greatest kindness. Incidentally, during the conversation, I asked after the other invalided men, and my visitors mentioned that some of them had 'gone broke' and had been sleeping out in the parks of London.

"General Eaton was all ears in a minute. He became greatly exercised by the news, and after they had left he would talk of nothing else. He insisted that something must be done at once to remedy what he considered nothing short of a military scandal, and intimated that he would immediately take steps to have the matter righted, adding that I must help him in the matter. "I suggested that the best way would be to bring the matter to the attention of the war office. 'The war office,' he exclaimed, 'why it would be six months before they would make a move, and the men might all be dead by that time. No, I have a better plan. I will tell the Prince about it.'"

Now to those unfamiliar with the marvellous force which the heir apparent exercises in the political and semi-political affairs of the Empire this might seem a very weak suggestion, but General Eaton knew exactly what such a step would involve. He knew that once the Prince of Wales manifested an interest in the Canadians and a desire that more attention should be paid them, that the most influential factors in the life of London would be directed to the matter to be accomplished than if all the military chiefs in London had made representations on the subject to Pall Mall. Besides, General Eaton was a personal friend of the Prince, having been at one time an officer of the staff, and this was peculiarly fitted to secure his co-operation.

The plans of the colonial and Imperial officers were quickly laid. The Prince and the Duke of Cambridge, ex-commander-in-chief, were to inspect the invalided men of Canada, and the arrangements at an afternoon reception the following day. "Now," said the General, turning to his aide-de-camp, "you get all the invalided Canadians you can together and parade them at the reception, and you," addressing the Major, "will be there to take command of them, and we will see if we can't bring the authorities to time," and he strode away in high dudgeon.

Accordingly the following afternoon, on one of the beautiful lawns of a house in the suburbs of London, two detachments of "fighting men" from the "parks" paraded for the inspection of their future king. One was the detachment of the Guards, already alluded to, and the other, clad in war worn khaki, bore in spite of their long and valorous service, the indelible impress of what the latter were under the command of Major Boyce Thompson.

in the receipt of good salaries, and their requirements are hardly bounded by the same limitations as a private in one of the Imperial regiments. Of course, they received ten pounds with their furlough, but ten pounds to a man who has not had a drink of beer for months, and in a city like London, will not go very far. Of course, Your Royal Highness understands that."

"Oh, yes, I understand perfectly," and the reminiscence twinkled in the eyes of his audience in the Major's mind that even the Prince had "roomed and ranged in his time."

Not to unduly emphasize the incident, the Major pointed out that the nights were warm, and that to sleep out was, after all, not a great hardship.

"Oh, but they might have been cold," retorted the Prince, and after an assurance that he would give the matter his personal attention the Prince withdrew.

Instantly the Major was the centre of a group of hawk-eyed reporters, who plied him with questions regarding the conversation, and the Canadian officer briefly outlined the nature and the cause of it.

The tip was sufficient for the press. Next morning the opposition dailies devoted columns to a detailed description of the scandalous neglect of the invalided Canucks, and one of them emphasized the abuse by printing a letter from a Boer officer detained at St. Helena, alluding to the fine treatment he and his fellow-countrymen received there. "Yet," added the editor, "some of the men who received bullets from these very Boers who are so well treated, are sleeping out in our parks." Indeed, all the papers which printed the incident had editorial reference to it, and the war office came in for a fine scorching by the opposition quill pushers.

The effect was wonderful. Not only did the authorities take the matter up, but the aristocratic families of London personally visited the offices of the High Commissioner and threw open their country houses to the colonials. One squad found itself installed in a beautiful summer seat on the Thames, with known tables, croquetage, and a corps of servants at their command. Others were almost equally fortunate, while many were the recipients of liberal cash donations from unknown friends. The matter reached the ears of the Canadian Premier, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier immediately cabled that a liberal sum was to be placed at the credit of each of the men and charged to Canada. The Canucks, invalided in the world's metropolis, suddenly found themselves lifted from a state almost of destitution to one of comparative affluence, and Major Thompson, without any seeking of his own, was exalted by the London press to a pedestal as the man who had quickly accomplished a remedy of a gross abuse.

But the Major smiles slyly still as he tells the story, and observes that in London, "if you want a thing well done, just ask the Prince."

OUT ON A JAUNT.

Leading Victoria Business Men Will Visit Points of Importance on the East Coast.

The B. & N. train leaving here this morning had an extra coach attached, and in it were the leading business men of Victoria. They are on a visit to cities on the east coast of the Island, and there is no doubt but that this visit will result in bringing increased trade to Victoria.

The trip will, no doubt, prove interesting to some of the Victoria merchants, who have confined themselves hitherto to the city. With the party was Mr. E. J. Palmer and Captain J. S. Gibson, manager and superintendent of the Victoria Lumber Company at Chemainus, and at that point the special car will be detached from the regular train. Victoreans will be given an opportunity to inspect the largest lumber mill in the province.

From Chemainus the party will travel by special train and the next stop will be at Ladysmith. There they will take luncheon, and proceed on a visit to the Extension and South West mines. Then the party will proceed to London, where, after taking dinner at the coal-mining metropolis, the excursionists will board the steamer for Union wharf, and from there on the itinerary outlined in the Times on Tuesday will be carried out.

The following gentlemen are taking the trip: James Thompson, manager Hudson Bay Company; E. B. Seabrook, vice-president of R. P. Bithel & Co., Limited; Simon Leiser, of Simon Leiser & Co.; W. J. Penry; H. J. South, local manager of the Hamilton Powder Company; S. Fraser, of Walter S. Fraser & Son; C. F. Todd, of H. Todd & Son; L. G. McQuade, of P. McQuade & Sons; F. Wollaston, with Wilson Bros.; G. A. Kirk, of Turner, Beeton & Co.; T. M. Henderson, of Henderson Bros.; W. B. Dickinson, of Dickinson & Co.; Co. James Harvey, of Davison & Co.; Arthur Robertson; Robert Loane, with Leuz & Leiser; D. R. Ker, of the Brackman & Ker Milling Co.; a representative of E. G. Prior & Co., Limited; A. G. McWard; Stephen Jones, of the Dominion hotel; P. P. Patton, of the B. C. Cold Storage Co.; H. Smith, of M. B. Smith & Co.; F. Elworthy, secretary of the board of trade; R. Erskine, of Erskine, Watt & Co.; Harry Ross, of Dixie H. Ross & Co.; M. Marks, of the Mammoth Clothing House; A. Bronchey, manager for F. R. Stewart & Co.; Thomas E. Woods, manager stove department, Albion Iron Works; H. L. Salmon; R. W. Turner, representing W. A. Ward; W. H. Vass, of Montreal; and F. Brennan, of Montreal.



BEAUTIFUL PERFUMES.

We have an assortment of the best quality of Perfumes, that will surely prove an enjoyment to the ladies. The natural fragrance of sweet flowers, bottled and sold for a right price. We are headquarters for gift Perfumes. We invite you to inspect our stock.

Cyrus H. Bowes,
CHEMIST,
98 GOVERNMENT STREET,
Near Yates Street.

NEW COURT ESTABLISHED.

Independent Foresters Establish a Branch in Victoria West.

A court of the Independent Order of Foresters was instituted last night at Semple hall, Victoria West, by W. E. Gillespie, Deputy Supreme Chief Ranger of Ontario, assisted by Bro. Plants, of Court Texada.

There were 25 names on the charter list, and the following officers were duly installed: Court deputy, Jos. T. Redding; physician, Dr. E. C. Foot; chief ranger, C. W. Kirk; P. C. R., Walter T. Williscroft; V. C. L., Wm. Dickson; R. S., A. C. Popham; F. S., Jas. H. Collins; treasurer, Fred. H. Henderson; secretary, Albert A. M. Bueck; assistant, Thos. G. Hitt; S. W., A. H. Miner; J. W., Geo. W. Andrews; S. B., Chas. Mitchell; J. B., F. Kroeger.

This makes 25 courts instituted in this province since January 1st, 1900, by Mr. Gillespie. He has also instituted four courts of this progressive order in Washington state this year.

The postmaster, Noah Shakespeare, has announced that the Post-Office Savings Bank will hereafter remain open on Saturday evenings from 7.30 to 9 o'clock for the accommodation of those who cannot get off in the day time.

GROWING GIRLS

SHOULD BE BRIGHT, CHEERFUL, ACTIVE AND STRONG.

A Great Responsibility Rests Upon Mothers at This Period as It Involves Their Daughter's Future Happiness or Misery—Some Useful Hints.

Rosy cheeks, bright eyes, an elastic step, and a good appetite, are the birthright of every girl. These are the conditions that bespeak perfect health. But unfortunately this is not the condition of thousands of growing girls. On every side may be seen girls with pale or shal- low complexion, languid, stoop should-ered and listless. Doctors will tell them that they are anaemic, or in other words, that their blood is poor, thin and watery. If further questioned they will tell them that this condition leads to decline, consumption and the grave. What is needed is a medicine that will make new, rich, red blood, strengthen the nerves and thus restore the vigor, brightness and hopefulness of youth. For this purpose no other discover in the annals of medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and thousands of once hopeless girls, have been made bright, active and strong through their use. Among those who have been brought back almost from the grave by the use of this medicine is Miss M. C. Martineau, of St. Lambert de Lewis, Quebec. Miss Martineau says: "It gives me the greatest pleasure to speak of the benefit I have experienced from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For some years I reside in Wisconsin with a relative, where I devoted my time studying English and music, intending to make the teaching of the latter my profession. I was never very strong, and my studies fatigued me much. When about fourteen I became very pale, suffered from severe headaches, and weakness. I consulted a doctor, and acting on his advice, returned to Canada. The fatigue of the journey, however, made me worse, and finally I got so weak that I could not walk without help. I was extremely pale, my eyelids were swollen, I had continuous headaches, and was so nervous that the least noise would set my heart beating violently. I almost loathed food, and my weight was reduced to ninety-five pounds. Neither doctor's medicine nor anything else that I had taken up to that time seemed of the slightest benefit. I was confined to bed for nearly a year and I thought that nothing but death could end my sufferings. Happily an acquaintance of my father's name, Mr. Gerald, was a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and urged me to try them. I did so, and I thought they helped me some, and my father got more. After I had used a few boxes all my friends could see they were helping me, and by the time I had taken nine boxes I was enjoying better health than I had ever had in my life before, and had gained fifteen pounds in weight. I tell you this out of gratitude so that other young girls who may be weak and sickly may know the way to regain their health."

Girls who are just entering womanhood are at the most critical period of their lives. Upon the care received depends their future happiness. Neglect may mean either an early grave or a life of misery. If mothers would insist that their growing daughters use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills occasionally, rich blood, strong nerves and good health would follow. If your dealer does not keep these pills in stock they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mr. J. R. Anderson, secretary of agriculture, returned this morning from a trip in the interest of the department. On Wednesday evening a meeting was addressed by Mr. Gilbert on "Poultry Raising" at Salt Spring, and on Thursday he spoke at Gabriola. This afternoon Mr. Gilbert will speak at Duncan.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT KNIFE OR PLASTER.

Our constitutional treatment for cancer involves neither operation nor the use of the plaster. It is a simple vegetable compound that removes completely and permanently every trace of the cancer poison from the system. Send 2 stamps for our new book, "Cancer, its Cause and Cure," Scott & Juby, Bowmansville, Ont.

THE PRESIDENT A Slave to Catarrh

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 Minutes.

D. T. Sample, President of Sample's Installment Company, Washington, Pa., writes: "For years I was afflicted with Chronic Catarrh. Remedies and treatment by specialists only gave me temporary relief until I was induced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It gave almost instant relief." 50 cents. 3

Section 17, Range 2, Cowichan District, B. C.

NOTICE.

Whereas the Crown Grant, No. 1180, for the above named land was on the 8th day of September, 1891, issued in the name of the late John Demers as therein described, and the application has been made for the issue of new Crown Grant to the said land in favor of August Brabant, the present owner thereof.

Now notice is hereby given that the said August Brabant intends three months before date to apply for the issue of the said Crown Grant No. 1180, and if a corrected Crown Grant to be issued to him in lieu thereof.

All persons claiming adversely here-by notified to file their claims with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., on or before the 9th day of November, 1900.

August Brabant.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the following described land on the Barkly River, Coast District, British Columbia, to wit: A certain parcel of land, containing 40 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the boundary of Barkly Canning Co.'s land, S. E. along the Hixhall 40 chains, thence east 10 chains, thence north 40 chains, west 10 chains to the place of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

GEORGE McCRACKEN,
Port Essington, B.C.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following Oyster Bed, comprising all that land situated below high water mark on the shore of Barkly Sound, as follows:

Tract I. Commencing at a stake driven near the mouth of Otter River, running (10) ten chains in a westerly direction; thence at right angles (5) five chains north; thence at right angles (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (5) five chains south to the point of commencement.

Tract II. All that land situated below high water mark on the shore of Barkly Sound, commencing at a stake driven near the mouth of Little River, running (10) ten chains south; thence at right angles (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (10) ten chains north; and thence (10) ten chains back to the point of commencement.

Tract III. All that land situated below high water mark on the shore of Barkly Sound, commencing at a stake driven at the mouth of Poutart River, running (20) twenty chains in a northerly direction; thence running (10) ten chains in a south-easterly direction from shore into the water; thence (20) twenty chains in a south-westerly direction; and thence back to the point of commencement.

Tract IV. All that land situated on the shore of Barkly Sound, commencing at a stake driven into the shore of the bay near to Little River in the northwest corner, running (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (5) five chains west; thence at right angles (10) ten chains west; thence at right angles (5) five chains north back to the point of commencement.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1900.

W. A. DIER.

WANTED—We will pay \$1200 a week at any time for the name of the person who represents the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as "The Crown" of the Metropolitan. It is now in the hands of the publisher in the great Central West. Send 30 cents for a copy of the magazine and we will send you a copy of the same. Send \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FOR SALE—Cheap, wood sawing outfit, engine boiler, saw frame and chopper; for a trip in the interest of the department. On Wednesday evening a meeting was addressed by Mr. Gilbert on "Poultry Raising" at Salt Spring, and on Thursday he spoke at Gabriola. This afternoon Mr. Gilbert will speak at Duncan.

WANTED—Second hand two horse tread power. State condition and price expected to A. C. Times Office.

Local News

From Friday's Daily. Sol Cadman, an old resident of Sidney, left for England on Tuesday night. He was entertained to supper in the Sidney hotel by a number of friends and an enjoyable time was spent. All present with the traveller a speedy journey. Mr. Cadman travelled extensively over the northern portion of the country, following his vocation as miner. For the last ten years he resided on his ranch near the English church, Sidney.

The remains of the late Mrs. Ann Fish were laid at rest yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the residence of her brother-in-law, Robt. Fish, 54 Rock Bay avenue. Rev. E. S. Rowe conducted the religious services, and the following acted as pall-bearers: R. Porter, sr., R. Carter, S. Johns, E. Kermodie, W. B. Deaville, and S. F. McIntosh.

In connection with the verdict of the jury at the inquest held yesterday morning to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of Robert J. Gray, the coroner has taken some steps to obviate the danger caused by the exposed embankment along the beach road. The height from which Gray is supposed to have fallen is between twenty-five and thirty feet. Yesterday morning a couple of the jurors failed to put in an appearance until after the proceedings commenced, but they were let off with a warning. The coroner pointed out that he was justified in imposing a fine of \$5 each on the absentees. Gray's funeral took place this afternoon from Storey's.

From Saturday's Daily. During the ensuing winter a series of lectures on various interesting and instructive subjects will be delivered by well-known citizens under the auspices of the federated societies. They will be given in aid of the fund to provide hospital accommodation for members. The chair at the first lecture will be occupied by H. Dallas Holmcken, M.P.P. No admission fee will be charged, but a collection will be taken in aid of the aforementioned fund. The series arranged for are as follows: His Honor the Lieut. Governor, "The Metrical System," November 1st; H. L. Laurin, "The History of the Development of Representative Government in Canada," November 23rd; Dr. Wilson, "Graduated Taxation," November 30th; John McMillan, "Human Destiny in Economics," December 7th; Rev. H. L. Laurin, "Christian Socialism," December 14th; L. P. Duff, subject to be given, December 21st.

An organization was formed last evening in this city for the purpose of securing and maintaining a better observance of the Sabbath. The following were the officers chosen: President, Senator Macdonald; first vice-president, R. B. McKinnon; second vice-president, Noah Shakespeare; third vice-president, W. J. Phillips; fourth vice-president, J. L. Beckwith; secretary, Horace Knott; treasurer, John Fullerton.

The committee which has in hand the arrangements for the agricultural and industrial exhibition to be held in this city next year will meet on Thursday evening next, when all members are urged to be present.

The Right Rev. W. M. Baker, D.D., Bishop of Olympia, will preach at the special evening services to be held at Christ Church cathedral on All Saints' Day, Thursday next. The choirs of the city churches have been invited to attend and participate in these services.

Manager Christie of the C. P. R. telegraph office, has received notice that the Dominion government telegraph, connecting with the C. P. R., has opened offices at Fraser Lake and at Hazelton. The rate to the former point is \$1.50 for ten words, and eight cents for every extra one; to Hazelton it is \$2 for ten words and 12 cents for extra one.

The publishers of the B. C. Mining Record promise a Christmas supplement this year which will eclipse even the first class edition of last December. Among the attractions are "The History and Progress of Mining in British Columbia," "The Growing Time in Lode Mining—An Appreciation of Our Progress in 1900," "The Town of British Columbia," profusely illustrated, and "Some of the Provinces' Big Mines." In addition to the foregoing articles on appropriate topics have been secured from Sir Henry Joly de La Riviere and others, besides original stories from W. W. Jacobs (author of "Many Caravans"), Clive Phillips Wolley and local writers. Those desiring copies should order early.

Having found that their four stores are hardly adequate to cope with the rapidly increasing trade, the Paterson Shoe Company have decided to open up another establishment in this city tomorrow. The other premises of this company are in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and the fact that expansion is the policy of the promoters is an indication of the general bright trade prospects in these cities and at the same time affords a commentary on the excellence of the company's stock, and the facilities they possess with which to handle the growing trade. Owing to the large quantity of goods handled by the firm in their various branches and the opportunities for purchasing they are in a position to place before their patrons a stock as varied as will suit the requirements of the trade. James Paterson, the manager of the company, has the advantage of large experience, and his ability as a regulator of the management of an extensive enterprise can be adequately gauged by the marked increase in the business and the successful manner in which the patrons are supplied.

CONDEMN THE GOVERNMENT. Sloan and McInnes at Alberni—Meeting Favors Ralph Smith. A gentleman who reached the city from Alberni this morning says: "The meeting called by Mr. Sloan on Friday evening was strongly in favor of Mr. Smith. The speakers were Messrs. Sloan and McInnes and Col. Gregory of this city, the latter speaking in behalf of Mr. Smith. Mr. Sloan was the first speaker, and he confined his remarks principally to a denunciation of the Liberal government and of Ralph Smith. He was followed by Col. Gregory, who spoke for an hour and a half on the issue of the day, contrasting the Liberal with the Conservative regime. He made no attack on either Sloan or McInnes. "Mr. McInnes then addressed the audience, and his entire address consisted of slanderous attacks on the Liberal party and upon Ralph Smith individually. But in neither case was he fortunate enough to secure the endorsement of the audience. All the speakers were generously applauded, Mr. Gregory in particular receiving a most enthusiastic reception. At the conclusion of Mr. McInnes's remarks the audience waited for Col. Gregory to say something in reply to the attacks made by the last speaker, but Col. Gregory had entered into an agreement with Mr. McInnes as to the order of speaking and would not break the compact. "The Smith committee are actively at work and he will put a larger vote there than both of the other candidates together."

Sporting News

RUGBY FOOTBALL

SENIORS WON—JUNIORS LOST. The Victoria Rugby football team defeated the Vancouver players in the Canadian grounds on Saturday afternoon by a score of five points to nil. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions under which the contest took place, the match was a notable one from the standpoint of the participant and spectator alike. This last assertion is substantiated by the fact that although the grand stand was raked "fore and aft" by a chilly breeze that has become no stranger to this portion of the country, the attendance was not inconsiderable; and the hyperborean influence exerted by the elements was more than counteracted by the enthusiasm evoked by coups on the field, some of which may be designated masterly.

The ground was first occupied by the junior element, who covered themselves with a stratum of dirt not unmixed with glory as they endeavored to improve the varying fortunes of their respective sides. The Mainland team proved victorious by a score of eight to five, and although the spectators at the Victoria grounds were not so numerous as those of their vanquished opponents, the Victoria youth should certainly not be discouraged by their reverse, as the margin on which the match was won was comparatively slight. The visitors were evidently much conversant with the home team, which was not exactly a distinct organization. Persistent practice and a careful study of the play of the seniors will work wonders of improvement in the junior aggregation and perhaps when they next meet the fortunes of the day will be of another nature. There was what was in the first half, the Victoria goal being secured by Gowen.

THE SENIOR MATCH.

An organization which thoroughly understands its own players and utilizes them to a nicety, the Victoria Senior Rugby team have achieved a meed of renown which was greatly enhanced on the field on Saturday afternoon. From a spectator's standpoint it became evident on a close scrutiny of the proceedings that the home players had a greater appreciation of the game than was to be expected. The play was of a high order, and the principal characteristics are a prolonged series of scrums, desperate runs and general body play. The splendid combination in several instances of the three-quarters was sufficient to demonstrate that something more than speed and weight is utilized by them on the field and that strategy is not altogether unknown to them. The ultra fresh air, cranked would call a beautiful little hurricane blowing during the match, but fortunately there was no rain. Dispositions such as these from the weather commodity box are best appreciated when they come singly. The conditions consequently gave the team play down to the Victoria youth, and the fact that the local players were capable of withstanding the onslaught of their opponents, whose exertions were supplemented by the aid of the elements, disposed of all doubt in the minds of the home adherents that when the sides were changed the score conditions would alter accordingly.

During the first immediate portion of the match the sphere remained fairly well in the middle, the Vancouver men playing with an energy which presaged a hard and fast game. Their measure, however, was taken by the local exponents not long after the proceedings were inaugurated, and the contest thereafter evolved itself into one between enterprises irrespective of calculating regard for future contingencies on one side, and combination, foresight, and accuracy on the other side. The Vancouver forwards formed for scrums expeditiously and with but they appeared to rely on individual resources to the extent that the defect proved fatal. Their combination was somewhat crude, and this in itself was an essential, without which the chances of victory were sadly minimized.

During the first half no points were made, although there were several times when it appeared as though the visitors would rush the sphere over the home goal line. But such men as Matters, the navy crack three-quarters, the elder Gillespie and Rither, made the defence impregnable, while their exertions were invariably assisted by the cool play of the halves carried along still further by the excellent manoeuvres of the gallant band of forwards. The Victoria youth, on the other hand, played with considerable energy, but was somewhat too impetuous and at times should have subordinated his ardor in the interests of combination. During the first half there were several features which would commend themselves to the ordinary eye. This was the splendid line of three-quarters in the Victoria team and the brilliant play of some of the Victoria halves, notably A. Gillespie. The great experience of Matters was easily noted in the calm, calculating and unselfish play of that player. But beyond a few of the salient features it would be invidious to draw the line of distinction in a team which numbers exponents of such ability as Capt. Goward's men.

A remarkable coincidence which some of the Victorians characterized a phenomenon was the fact that not long after the sides were changed the wind gradually dropped. This did not prevent the local men from securing the necessary, however, for through the great combination of the three-quarters and the indefatigable efforts of the other members of the team, Gillespie scored a try, which Rither converted into a goal. No more points or goals were scored during the remainder of the match, and the goal was called with the colors of the home team in the ascendant.

The match was refereed most satisfactorily by Mr. Chamberlain, and the teams were as follows: Vancouver—Full-back, J. McLeod; three-quarters, J. A. Taylor, C. Woodward, C. Marpole, Flood; half-backs, D. Marpole, R. Spinks; forwards, C.

Provincial News

SELKIRK

Esmer Wallace, alias J. A. Skeets, was committed for trial on Wednesday on the charge of theft from the Dominion Express company. Wallace was in charge as relieving agent of Crow's Nest station on the Crow's Nest railroad from June the 8th to the 22nd. During that time three C. O. D. parcels were sent to his agency and delivered. One called for \$4 and two others for \$12.75 and \$41.30. A money order for \$12.20 was also sold at the office. No return was ever made of the respective transactions and the company allege that Wallace appropriated the funds. On July 1st or 2nd the travelling auditor G. W. Lawson, detected the discrepancy and his report to the head office led to an information against Wallace for the position. It was part of his duties to meet passing trains at the junction with running orders, and the express agent on the first train going through recognized him as Wallace. The police were notified, and a constable went to Sloan Junction and executed the warrant. Wallace pleaded guilty on being arraigned, and will probably take a speedy trial at an early date.—Tribune.

THE TURF

ENGLISH V. AMERICAN. London, Oct. 27.—The race over the Victoria grounds on Saturday, when Mr. L. Merlman's English horse Eager, M. Cannon up, beat Mr. J. A. Drake's American horse Royal Flush, ridden by L. Reiff, was the outcome of keen rivalry existing between English and American owners and trainers. The race was a most interesting turf event of the year in England. The aim of the parties proposing the race was to have a crack English horse owned by an Englishman, ridden by an English jockey, born and bred in England, to compete with an American horse, owned by an American, ridden by an American jockey, and trained by Americans, in order, it was said, to demonstrate the superiority of one style over the other. The race was for a stake of \$2,500, to which had been added by the Hurst Turf Club an historic Ascot Cup, valued at \$5,000. Eager won in a center by three lengths. The betting was 7 to 4 on Eager. Each horse carried 125 pounds.

JOCKEYS AND THEIR METHODS.

(Associated Press.) London, Oct. 29.—The question of English vs. American methods in the racing world continues to agitate the sporting writers for the London press. The Daily Telegraph again protests against the idea that the supporters of Lord Durham are animated by feelings of jealousy, and points to instances of the warm welcome extended to American owners and jockeys. "So far as the American trainers are concerned," it says, "there was never an unfriendly word used until now, on Friday, when the latest comers were suspected of 'doping' their horses. This is a punishable offence in the United States and ought to be here also."

The Morning Post suggests that Lester Reiff has not been riding of late with his usual confidence. It eulogizes Maher and Jenkins, the latter of whom has been engaged by Prince Soltykoff. The Standard, which makes the stewards of the jockey club responsible for the recent trouble, declares that Lord Durham's attack was directed primarily against the "suddenness and torpidity" of the Times, after saying that "it would be difficult to over-praise the services Lord Durham has rendered to the cause of turf reform." "Lord Durham cites instances where Americans have been reprimanded for unpardonable 'kifing,' but there is all the difference in the world between the wild riding of a jockey, over-anxious to win a race, and pulling to prevent winning, which was implied in Lord Durham's speech. It is unfair to single out American jockeys, or even their followers, for criticism, 'English' without evidence to support such an allegation. American followers are not a whit more undesirable than English ruffians such as have always been the curse of race courses."

THE WHEEL.

LOWERED THE RECORDS. Brooklyn, Mass., Oct. 27.—Harry Eikos broke all records on a bicycle, from 12 to 25 miles inclusive, this afternoon, his time for 25 miles being 37:02.35, which beats the previous record, made by Stinson, by 17 1/5 seconds.

THE HUNT CLUB.

SATURDAY'S RUN. The Victoria Hunt Club held their first cross-country run of the season on Saturday afternoon, the start being made shortly after three o'clock. The attendance was lighter than usual and the pace somewhat slow, although the jumping was excellent. The next run will be held on Saturday next in the direction of Oak Bay.

MARRIED.

- SAVARD-NADEAU—At Vancouver, on Oct. 24th, by Rev. Father Le Chesne, M. Savard and Miss Anna Nadeau.
LANGTON-PATTON—At St. Andrew's R. C. Church, Victoria, B. C., on Oct. 24, 1900, by His Lordship Right Rev. Bishop Orth, Henry Francis Langton, of Langton, of 11 Egerton Place, London, E. W., England, and Danganmore, Co. Wick, Ireland, to Marie Phyllis, only daughter of P. T. Patton, Victoria, B. C., formerly of Montreal.
DONNAY-CAHILL—At Vancouver, on Oct. 26th, by Rev. D. G. Scott, G. Dousley and Miss M. Cairns.
MORSEY-MACDONALD—At Nelson, on Oct. 23rd, by Rev. Father Jote, Joseph T. Morrisey and Miss Mary Macdonald.
BOURNE-FARRELL—At Rosland, on Oct. 22nd, by Rev. Mr. Hedley, Charles Bourne and Alice Farrell.
EAWTINHEIMER-McQUEEN—At Venno, on Oct. 25th, by Rev. Joseph McDougall, M. A., Vernon, John Franklin Bawtintin and Miss Sarah Jane McQueen, both of Kelowna.
GREEN-BODWELL—At Vancouver, on Oct. 23rd, by Rev. A. E. Green, Will Green and Miss Louise H. Bodwell.
ELLIOTT-ELKINS—At Vancouver, on Oct. 26th, by Rev. Mr. Balinton, W. O. Elliott and Miss Emily Elkings.
GULLIM-BIROH—At Vancouver, on Oct. 23rd, by Rev. H. G. F. Clinton, J. Gullim and Miss Birch.
MILNE-LEWIS—At Vancouver, on Oct. 27th, by Rev. G. B. Maclellan, T. C. McLeenan and Amanda Victoria Lewis.
GARD-MALVIN—At Vancouver, on Oct. 24th, by Rev. G. R. Maclellan, G. R. Gard and Miss Mary Ella Malvin.
LITTLE-HOPKINS—At Vancouver, H. Little and Miss Gertrude Hopkins.
EMERY-OARWRIGHT—At Vancouver, on Oct. 27th, by Rev. H. J. Underhill, F. B. Emery and Miss Ellen Frances Oarwright.
DIED.
BIRNIE—At New Westminster, on Oct. 23rd, John Birnie, aged 77 years.

Provincial News

FLORIDA

Notes From Grand Forks. Grand Forks, Oct. 25.—There is a good deal of talk now on foot which in magnitude compares with any that has been made in this section. It embraces the consolidation of all the claims in Franklin camp and the dating of them in England. The scheme originated will be done by Robt. Anderson, who has been in the past successful in putting through some big deals in the Oil country.

A party who have been for the past few days in Franklin camp inspecting the properties have just returned, and report a successful trip, though an uncomfortable one, owing to snow storms in the mountains. The party consisted of Col. Heywood, of the Summit City Town and Company; John A. Corryell, mining engineer; John Bartlett, of Fairview; H. H. Dought and Jos. Canipe, property owners of the camp; and Henry Ellis, packer. They visited the principal claims of the camp, about 40 in number, and took ore samples for assaying.

KAMLOOPS.

Track Watchman Honey of the C. P. R. met with an accident four miles west of the town on Wednesday night, being bumped into by a freight train. Honey was thrown from the track, receiving injuries to one of his knees. He is now in the hospital. An Sing terminated his earthly career on Thursday night in a water barrel. The McKinley in the "muddy" in the camp, the lead being fully sixty feet, with both walls well defined, the hanging being porphyry and the foot line. Another feature of the camp is the immense other power, which is sufficient for all purposes imaginable. Among the claims visited by Mr. Corryell's party are the Silver Queen, Silver King, Big Four, Banner, Silver Bell, Homestake, Alpha, Ht or Miss, Gloucester, Pollard, Laura Moore, Annex, Deadwood, Mountain Lion and Franklin. Mr. Corryell states that a wagon or trail road could be built to the camp from Grand Forks on a one per cent. contract. So far as obtained, the assays from the camp are as follows: Big Four, \$10 in silver and gold; Homestake and Deadwood, \$66 in gold and \$28 in silver; McKinley, \$12 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent. copper, and \$3 to \$7.50 in gold; Silver King, \$10 in gold; Gloucester, 18 per cent. copper, and \$1 in gold; Pollard, \$22.50 in gold, silver and copper; Silver Bell, \$35; Alpha, \$18 in gold and silver; Laura Moore, \$9 across 18 feet; Ht or Miss, \$20.

Messrs. McInnes and Constable, contractors on the Bonanza, report that the drift from the bottom of the shaft for the west ledge, where they are now working the character of the rock is changing, and they expect to strike the lead at any time. For several feet the rock has been impregnated with iron pyrites, and a little copper is coming in. A development shaft is being sunk in the Bonanza is watched with interest, as it is believed by those conversant with the property that when the west ledge is tapped at depth silver will be encountered. This belief is based on the development shaft done on other parts of the ledge. It is anticipated that by the time snow falls the Bonanza will be on the list of shipping mines of this district. The last samples taken from the west ledge of the Bonanza, in which there is four feet of clean ore, give values of \$8 in gold and copper and a small amount of silver, and from the bottom of the 55-foot shaft samples run \$13.50 in gold, 7 1/2 per cent. copper and 4 ounces in silver. The face of the east drift, which has three feet of ore, assays \$18 in all values. Work is now being begun at once in the drift from the bottom of the No. 2 shaft at vertical depth of 100 feet. The management of the Bonanza has arranged with the representative of a diamond drill company, who is now in the city, for 1,000 feet of diamond drill prospecting. The work is to begin as soon as the machinery can be placed on the ground. It is reported to be on reliable authority, that an important strike has been made on the Gold Eagle, adjoining the Bonanza. The drift 60 feet from the shaft a crosscut has been started to determine the extent of the lead, and it is believed that it has been crossed without striking the second wall. This ore is all of shipping quality.

R. A. Brown, superintendent of the Sunset mine, in the Similkameen district, has returned from the mine, and reports that arrangements are completed for working all winter on the property. Work in the old shaft has been suspended after sinking 190 feet and running 120 feet of crosscuts without finding walls for the ore deposit. It is now the intention to sink a double compartment shaft to a depth of 500 feet. This will be the most working shaft of the mine. This shaft will be sunk in a dyke of porphyry quartz, which runs laterally through the deposit of copper ore, and in which the work can be done much more cheaply than the copper. At 500 feet of depth the shaft will be run to the copper and the work will consist in drifting and blocking out ore. The mine is at present equipped with a 12-horse power steam drill compressor, with 80 h. p. boiler, and will be adapted as soon as the contract from Kerensky, Princeton is completed. Mr. Brown says that when he left the mine there was 20,000 feet of lumber on the ground for the erection of shaft houses, etc., and that 3,000 bushels of charcoal had been burnt and 200 tons of wood cut ready for winter. The shaft is a crosscut from the ore shaft at the 100-foot level. Mr. Brown obtained assays from 2 1/2 per cent. copper to \$3 per cent. and an average of the 50 feet gave \$1 cent. copper and \$2 in gold.

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Track Watchman Honey of the C. P. R. met with an accident four miles west of the town on Wednesday night, being bumped into by a freight train. Honey was thrown from the track, receiving injuries to one of his knees. He is now in the hospital. An Sing terminated his earthly career on Thursday night in a water barrel. The McKinley in the "muddy" in the camp, the lead being fully sixty feet, with both walls well defined, the hanging being porphyry and the foot line. Another feature of the camp is the immense other power, which is sufficient for all purposes imaginable. Among the claims visited by Mr. Corryell's party are the Silver Queen, Silver King, Big Four, Banner, Silver Bell, Homestake, Alpha, Ht or Miss, Gloucester, Pollard, Laura Moore, Annex, Deadwood, Mountain Lion and Franklin. Mr. Corryell states that a wagon or trail road could be built to the camp from Grand Forks on a one per cent. contract. So far as obtained, the assays from the camp are as follows: Big Four, \$10 in silver and gold; Homestake and Deadwood, \$66 in gold and \$28 in silver; McKinley, \$12 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent. copper, and \$3 to \$7.50 in gold; Silver King, \$10 in gold; Gloucester, 18 per cent. copper, and \$1 in gold; Pollard, \$22.50 in gold, silver and copper; Silver Bell, \$35; Alpha, \$18 in gold and silver; Laura Moore, \$9 across 18 feet; Ht or Miss, \$20.

Messrs. McInnes and Constable, contractors on the Bonanza, report that the drift from the bottom of the shaft for the west ledge, where they are now working the character of the rock is changing, and they expect to strike the lead at any time. For several feet the rock has been impregnated with iron pyrites, and a little copper is coming in. A development shaft is being sunk in the Bonanza is watched with interest, as it is believed by those conversant with the property that when the west ledge is tapped at depth silver will be encountered. This belief is based on the development shaft done on other parts of the ledge. It is anticipated that by the time snow falls the Bonanza will be on the list of shipping mines of this district. The last samples taken from the west ledge of the Bonanza, in which there is four feet of clean ore, give values of \$8 in gold and copper and a small amount of silver, and from the bottom of the 55-foot shaft samples run \$13.50 in gold, 7 1/2 per cent. copper and 4 ounces in silver. The face of the east drift, which has three feet of ore, assays \$18 in all values. Work is now being begun at once in the drift from the bottom of the No. 2 shaft at vertical depth of 100 feet. The management of the Bonanza has arranged with the representative of a diamond drill company, who is now in the city, for 1,000 feet of diamond drill prospecting. The work is to begin as soon as the machinery can be placed on the ground. It is reported to be on reliable authority, that an important strike has been made on the Gold Eagle, adjoining the Bonanza. The drift 60 feet from the shaft a crosscut has been started to determine the extent of the lead, and it is believed that it has been crossed without striking the second wall. This ore is all of shipping quality.

R. A. Brown, superintendent of the Sunset mine, in the Similkameen district, has returned from the mine, and reports that arrangements are completed for working all winter on the property. Work in the old shaft has been suspended after sinking 190 feet and running 120 feet of crosscuts without finding walls for the ore deposit. It is now the intention to sink a double compartment shaft to a depth of 500 feet. This will be the most working shaft of the mine. This shaft will be sunk in a dyke of porphyry quartz, which runs laterally through the deposit of copper ore, and in which the work can be done much more cheaply than the copper. At 500 feet of depth the shaft will be run to the copper and the work will consist in drifting and blocking out ore. The mine is at present equipped with a 12-horse power steam drill compressor, with 80 h. p. boiler, and will be adapted as soon as the contract from Kerensky, Princeton is completed. Mr. Brown says that when he left the mine there was 20,000 feet of lumber on the ground for the erection of shaft houses, etc., and that 3,000 bushels of charcoal had been burnt and 200 tons of wood cut ready for winter. The shaft is a crosscut from the ore shaft at the 100-foot level. Mr. Brown obtained assays from 2 1/2 per cent. copper to \$3 per cent. and an average of the 50 feet gave \$1 cent. copper and \$2 in gold.

FLORIDA

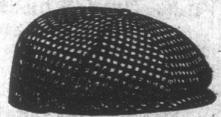
Notes From Grand Forks. Grand Forks, Oct. 25.—There is a good deal of talk now on foot which in magnitude compares with any that has been made in this section. It embraces the consolidation of all the claims in Franklin camp and the dating of them in England. The scheme originated will be done by Robt. Anderson, who has been in the past successful in putting through some big deals in the Oil country.

Overcoats, Macintoshes, Winter Suits.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS, 68-70 YATES ST.

100 Dozen Umbrellas Just Opened.



SEE OUR ASSORTMENT

"RAGLAN" WATERPROOFS AND ENGLISH "COVERT" COATS.

Flattering Reception

Colwood Is Out Solid For Good Government and Prosperous Times.

Messrs. Drury and Powell Addressed a Big Meeting Saturday Evening.

The Liberal party in this district, as on other sections of the country, has every reason to feel gratified with the cordial way in which its representatives are received by the electors. At Colwood on Saturday evening it was evident from the enthusiastic reception accorded Messrs. Drury and Powell that another Conservative stronghold had been captured, and that the vote which would be polled there, by the Conservative party, on November 7th, would be small indeed. Messrs. Prior and Earle spoke in this district a few nights ago, but the reception accorded them was very chilly indeed compared with the ovation given the government supporters on Saturday evening.

When the meeting was called to order Hans Holgerson was invited to take the chair. In his opening remarks he expressed pleasure at again having an opportunity of addressing the electors of Colwood where, in the past, he had many strong friends, a number of whom since crossed the border and joined the silent majority. He then took up the political issues of the campaign, and for forty-five minutes he interested his hearers in a clear explanation of the questions of the day. It was time now for the voters to decide whether prosperity should be promoted or not, and he contrasted the position of the country at present with what it was four years ago, when every industry languished and the times were bad throughout the whole Dominion. At that time wages were low, labor was plentiful and there was no market for the products of the farm or factory. The people who had immigrated to Canada were leaving by thousands and flocking to the United States. But as soon as the Laurier government took office all this was changed. He then dealt with the question of railway construction, preferential tariff and other issues in an able manner, and at the close of his remarks asked his hearers to cast their votes for Messrs. Riley and Drury on the 7th of November, and send them to Ottawa to help swell the Liberal majority, which is sure to be returned. He then introduced Mr. Drury.

In opening, Mr. Drury regretted that Mr. Riley could not be present as he had contracted a bad cold the night before at Mettoshin. The speaker said that when the campaign opened he went to Messrs. Prior and Earle and asked that it be kept free from personalities, and they had agreed to do so. He regretted that Col. Prior had seemed to disregard this agreement as, according to reports of his meetings published in the papers, he had apparently done. Mr. Drury did not approve of a campaign of personalities, and then he referred to the "fake" issue of the Toronto Globe that was being circulated by the Conservatives and sanctioned by Col. Prior. Sir Charles Tupper said that he could go to New York and raise half a million dollars for campaign purposes, and then by innuendo he inferred that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had done that very thing. Was that an honorable thing to do? In referring to the increase in trade for the past four years, the speaker cited as one instance alone the fact that the Toronto piano factories had doubled their capacity. It was a sure sign that the people were prosperous when they could afford luxuries. When the preferential tariff was passed Sir Charles Tupper said that the factories would have to close down, but the facts had not borne this statement out. Now, in Victoria alone, the preferential tariff this year had saved \$62,000 to the people. This could be shown by the customs house books. Now in some way or other the people were bound to reap the benefit of that money. Again the English government was purchasing large quantities of supplies in Canada. The largest order ever filled by the Albion Iron Works was for the Dominion government. Mr. Fielding was one of the most brilliant and diplomatic statesmen in the country, for see what he had done for Canada in the way of finance. At the head of the agricultural department, for the first time in the history of confederation, was a practical farmer, Mr. Fisher. Under his governments this position had been filled by lawyers or doctors. A labor bureau had also been established by the Laurier government.

Mr. Drury then read an editorial extract from the Montreal Star, the organ of the Conservative party, published in 1907, saying that the party had no new leaders before it could ever hope to be returned to power, and he closed by saying that the party had not yet obtained new leaders; therefore, it would not do to return it to power. The Liberal government was sure to be returned, and he hoped that Mr. Riley and himself, and he felt from the cordial manner in which he had been received that they would do so.

Mr. George E. Powell was the next speaker, and he touched upon a number of the important issues of the campaign. He was sorry that Colonel Prior did not come out and fight in the open. In the matter of the Canadian Pacific Railway Colonel Prior said that the Liberals were responsible for the removal of the train from Esquimalt to Burrard Inlet. Now Colonel Prior might possibly

believe this, but in the face of correspondence, which was published in the Legislative Manual in 1882, in regard to this matter, it was hard to see how he could do so. The speaker went into all the details relating to the railway deal, and read copious extracts from the published correspondence to bear him out in his statements. The Intercolonial rail was a wreck when it was taken hold of by the Laurier government and placed upon a paying basis. The Crow's Nest Past railway was also dealt with, and the speaker took up the way in which the department of fisheries and marine is conducted, saying that there is no suggestion made by sea-faring men to the department that is not promptly acted upon. This was plain to anyone who could see on every hand that buoys and lighthouses were placed wherever needed. The construction of a telegraph line to Dawson and the upper country was another good thing which had been done under Liberal administration. He referred to the statement made by Sir Charles Tupper when the preferential tariff bill was passed to the effect that it would close the factories and flood the country with idle men. What was the result? Why only a short time ago Mr. Dunsmuir had found it necessary to send to Scotland to get men to work in his mines owing to the scarcity of help in this country. The deepening of the canals was another thing to be credited to the Laurier government. Col. Prior was not dealing with the important is-

Attacked by Mr. McInnes

He Criticizes Action of Liberal Government—Commission of Inquiry Condemned.

Says United States Methods Will Be Adopted if Chinese Visit the Polls.

Nanaimo, Oct. 27.—Mr. W. W. B. McInnes addressed a meeting at Extension on Thursday night called in the interest of Mr. Sloan. Mr. McInnes opened his address by saying that under certain acts recently passed Chinese could vote if they chose to do so at the present election. He did not propose to incite anybody to riot, but if such a thing ever came to pass there would be riots, and the same drastic measures adopted by the United States would be copied here. Not only had the Liberal government given votes to the Chinese, but they had appointed an Ori-

him; those who knew him best trusted him least. Smith said he stood squarely on the platform he had laid down. If he did it was the first time he ever stood squarely on anything in his life. His career was a mixture of failure and enormous conceit. Mr. McInnes said the compulsory education plank in Smith's platform was foolish, as we have free compulsory education here already. The Dominion government had nothing to do with the eight hour law, and Smith had opposed the eight hour law in the House. He fought against every bill brought in on the subject—including the Nannaimo bill. The plank concerning working children under twelve was very pretty, but what child under twelve ever worked in this province? Smith had withdrawn his compulsory arbitration bill when Mr. Turner pointed out that it could not be understood by anybody. If Smith were an honest man he would want to stay where he is and not want to get a place he'd never reach, and where he would be utterly useless if he got there. "Smith is a fakir," said Mr. McInnes, and he was backed by the biggest corporation on the coast. He then delivered a homily on the double-facedness of Mr. Smith, and declared the labor candidate a man who, belonging to no party, was not playing for the support of all parties. On election day here would be a sudden thud and he would fall forever out of the political world. Mr. McInnes then wound up his ad-

dress brought in by the government, and said that Mr. McInnes might analyze motives, but for himself he was content to accept the good that had been done and leave the intention alone.

Mr. Sloan's moderate and gentlemanly address in which, while resenting the aspersions made on his character by Mr. McInnes, he had been careful to give that gentleman credit wherever it was due him, evidently made a very good impression on the audience. What had been claimed as a Sloan stronghold will give the labor candidate a large number of votes.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

Mr. J. Wright, of 128 McPherson avenue, Toronto, says: "I am always glad to say a good word for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limes and Turpentine. It has been in use in our family for two years, and we have never found it fail to cure coughs, colds and chest troubles. It is our regular standard. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limes and Turpentine is a family necessity in the houses of Canada and the United States. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents."

THREE JAPS DROWNED.

Vancouver, Oct. 26.—Three Japanese were drowned off Gover Point, 50 miles up the Coast, during Wednesday night's storm. Two booms of logs, valued at \$3,000, were lost by the steamers Comet and Brunetta. Fifteen hundred people turned out on

COAL AT WHITE HORSE.

Discovery of Importance and Value to the White Pass Railway.

Important news was brought from White Horse by Robert Lowe, president of the Board of Trade in that city, who arrived from the north on the steamer Humboldt, which arrived in Seattle some days ago. Mr. Lowe says that a very important strike of coal was recently made near White Horse by one of the prospectors employed by him. The strike is about 20 miles from White Horse and about 10 miles from camp 12 on the White Pass and Yukon railway. The coal is of a very good quality from all reports, and runs in three seams, one of which is 13 feet in width, one 6 feet, and the other 13 inches. The seams can be traced all along the mountain, and from the amount of coal in sight there must be an inexhaustible supply of coal, said Mr. Lowe. If this turns out as well as expected the White Pass and Yukon railway will not be forced in the future to import all the fuel used by the railway from Comox and other Island coal ports, but will undoubtedly purchase their coal from the local company. In fact it is already understood that an agreement has been made by which the White Pass and Yukon railway have agreed to purchase their coal from the local company as soon as they have their mine in good working condition. Mr. Lowe left for the East the other day on business connected with the discovery, and said that work would be commenced and pushed forward with great vigor next spring.

BABY HUMORS—Dr. Agnew's Ointment soothes, quiets, and effects quick and effective cures in all skin eruptions common to baby during teething time. It is harmless to the hair in cases of Scald Head, and cures Eczema, Salt Rheum and all Skin Diseases of older people. 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—56.

ALL QUIET AT VALLEYFIELD.

Valleyfield, Que., Oct. 27.—There has been no further rioting here. All the militia except 150 men have been sent back to Montreal; these will be kept until all danger of violence is passed. Eight more ringleaders were arrested to-day and sent to Beauharnois jail. If there is any further trouble it will occur on Monday when the hands are paid off.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE—INSIDIOUS! DECEPTIVE! RELENTLESS! Has fooled hundreds of trials by medical science to stem the tide of its ravages—and not until South American Kidney Cure proved beyond a doubt its power to turn back the tide, was there a gleam of anything but despair for the victim of this dread-form of kidney disease. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—54.

The well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nutritive form among the best, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Dr. Wood*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

APOL & STEEL FOR LADIES PILLS.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPERSEEDING BITTER APPLE PILLS. COOHLA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from BYRNE & SONS, LTD., 11, Victoria Road, Weymouth, Dorset, England.

Before After *Dr. Wood's Phosphedine*.

The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Guarantees to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse of excess, Mental Worry, Exhaustion, Loss of Energy, Opium or Stimulant. Mailed on receipt of price, and postage 51. 51. One will please, send name, and address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphedine is sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S WORDS A YEAR AGO.

N. U., November, 1899—No. 94

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

THE PATRIOTISM OF OUR COLONIES.

LITTLE ENGLANDERS PUT TO SHAME.

The departure, on October 30th, 1899, of the Canadian contingent of 1,000 men from Quebec for the seat of war, to fight for the Queen and Empire, was made memorable by the intense enthusiasm and loyalty of the assembled multitudes of our Colonial brethren. The stirring address delivered to the men by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, should be read and remembered by every British subject throughout the world. He said:

THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE

"May God accompany you, may he direct you and protect you in the noble mission which you have undertaken! On this occasion it is not so much the God of battle whom we invoke as the God of justice. It is inspiring to reflect that the cause for which you men of Canada are going to fight is the cause of justice and the cause of humanity, of civil rights, and of religious liberty. This war is not a war of conquest or of annexation. It is not to oppress a race whose courage we admire, but to put an end to oppression imposed on subjects of her Majesty in South Africa by a tyrannical people. Its object is not to crush out Dutch nationality, but to establish, in a land over which Her Majesty is suzerain, British sovereign law to assure to all men in that country an equal share of liberty."

TO CEMENT THE UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

This is a unique occasion in the history of the world. It is a spectacle which ought to make every Canadian feel proud of his country. Who could have believed a few years ago that from this city, which has been the theatre of bitter conflict between two of her proudest races of the world, there

A Canadian visiting England in the fall of 1899, shortly after the departure of the Canadian contingent, picked up in the streets of Manchester, where a by-election was in progress, the handbill which is reproduced in facsimile above, and

sent of the campaign. He would tell the people something about the removal of a caretaker from the post office, about mushroom spawn and matters of this kind. In conclusion he reminded his hearers that this was a great campaign, and that the Liberal party were going to win the fight by a fair representation of all issues, and not by false statements. It would be well to return men from Victoria district who would have the ear of the government, and no better men could be chosen than Messrs. Riley and Drury.

JAMES REED INJURED.

Mr. James Reed struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, and also used several kinds of liniment and ointment, but nothing gave any relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Mr. Reed is one of the leading merchants of Clay Court House, W. Va. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, rheumatism, neuralgia, and other ailments. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S WORDS A YEAR AGO.

deendants, who to-day are a happy and united people, would go forth to help to carry the blessings of their own institutions to far distant lands? Who could have believed, 32 years ago, that the scattered provinces of British North America would have reached such a point of development to-day that they would be able and willing—cheerfully willing—to cement with their blood the unity of the Empire in its most potent part?

AND TO DO THEIR DUTY.

"Men of the Canadian contingent, I have no recommendations to do your duty. More than this we cannot ask, more than this you cannot do. If you do your duty—and I know you will—you will take your places by the side of the Dublin Fusiliers, the Gordon Highlanders, and the Lancashire, who only last week carried the colors of England to the top of most heights of Glencoe, Dundee, and Elgonalagat.

If you do your duty, your proud countrymen will share your glory. Should any of you unfortunately lose his life or limb, your country will feel that you have fully discharged the duty under which you place her this day by this sacrifice to Canada's glory, to the glory of the Empire, and, above all, to the cause of justice, humanity, and liberty."—Times, October 31, 1899.

Contingents of troops who have volunteered to co-operate with the British soldiers in South Africa have also left amidst striking manifestations of loyalty and patriotism; our Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, West Australia, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, let it be known that we are at one with our loyal brethren across the sea; let there be no suspicion of agreement with the sentiments of the poor miserable Radical Little Englanders. At this critical time there is but one course to take, and that is to

SUPPORT THE UNIONIST

Government and to consolidate our glorious Empire.

Published by the Conservative Publication Committee, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W., in connection with the National Union and the Conservative Central Office.

Printed by McCorquodale & Co., Limited, "The Armoury," London, S. W.

which was being used as a campaign dodge by the Conservative party. A correspondent of the Globe sends the handbill to us with the comment, "Laurier seems to be English enough, and Imperialistic enough (and not too much of either), for the British Conservative."

REPLIED TO MR. McINNES.

Ralph Smith Created a Good Impression by Moderate Speech at Extension.

Nanaimo, Oct. 27.—Following close upon the heels of Messrs. Sloan and McInnes, who addressed a meeting at Extension on the previous evening, Ralph Smith spoke to a crowded audience at that centre last evening.

Mr. McInnes had spent an hour and a half in abusing the labor candidate. In connection with this matter, Mr. Smith, who was received with enthusiastic applause, said that no doubt many of those present had heard the unedifying claptrap and slang which Mr. McInnes had given utterance to the evening before. These men, he continued, were getting desperate. They knew that they represented a lost cause. Mr. McInnes had called him a political fakir and had asserted that he acted from selfish motives, motives which no man had any right to impute to another. When the offer of the position of deputy minister had been made to him, these men had first said that they did not believe the story, and had then said that he would be a fool if he did not accept it. He would, however, accept nothing that removed him from service of the men who employed him, until the men said themselves that they no longer wanted him. When the labor cause was injured it would not be by him taking advantage of his position to benefit himself, but by the jealousy of others who wished him out of that position.

Mr. Smith went on to deal with the attack Mr. McInnes had made on the labor legislation of the government which that gentleman had characterized as political clapnet, designed solely to catch votes. The speaker rehearsed the mea-

PRESIDENT OF S. P.

New York, Oct. 26.—A London dispatch to the Evening Post says that Charles H. Hayes, general manager of the Grand Trunk railway, has resigned, to accept the presidency of the Southern Pacific.

REV. S. A. DONAHOE

Testifies to the Good Qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. Church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Read the Second Time

Railway By-Law Considered by Council in Special Session Last Evening.

Satisfactory Progress Made and Several Clauses Passed—Mr. Bodwell Explains.

The city council in special session last evening considered the consideration of the railway by-law in committee of the whole, and made satisfactory progress. Each clause was fully weighed, and several amendments made. Mr. Bodwell, who was present, relegated to obscurity any uncertainty that might possibly have been caused by the circulation of the purport of the telegrams which passed between J. J. Hill of the Great Northern, and W. A. Ward, of this city, which appeared below. Mr. Bodwell's explanation was entirely satisfactory, and wholly disposed of the question. The council would perhaps have covered more ground had they religiously avoided resurrecting past issues, and their consequent discussions, in the shape of the late Port Angeles scheme, at which and its attendant obsequies occurred last year. The full council was present, and their deliberations were listened to by an interested audience.

After the usual formalities, reference was made to the telegram from W. A. Ward to Mr. Hill, and the reply, and in speaking on the subject, Mr. Bodwell deprecated the action of the board of trade in sending the telegram without consulting Mr. Bodwell or the Mayor.

The Mayor explained that in consequence of certain rumors circulated on the streets regarding the telegrams he had visited that gentleman's office for the purpose of interviewing him on the subject, but unfortunately that gentleman had gone on the business man's excursion. He obtained, however, the telegrams, which were as follows:

Victoria, Oct. 25.

"J. J. Hill, care of Great Northern Railway, St. Paul.

"Mackenzie, of Vancouver, and others represented by Bodwell, asking city Victoria for bonus of \$15,000 per year for twenty years, to put on car ferry from Steveston to Victoria. State that proposition emanates from you. In this respect, and will Great Northern consent and undertake to guarantee the fulfillment of any contracts entered into by parties named? Answer paid.

"W. A. WARD, Pres. B. C. Board of Trade."

To this Mr. Hill replied as follows:

"St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 25.

"W. A. Ward, Victoria:

"Messages received. Great Northern is not asking the aid and will not guarantee anything.

"JAS. J. HILL."

Being asked for an explanation Mr. Bodwell said that he was greatly obliged to the Mayor for an opportunity of alluding to the matter. He regretted that before sending the message Mr. Ward had not shown him the courtesy of informing him of his intention. Had he done so, he (Mr. Bodwell) would have placed before him in confidence the documents bearing on the subject. The telegram was a most misleading one, and calculated to induce an erroneous impression. There could be no mistake regarding the proposal submitted by the speaker. The arrangement which had been made was one by which Great Northern consented to assume the city of Victoria. That was the substantial fact, vitally interesting to the ratepayers of Victoria. But there was only one way in which this connection could be secured, and if they were not allowed to proceed under that arrangement it was impossible to secure railway connection of this city with the Great Northern. He wished to be distinctly understood as not having stated that the Great Northern itself was asking a bonus. There were certain reasons which precluded the possibility of this being done. The main point was that this proposition would give Victoria connection with the Great Northern railway, and Great Northern traffic would be handled over the road. If this scheme fell through and Victoria lost the benefit of connection, it would not redound to the interests of this city, but to the interests of the C. P. R. Had the latter ever announced its intention of giving this city railway connection, or did they intend to sidetrack Victoria and make its interests subservient to those of Vancouver? The citizens of Victoria must arise and help themselves. The proposition he had made was that an independent company was to be formed, and the road to be inaugurated would give the connection. He was not going beyond the arrangements as the following letter signed by James N. Hill, third vice-president of the Great Northern will show:

"Great Northern Railway Co., Traffic Dept., Seattle, Wash., Oct. 8.

"Mackenzie Bros., Vancouver, B. C.:

"Gentlemen:—Confirming our conversation of this date, the Great Northern agree to enter into a contract for the handling of its traffic to and from Victoria exclusively via the car ferry line to Steveston, thence via the Victoria & Sidney railway to Victoria, under the arrangement as outlined in our conversation, when you secure right of way and construct track from the present terminus of the Victoria & Sidney railway in Victoria to Market square and effect connection with B. & N. railway.

Yours truly,

"JAS. N. HILL, Third Vice-President."

That was all the Great Northern could do, but he submitted that with that line in operation the city had the advantage of being directly connected with a transcontinental road.

The city took no risk in the matter. If the road was not commenced within six months, not completed within two years, and if the ferry and railway were not continually operated the franchisee ceased. But there was no doubt whatever but that the road would be operated for all time. He hoped earnestly the by-

law would be put through. Not because he represented the promoters, but because as a citizen of this city he believed it was the best proposition that had yet been submitted. And, when completed, he was certain the road could be conducted in an efficient and adequate manner regardless of the criticism of those who, having nothing to offer themselves, spent their time in belittling others.

The second reading was then moved. Ald. Williams wanted the second reading laid over for a week. More time was essential in the consideration of the by-law, as he considered there were certain features in it which would prove fatal. This was an important matter and could not be ventilated too much. He moved in amendment that the by-law be laid over for a week.

Ald. Yates, while not favorable to going too fast, did not intend to support the amendment. There were some funny people in the world and some very funny aldermen. Ald. Williams was very fond of laying over various things.

Ald. Beckwith—"Except himself."

Ald. Yates, continuing, said that the telegrams in the mayor's possession were certainly interesting, but he was in a position to state that the telegram sent from this city had been concocted by Capt. John Irving and signed by Mr. Ward, and consequently did not go from the board of trade at all. It was well for citizens to know this. He understood that James J. Hill was in Seattle and not at St. Paul, from which the reply had been sent. Of course it was possible for the telegram to have been sent by way of St. Paul. He saw no reason why the second reading should be delayed. There were several points in the by-law that he would oppose in committee, but these could come out in the discussion.

Ald. Cameron was in favor of the proposition as it stood, but he believed that there were items that could be incorporated which would be better for the city. There should be some guarantee that the traffic from the Pacific for the East would pass over the road. He should insist that everything be placed in black and white, and it was in the interest of the promoters, as well as in the interest of the city, to have it so. He considered that the by-law might have had more publicity.

Ald. Beckwith advocated expediting the second reading. The spirit of opposition to the scheme emanated from the C. P. R., and if that corporation suddenly became friendly with Ald. Williams it was news to the speaker.

Ald. Williams—"It is news to me also."

Ald. Brydon also wanted the second reading at once. He pointed out that no by-law would ever be submitted without containing a clause unsatisfactory to some one. But in his experience there never was placed before the council such a business-like proposition as the present one. Mr. Bodwell had answered all questions most satisfactorily and in a straightforward manner that disarmed suspicion, and the aldermen had never understood from Mr. Bodwell that the city was dealing directly with the Great Northern. All desired to see Victoria progress, and he considered this by-law a stepping-stone. The city could not expect railway connection for nothing. The Port Angeles proposition some time ago was vastly inferior—there was no transcontinental road behind it, and yet the promoters wanted \$17,500 per annum for it. "At the same time," said Ald. Brydon as a final shot, "I am not surprised at anything Ald. Williams may say."

Ald. Williams in reply wished to correct the last speaker. The Port Angeles railway by-law stipulated \$12,500 per year, and the company accepted the arrangement. President Mellon, of the Northern Pacific, had guaranteed transcontinental connection.

This caused further discussion entirely irrelevant to the question before the council and out of order. The second reading was finally passed, Ald. Williams uttering a lone protest.

The council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and proceeded to tackle the by-law. The agreement was polished off handsily, while the first clause was and sub-sections were passed with several slight amendments.

The question of the capacity of the steamship ferry evoked considerable discussion, and a condition was inserted providing that the eight loaded cars referred to be of standard gauge and load capacity of 30,000 lbs. each. Ald. Williams became recalcitrant on the question of speed. Fourteen knots was an antiquated arrangement, anyway. He favored at least eighteen knots, and if the company would not give that they could take their scheme away. He instanced the Chesapeake Bay ferry, where speed of twenty-one knots was maintained.

This engendered another discussion. Ald. Stewart wanted to see a fast ferry.

FOOD MEDICINE

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is equally food and medicine.

A little of it sets the stomach at work on some easy food—that is medicine.

How does it "set the stomach at work?" By making strength:

by creating strength: by turning the oil into body and life—that is food.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

but deprecated comparing the Chesapeake Bay conditions with these. When the business warranted the twenty-one knot ferry that will be forthcoming.

Ald. Williams moved that the speed be eighteen knots. That was slow enough if this city wanted to be modernized. It amused him to see the amiable way in which the aldermen were dealing with the matter. Here was a scheme to cost \$300,000, and yet why did not the members of the council have the manliness to come out and demand what they desired? "Who is running the matter, any how," demanded the alderman, trenchantly, "the council or the company?"

Ald. Stewart devoted some attention to Ald. Williams. It was plain, he explained, that that gentleman did not want the scheme. Ald. Stewart then produced the "little pamphlet" circulated by Ald. Williams during the last municipal election, and assessed the latter of talking to the galleries. His schemes were all impracticable and unreasonable, and Ald. Williams' interest in railways was only skin deep. He had railway schemes in his hat.

Ald. Williams did not wish to be misunderstood. He favored the scheme, and had studied this question, and consequently knew what he was talking about. Finally serenely was again restored, and after considering several other clauses the committee rose. The by-law will be resumed Monday evening. The council then adjourned.

Death of Capt. Pearse

Ex-Adjutant of the Fifth Succumbs to Tuberculosis at Pretoria.

Sergt.-Major Elliot, of Sword Contest Fame, Also a Victim.

Dispatches received from Ottawa indicate that two more volunteers for South African service, well known to Victorians, have succumbed to the hardships of the campaign. Capt. C. St. Aubyn Pearse, formerly adjutant of the 11th Regiment, died on October 18th at Pretoria, the attack of tuberculosis from which he was reported to be suffering over a week ago having proved fatal.

The other victim was Sergt.-Major Elliot, who was at one time with the Royal Horse Artillery, and who acquired local fame through his sword-combat in Victoria and in Spokane with Baron Ivon De Malchin, the alleged Russian nobleman.

The Sergt.-Major at the time Strathcona's Horse was enlisted, was residing in one of the interior cities, either Rossland or Nelson, and professed his services with the troop being raised there. Being a fine specimen of manhood and an experienced soldier, his offer was readily accepted, and he went forward with the contingent. He died of dysentery at Pretoria the day prior to Capt. Pearse on October 17th.

It is a somewhat odd coincidence that this last Victoria officer to die, held the same post in the Fifth Regiment as the late Capt. Blanchard, having been adjutant for several years.

He came to this city a number of years ago, and was associated with Mr. Stewart in Hatter Park. From the very beginning of his residence here he manifested a keen interest in military matters, and soon became adjutant of the local regiment. Anxious to increase his knowledge, he took a twelve months' course with C. Battery, which was at that time stationed here. Hence he proceeded to Kingston, where at the Military College he further enlarged his knowledge. Some time after returning to Victoria, where he received the appointment as subaltern in No. 2 Co., R. C. R., stationed at Stanley barracks, Toronto.

After serving some time with this corps he was transferred to the Royal Canadian Dragoons, a branch of the service for which he has always manifested a strong liking. Here his fine horse-manship had full scope, and he soon became one of the fancy riders of the barracks, participating in the musical rides, which were such a feature of the tournaments and horse shows in Toronto several years ago.

Later when the troops were dispatched to the Yukon, Capt. Pearse accompanied them as quartermaster, going around by St. Michael's on a tedious trip with the supplies. Having safely landed these he returned to his duties with his corps, and when the Canadian Mounted Rifles were raised for service at the Cape he went with them as one of the captains of the First battalion.

His death will be sincerely regretted by many in the city, who knew and respected the deceased officer.

Suspects In Quarantine

City of Seattle Passengers Putting in Enjoyable Days at William Head.

Steamer Will Be Released This Afternoon and Towed to the Sound.

Happy and jovial, with nothing to worry over, with the best in the land to live on and good comfortable quarters in which to sleep, the lot of the suspect in the William Head quarantine might well be considered an enviable one. He has an abundance of fresh air, his surroundings are most congenial and he finds his time usually well occupied in various pastimes, in listening to music or in reading the daily newspapers sent out by every steamer through the courtesy of the press.

This statement of the case does not of course apply to each of the 350 suspects now detained at the station, but it does to the major number of them. The Americans have no desire to leave their temporary homes prematurely, and one grumbler who complained quite a bit at first about being quarantined at a Canadian station found no sympathizers when taking around a petition asking that the City of Seattle proceed to Port Townsend to there be held if necessary. All with his exception, elected to stay at William Head, preferring the really excellent accommodation there provided to being huddled together on some old ship lying at Port Townsend and serving as a quarantine hospital. Representations to this effect having been made to Dr. West, Dominion quarantine officer, it was thereupon agreed to allow all to come ashore and avail themselves of such accommodation as was afforded at the station. This was not the course originally designed, but on the requests being made, Dr. Watt acceded to them.

There were 245 passengers, and these, with the crew, made up the total number of suspects given above. The small-pox patient was moved to the isolation hospital soon after the ship arrived. All others were suspects, and as such had to go through the regulation five-minute bath, be vaccinated and have every article of clothing belonging to them, either on the ship or on their person, fumigated. The women and children, of whom there are 30, were assigned to the "saloon," a building divided off into rooms and made especially comfortable for ladies, while Capt. Connell, his crew and the other passengers were provided for in the suspect station. The fine spring mattresses and the bedding of the ship were taken ashore after disinfection, and with the aid of other furnishings of the vessel, including a fine piano, the quarters were made very cosy and more home-like than many who have been "roughing" it in the Far North have within the last few years been accustomed to enjoying. A concert or dance is held every evening for the benefit of the sick and convalescent in the company, and there is by no means a lack of music. Some desiring seclusion are pitching their tents as they would if up North, and are living privately. There are a few on the sick list, but on the whole the health of all is as good as could be expected. It will, however, take probably a week to determine satisfactorily whether those who had been most exposed to the smallpox are going to contract the disease.

Should any cases develop, their detention would of course be prolonged and, under the circumstances, this is not altogether unlooked for, as the patient had been continually mixing up with the crew and other passengers. He had, as previously stated, taken sick at Juneau, and was going to a doctor in that city when medicine, which had seemingly hurried the rash out on his face. He is now isolated from all the other passengers and is convalescent.

It is the sincerest desire of all that they will not be obliged to remain longer than a fortnight at the station, and to the good American citizen a reason that appeals strongly for their rearings in this respect is that of being able to exercise their franchise in the approaching presidential campaign. They have endeavored to make some kind of calculations on when they will get their liberty, and have tried to inveigle Dr. Watt into making promises, but to no effect.

The steamer will be released this afternoon. A tug will tow her across to the Sound and she will there be thoroughly overhauled before she resumes her place on the Northern run. It had been intended to lay her up when she completed her present trip, and her present misfortune is therefore not so keenly felt by her owners as it might otherwise be when Northern traffic was big.

The maintenance for two weeks, and perhaps longer, of 350 people will cost Dodwell & Co. a big bill of expense, for they have to board and provide for the passengers just the same as if the latter were aboard the steamer. This means to the city an expenditure here of hundreds of dollars every day, apart from the individual outlay of the passengers, which amounts to almost as much, if not more. The wants of all are astonishing. Norman Hardie, Dodwell & Co.'s local representative, is acting as ship's husband in the matter, and will send out to the station to-day a big lot of supplies. Such orders as six dozen grouse, 20 gallons of fresh milk, 12 dozen chicken, etc., are but a few items which have to be filled for Sunday. These are only some of the orders of the steward of the steamship, however, and Mr. Hardie and his assistants look after them without the least complaint. The judgment he has to exercise in making these purchases, however, is comparatively insignificant, that required when he enters a millinery, dry goods or drug store. When it comes to buying a lady's hat or an article of lingerie, or filling a prescription for medicine, he has to read off to him over the telephone or from the wharf at the quarantine-station while he stands off at a safe distance aboard the steamer, that is a most difficult one.

The suspects on the whole are a pretty wealthy crowd, two having more gold than they can lift at once, and are not only buying the mere necessities of life,

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children. Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me. H. A. Archer, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF *Chas. H. Fletcher* APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.



There is entire satisfaction in the result of work done with Brainerd & Armstrong Asiaty Dyed Silks. Three hundred and seventy-six shades insure just the color you want. Brilliant, lasting colors, insure the beauty of your work as long as the fabric lasts. Patent Holders (on no other make) insure convenience in using, no waste, can't soil or tangle. Send three holder tags or a one cent stamp for our "BLUE BOOK" explains exactly how to embroider so different patterns. THE CORTICELLI SILK CO., Fishelson Street, ST. JOHNS, P. C.

There Is No More

Certain method of entertaining the average woman than by spreading before her a list of attractive bargains. Here is a "spread" that will cause surprise among even our regular patrons, who, as all know, are accustomed to getting more than good values:

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR, Sack \$1.10
THREE STAR FLOUR, Sack 1.00
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN, Sack 1.45
SUGAR (Granulated), 17 lbs. 1.00
NOVO, Cake 22c
(The greatest of all cleaners for patterned carpets, etc.)

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

COTTONS

Bleached and unbleached Cottons, Sheetings, Ducks, Drills and Cantons; also full stock in all other lines.

J. PIERCY & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods, Victoria, B. C.

but are indulging in all kinds of luxuries. The tug Sado and Constance have been going out to the station every day since the City of Seattle was quarantined, and are generally pretty well loaded with supplies. Yesterday Mrs. Hawkins, the wife of the general manager of the White Pass & Yukon railway, was a passenger on board the Constance. She arrived from Seattle on the Victorian and went out to the station to have a talk with her husband, who is there confined, from the deck of the steamer.

Bernard S. Heisterman has arrived home from visiting San Francisco.

CENTRAL SOUTHERN PACIFIC
New York, Oct. 26.—The Times says the Vanderbilts have obtained control of the Southern Pacific system. The new control are William K. Vanderbilt, E. Harriman, Norman B. Remsen and James S. Speyer.

LOST CONTROL OF WHEEL.
Brantford, Oct. 26.—Eva Gimston, aged eight years, was seriously, if not fatally, injured, last evening, by a bicycle running into a moving train while wheeling over a railway crossing.

Hair Help

So many persons have hair that is stubborn and dull. It won't grow. What's the reason? Hair needs help just as anything else does at times. The roots require feeding. When hair stops growing it loses its luster. It looks dead.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

acts almost instantly on such hair. It awakens new life in the hair-bulbs. The effect is astonishing. It grows thicker, and all dandruff is removed. And the original color of gray hair is restored to faded or early hair. This is always the case.

50c a bottle. All druggists.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and am really satisfied that the good it has done in keeping my hair from coming out. It is the best tonic I have tried, and I shall continue to recommend it to my friends."

Sold by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Hair Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Victory For The Miners

President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, Issued Statement Yesterday.

Men Will Resume Work on Monday Where Increase is Offered.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 25.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, today gave out the following statement: "Temporary Headquarters, United Mine Workers of America, Hazleton, Pa., October 25: To the Miners and Mine workers of the Anthracite Region: "Gentlemen: After carefully canvassing the entire strike situation, we, your officers, district and national, have concluded that your victory is so nearly complete that no good end can be served by continuing the strike longer. The contest has been in progress for 39 days, and the companies employing you have, with few exceptions, signified their willingness to pay the scale of wages formulated by the Scranton convention of October 12th and 13th.

"We are aware that some disappointment and dissatisfaction has been caused by the failure of the operators in districts one and seven to separate the advance in wages; but after careful inquiry, we are satisfied that each mine employee will actually receive an advance of ten per cent. on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended, and that wages should remain stationary at ten per cent. until April 1st 1901, thus removing one of the inequities of which you have complained for many years.

"While it is true that you have not secured redress for all of your wrongs; while it is true that the increase in your earnings will not fully compensate you for the arduous labor you are compelled to perform in the mines, you have established a powerful organization, which, if maintained and conducted on business principles, will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began.

"The companies agree in their notices to take up with their mine employees all grievances complained of. We would, therefore, advise that when work is resumed, committees be selected by the mine employees, and they wait upon the superintendent of the company and present their grievances in a businesslike manner and ask that they be corrected."

"After calling the attention of the miners to the State law providing for semi-monthly wages, and the benefits derived from organization, the statement continues: "As there are persons who complain they have not posted notices nor signified in any other manner their willingness to pay the ten per cent. increase in wages, and suspend the sliding scale, we would advise that unless the men employed by such companies receive notice before Monday that the advance will be paid, they remain away from the mines and continue the strike until the conditions offered by the other companies, and the employees of the companies who have offered the advance of ten per cent. and abolished the sliding scale, are hereby notified to resume work on Monday morning, October 29th, and to be prepared, if called upon, to contribute a reasonable amount of your earnings for the maintenance of those who may be compelled to continue on strike."

RALPH SMITH LEAVES WELLINGTON.

He Addresses a Large and Enthusiastic Audience There Last Evening.

(Special to the Times.)
Nanaimo, Oct. 29.—Mr. Ralph Smith addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Wellington last evening. In dealing with his opponent, Mr. Smith could understand the attitude of the straight Conservatives who supported Mr. Wolley, but he did not think it right that certain others should refuse him their votes in the present election because of the stand he had taken against Joseph Martin in the last election. Anyway he had no compunction to offer in that matter. Referring to his own position he said he had refused the position tendered him by the Dominion government because labor leaders in the past had been too ready to accept such offers, and he had made up his mind that so long as he was of service to his fellow workmen he would continue to act for them. The government had done good work in introducing the voluntary conciliation of labor disputes, but he hoped to see the principle carried further. He believed in conciliation and the use of reasonable methods, and not in red-bait unionism and anarchism. The speaker went on to sever Mr. McInnes heavily in connection with that gentleman's assertion that certain legislation was enacted by the government as an election dodge, and pointed out that whatever the motive the government had done much to benefit the individual classes, and through them the whole community.

With regard to anti-Monaghan legislation, the people of British Columbia had not been consistent. A strong Martin man at Duncan had told him that he was opposed to the government because it had not introduced the promised anti-Chinese law, and yet that very man had himself paid \$1,000 during the year to Chinese. That was not the way to convince the people in the East that the province could do without these people. He believed the proper thing was not increased taxation, but exclusion.

In reply to questions from the audience Mr. Smith avowed adherence to the principles of a tariff for revenue only, and the nationalization of the liquor traffic.

NOTE TELLER'S HAUL.

New York, Oct. 29.—C. L. Alwood, note teller of the First National Bank, has disappeared. The bank has given out the following statement: "The note teller, who has been in the employ of the First National Bank for many years, is a defaulter to a large amount. His operations have continued for a considerable period, and have been skillfully concealed through manipulation of his balance book. The discovery was made by the bank's employees a few days after the completion of an examination of the bank by the United States examiners. During the continuance of his operations, periodical examinations have been made by several district examiners representing the comptroller's department, all expert accountants, and the bank has also had frequent independent examinations, neither of which has developed any irregularity. The aggregate of the false entries, amounting to \$700,000, has been charged off on the books of the bank out of the reserve fund without diminishing the surplus and profits of the bank, as reported in its last published statement. It is expected that the shortage will be materially reduced by a substantial sum, of which there is a fair prospect of recovery."

HARD AT WORK.

Ralph Smith is Gaining Strength in Nanaimo—Sloan Depends on Address to Reach Electors.

(Special to the Times.)
Nanaimo, Oct. 29.—Christina Olive Phillips Wolley was not quick enough, or at least, his committee were not sharp enough to get ahead of Sloan's enterprising manager, Mr. McInnes, in engaging the hall at Extension. The Conservative committee ascertained at the eleventh hour, after they had made all arrangements to exploit the man from Victoria among the voters for the evening, that W. W. B. McInnes had long before this engaged the hall, not only for last night but for the whole week. Wolley got a surprisingly good reception. His off-hand, free and easy style took with the miners, amongst whom are many English Conservatives. In fact his party came back from Extension elated and filled with new hope.

Ralph Smith's canvass is one of hard, continuous work. While Sloan is depending a good deal on reaching the electors with his address and portrait, one of his costly methods of running the campaign, the independent labor champion is neglecting no opportunity to meet personally every voter he can reach in the time left to him. In the city, in spite of the strong opposition of leaders like Tully Boyce, Tom Keith and Harry Carroll, Smith is daily gaining fresh strength. His open air meeting on the 9th proximo is expected to be a warm one.

Last night the U. S. gunboat Perry cast anchor in the harbor, straight from Behring Sea, where she has been patrolling since last May. Some of the crew came ashore and had a jolly time of it. She goes to Victoria to-day, and thence to Port Townsend. The U. S. S. Albatross, which was also on patrol service in the B. C. N. railway belt yesterday, after fourteen months of cruising all over the north and west Pacific. The Perry left the harbor this morning before daylight.

All the old evidence brought at former commissions into the squatters' grievances on the B. C. N. railway belt is being relabshed with great care by Judge Harrison, with W. H. Ellis as clerk of the court. The public is taking very little interest in the inquiry, not more than half a dozen persons attending the sitting yesterday. The judge is taking the evidence himself, with laborious care. The body of John Doyle, formerly a coal miner, but latterly a road maker, was found floating at 7 o'clock this morning in the inner harbor. Doyle had been drinking yesterday and was last seen yesterday afternoon in the Crescent. When found by the police the body had been almost torn out, while the forehead was a mass of confusion. It is not known yet whether he had any quarrel with other men yesterday, but the police are investigating. Doyle was known as the best pusher in Vancouver when in that line of work. He was a native of Ireland, and had no relatives in this country.

TRAINING A DOCTOR.

The cost to qualify for a doctor is between \$700 and \$1,200. Most of the London hospital schools arrange that by paying a composition fee of from a little over \$100 to \$150, either in one sum or by instalments, the student becomes a perpetual student, and is entitled to attend all necessary lectures and hospitals for the double diploma. Taking the larger sum for the purpose of estimate, and adding to it the necessary expenses for maintenance, clothing, books, anatomical parts, etc., at \$100 a year for five years—a rather low estimate for London—the total cost of an ordinary student at a London hospital who qualifies at the conjoint board would be from \$600 to \$700; that of a university graduate would necessarily be greater, and might amount to \$1,000. If there is failure at any of the examinations the period of studentship is prolonged, and the cost is increased.—British Medical Journal.

EX-PREMIER RESIGNS.

Hon. P. Schreiner Withdraws From the Cape Parliament.

Capetown, Oct. 24.—Hon. P. Schreiner, the former premier of Cape Colony, has resigned his seat in parliament, owing to the persistent opposition of the extremists of the Afrikaners.

CLARK DISCHARGED.

Petroler, Oct. 23.—Police Magistrate Richmond has discharged James Clark, accused of manslaughter in connection with the death of his brother John.

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

Madrid, Oct. 29.—The crisis in the Spanish cabinet is an outcome of the conflict between the civil and military elements. Since their return from Cuba, Generals Weyler and Linares have gathered around them a group in defence of the interests of the army, and in spite of the budget economies which have been universally demanded, they aim to reconstruct the army and navy. The first step in the direction of this plan was to

Charged By Militia

Crowd of Strikers Dispersed by a Force of Royal Scots at Valleyfield.

Eight Soldiers and Fifteen of the Mob Injured, Several of Them Fatally.

Valleyfield, Oct. 25.—Two hundred men employed by the Montreal Cotton Company on the foundations of a new mill, went out on strike yesterday, demanding an increase of 25 cents a day in their pay. The company refused to deal with the union. The strikers yesterday prevented the company from shipping goods as to-day held up the company's coal pile. The local police were powerless. The company had to have coal or shut down; consequently a message was sent to Montreal asking for military assistance. It arrived at 4:30 this afternoon, and consisted of two companies of the Royal Scots. The embargo on the coal pile was promptly removed.

At dusk a big crowd gathered and there was every evidence of trouble. About 8:30 a crowd of strikers and their sympathizers gathered at the Empire mill and stoned the windows. The Royal Scots charged and dispersed them. Eight soldiers were injured, two fatally. Fifteen strikers were hurt, one fatally. Two hundred more militia and a number of physicians are leaving Montreal for Valleyfield.

Valleyfield, Oct. 26.—All was quiet here this morning, but the cotton mills were closed down owing to the action of four hundred operators in quitting out of sympathy with the striking workmen who caused disturbance last night when the Royal Scots charged the mob. Serious trouble is looked for to-night.

The town is guarded by 25 officers and 350 men of the Royal Scots and Victoria Rifles regiments of Montreal.

A woman named Dion died this morning of fright as the result of last night's riot.

In last night's clash nine of the Royal Scots were wounded, most of them slightly. Five French-Canadian strikers were also slightly wounded.

TO TAKE COMMAND.

Montreal, Oct. 26.—Two troops of the Duke of York Hussars have been sent to Valleyfield accompanied by Lieut-Col. Roy, D. O. C., Montreal district, who takes personal command of all forces upon arrival. The action of the military authorities in sending Col. Roy, who is a French-Canadian, to command the forces will prevent any attempt to raise the question that it is English volunteers trying to down French-Canadian workmen.

READY FOR SERVICE.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Oct. 26.—The strike at the cotton mills at Valleyfield, Que., is turning out to be serious. The Royal Scots were called by the citizens to protect them, and now all the militia in Montreal has been ordered to be under arms and ready.

SOLDIERS DYING.

There Are Several Deaths Daily Among the Germans at Peking.

Berlin, Oct. 24.—Discussing the present stage of the relations between the Chinese government and the powers, a high official of the German foreign office made the following statement to-day: "Before Li Hung Chang can be accepted as negotiator by the powers his credentials must, of course, be examined. So far Li has on various occasions, has refused to exhibit them. When Li Munan, son of Li Hung Chang, was in Shanghai, he requested Li to show them. The Chinese statesman replied evasively. However, Germany will not raise difficulties. Furthermore, all the legations must jointly agree upon the precise wording of the demands to be addressed to the Chinese government as preliminary to actual peace negotiations. "These demands will be framed in accordance with the German and first French circular note. It is another question whether Li will have power or to enforce these conditions in case they are agreed to. All the powers earnestly desire to show all possible advances making towards the conclusion of peace."

Official confirmation has been received of the news already forwarded by private dispatches regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the health of the German forces in Peking. Dysentery and typhoid fever have appeared epidemically, and each day brings several deaths.

WILL VISIT TORONTO.

(Associated Press.)
Toronto, Oct. 23.—Ballington Booth, head of the Christian Volunteers of America, a split from the Salvation Army, is to visit Toronto with his staff on December 2nd.

BOBBS AT NAPLES.

Naples, Oct. 24.—The former Transvaal foreign secretary, postmaster-general and treasurer have arrived here on board the German steamer Herzog. They proceeded to Hamburg.

FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—The total value of goods supplied by Canadian manufacturers for British troops in South Africa is \$948,000.

FATAL RUNAWAY.

(Associated Press.)
Brantford, Oct. 23.—Edwin Fair, well known farmer, living near Otonago, died yesterday of injuries received in a runaway last Wednesday.

proclaim the independence of the minister of war among the members of the cabinet, and General Linares appointed General Weyler to be captain-general of Madrid as part of this policy. General Weyler, who recently adhered to the Liberal party, which he hoped eventually would enable him to get the portfolio of war, announced that he accepted the portfolio as a military man, and not as a politician. Nevertheless it is thought his present action will cause him to be abandoned by the Liberals. In the meantime General Weyler resigned his post, saying he was nominated by the government of the Queen Regent, and apparently he believes no one dares relieve him.

General Azcaranza succeeded to-night in forming a cabinet, with the following distribution of portfolios: President of the council, Gen. Azcaranza; minister of foreign affairs, Marquis Aguilar Campos; minister of war, Gen. Linares; minister of finance, Senor Allen Dewar; minister of the interior, Senor Ugarre; minister of justice, Marquis Vadillo; minister of public instruction, Senor Garcia Sanchez Toca. The post of minister of marine has not yet been filled.

SIR MACKENZIE'S DENIAL.

No Truth in Statement That at Time of Crisis He Had Consented to Resign.

Carleton Place, Oct. 26.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. John Haggart met on the platform here last night, the former speaking in the interest of Dr. Preston, who is opposing Mr. Haggart. In defending his action at the time of the crisis in the Conservative party when he, with other members, rebelled against Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Mr. Haggart said at that time he considered it necessary for a change, and that he understood Sir Mackenzie Bowell had agreed to this decision of his colleagues, and was to have handed in his resignation, but delayed from day to day until he (Haggart), with the rest of his colleagues, were compelled to send in their resignations in order to get rid of Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

Sir Mackenzie, replying to Mr. Haggart, said there was no foundation whatever for the understanding alleged by that gentleman.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

Madrid, Oct. 23.—The new Spanish cabinet took the oath of office to-day. It is composed as follows: President of council, General Azcaranza; minister of foreign affairs, Marquis Aguilar Campos; minister of war, General Linares; minister of finance, Senor Allen de Silajar; minister of the interior, Senor Ugarre; minister of public instruction, Senor Garcia Aliz; minister of agriculture and public works, Senor Sanchez; minister of marine, Admiral Mozo.

Senor Sagasta, the former premier and Liberal leader, declares the new cabinet will hasten the ruin of the Conservatives. He believes a great mistake was made in not giving the naval portfolio to Senor Sanchez Toca, and that it was an equal mistake to retain General Linares as minister of war.

The press points out that five of the ministers are general officers. The official organ of the army declares the time has arrived to undertake energetically the reorganization of the army.

BANKING BUSINESS.

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—The statement of the banks for September, furnished by them to the department of finance, shows the gratifying progress of Canadian commerce. Compared with August the circulation has increased from \$4,421,271 to \$50,857,070, an increase of \$2,955,798; current loans from \$288,807,403 to \$290,670,166; or \$2,778,100 of an increase; call loans from \$57,709,400 to \$60,538,902; or \$2,729,492 increase; and deposits from \$309,175,770 to \$306,157,320; increase \$3,018,450.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—The campaign is proceeding all over Ontario. Sir Charles Tupper spoke to-night at Lindsay. Sir Richard Cartwright held a meeting at Stratford, and Premier Ross, of Ontario, spoke at Palmerston and other points. Sir Charles Tupper will deliver a speech on behalf of Sol. White, the Conservative candidate for North Essex. Sir Wilfrid spoke at Moncton, N. B., to-day with Messrs. Blair and Emmerson.

CHARGED WITH STEALING.

(Associated Press.)
Seattle, Wn., Oct. 23.—Detectives have arrested in a downtown hotel C. F. Mather, who is accused by several wholesale jewellers and diamond merchants of New York City, of theft of jewels valued at not less than \$45,000. He was going by the name of J. C. Moore, and was bound for Australia. He came here on Thursday.

WILL VISIT TORONTO.

(Associated Press.)
Toronto, Oct. 23.—Ballington Booth, head of the Christian Volunteers of America, a split from the Salvation Army, is to visit Toronto with his staff on December 2nd.

BOBBS AT NAPLES.

Naples, Oct. 24.—The former Transvaal foreign secretary, postmaster-general and treasurer have arrived here on board the German steamer Herzog. They proceeded to Hamburg.

FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—The total value of goods supplied by Canadian manufacturers for British troops in South Africa is \$948,000.

FATAL RUNAWAY.

(Associated Press.)
Brantford, Oct. 23.—Edwin Fair, well known farmer, living near Otonago, died yesterday of injuries received in a runaway last Wednesday.

Rebellion Spreading

In the Provinces of Kwang Si—Proclamation Issued by Boxers.

The Allies Entered Pao Ting Fu on Saturday—Report From Gaselee.

London, Oct. 25.—Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, has received the following dispatch from Gen. Gaselee, commander of the British troops at Pao Ting Fu: "Pao Ting Fu, Oct. 20.—The allied troops under my command arrived here yesterday. British, German, French and Italian guards have been posted at the gates. To-day all the generals with small escorts went through the town, after which they arranged for the allotment of quarters for occupation. I shall keep most of the British in camp for the present. I am waiting for orders from Waiderssee regarding their future disposition."

Sir Robert Hart, director-general of the Chinese imperial maritime customs, in an article in the November number of the Fortnightly Review, takes a pessimistic view of the Chinese question. He frankly declares his opinion to be that the Boxer movement is national and patriotic in its aims, and that the Chinese empire will spread like wildfire throughout the length and breadth of the empire. There is not the slightest doubt he says, "that fifty years hence there will be millions of Boxers in ranks and war proudly at the call of the Chinese government."

Discussing the course open to the powers, Sir Robert says there is a very real Yellow Peril ahead, and no hope of a permanent solution.

The morning papers, dealing with Sir Robert Hart's article, admit its importance, but consider that his views are too gloomy and that his ideas of the Boxer movement are a phantasm of a too-sensitively imagination.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says rumor credits the Germans with the intention to take action in the Yang Tse Kiang region, where the military situation is becoming serious. The Chinese troops there and in the north are drilling and practising musketry firing under foreign-trained officers. Large quantities of provisions, war material and treasure are being forwarded from the Yang Tse district to the imperial court.

BOXERS' PROCLAMATION.

Hongkong, Oct. 25.—Advices from Lien Chai, on the North river, say that the American mission property there is threatened with destruction by Boxers, who have posted the following proclamation: "We have organized to protect our property and our homes, and we rely upon one another to support the order to drive out the foreign devils. They are mad. Their folly passes description. They are the usurpers of our land. They disturb our borders. In all the provinces and prefectures chapels have been opened and our people are deceived, ripped open and disembowelled, while the foreigners grow fat on the revenues of China, insulting our officials and merchants and seizing the mansions of our land. They disturb our borders. In all the provinces and prefectures chapels have been opened and our people are deceived, ripped open and disembowelled, while the foreigners grow fat on the revenues of China, insulting our officials and merchants and seizing the mansions of our land. 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Agricultural Machines

Of Canadian Manufacture Have Received Many Prizes at Paris Exposition.

Exhibits in the Pavilion Are Finding Purchasers—Visited by Journalists.

Notwithstanding the great extent of the exhibition grounds in the city of Paris, they were found too contracted to accommodate all the exhibits sent. The French government, however, gave up a part of the magnificent forest of Vincennes to make room for them, and in these lovely groves are erected many pavilions which bear the flags of almost all the nations, and these, filled with the choicest manufactures, attract great crowds of visitors.

One of these pavilions belongs to Canada, and is given up to the exhibition of agricultural machines of Canadian manufacture. These compare favorably with similar machines of other nations. The walls of this building are coquettishly decorated with British flags and the French Tricolor. These with their gay colors surrounding the Canadian shields, here and there on the walls, brighten them and give a cheerful air to the place. The maple leaf too is very much in evidence. Near the entrance we see the name of the much-loved country, fashioned out of the national emblem.

To Mr. Jardine, one of the Canadian commissioners, is due the credit of this handsome installation. He, himself, superintended the work and directed it with taste and skill.

The Canadian annex is given over to the display of farm machinery, and a meeting place of all those engaged in agriculture or who are interested in it. It is not too much to say that in this department Canada need fear no rival. Canadian farm machines are so fully developed and perfected that we may tell it with pride, they are greatly admired by all the countries of Europe. The proof of this statement is seen in the large number of sales made by Massey-Harris & Co. to Russia, Germany, Bulgaria, Roumania, Algeria and even to the United States.

The agricultural machinery of all kinds made by this firm are more convenient and more perfect than any that have hitherto been offered on the continent, so it is not surprising that the international jury awarded them a grand prize, an award which, in the opinion of all, is fully merited. The Massey-Harris collection of farm machinery is very extensive, and occupies the greater part of the annex.

Several other Canadian manufacturers of farm machinery have taken part in the universal exhibition, amongst others the Vanity Plough Co., of Brantford. A gold medal was awarded to them for their ploughs and other tilling instruments. This is the highest prize awarded for these instruments in the exhibition.

The Cocksbut Plough Co., of Brantford, also received a gold medal for its collection of ploughs, etc. This firm is becoming well known in Europe, where its business is rapidly extending. Mention should also be made of the David Maxwell Co., of St. Mary's, Canada, which exhibits a large and varied collection of agricultural machines. It is regrettable that this firm does not keep an agent in Europe, as its exhibits attract a great deal of attention, and there is no doubt that its business could be greatly extended with a live agent to push its machinery.

What has been said of the David Maxwell Co. may be said of almost all the other manufacturers of agricultural machines from Canada, as, with few exceptions, they are without representatives in Europe, and consequently miss many occasions of developing and extending their business. The David Maxwell Co. received a gold medal for its exhibits, which consists of reapers, binders, mowers, etc. A gold medal was also awarded to the Noxon Co., of Ingersoll, Canada. This firm exhibits reapers, mowers, etc. The Mann Manufacturing Co. obtained a gold medal for its fine exhibit of harrows.

A silver medal was awarded the Samuel Vessot Co. of Joliette, Quebec, who exhibited portable farm mills and attachable bolters. The exhibit was much admired and was approved by the jury on this section.

Amongst other Canadian manufacturers exhibiting in the annex at Vincennes, are Messrs. Fleury & Sons, of Aurora, Ont., Messrs. Gerolamy, of Tara, Peter Hamilton, of Peterborough, Ont., Conitand, Scott & Co., of Oshawa, Ont. A silver medal was awarded to each of these firms.

On the lake shore, the Toronto Wind Pump Engine Co., of Toronto, which has a branch at Montreal, has set up one of its wind mills. The jury awarded it a silver medal, and the greatest proof of its success is shown in its having been immediately sold to a large manufacturing establishment in France.

No one should leave Vincennes without visiting the immense pavilion exclusively devoted to bicycles. There Canada is almost the sole exhibitor. Under the general name of The Canada Cycle & Motor Co., five Canadian manufacturing firms exhibit one of the magnificent collections of cycles imaginable. These firms are the Massey-Harris Co., the Cleveland Co., the Condon Co., the Welland Vale Co., St. Catherine, and the Red Bird, Brantford.

By an inexplicable series of circumstances, these bicycles, so much admired and desired by everybody, have not exhibited the expected awards. Respectful representations have been made to the jury asking them to reconsider their decision. This request has been acceded to, and there is every reason to hope that the Canada Cycle Co. will receive that award which the high quality of their exhibit entitles them to.

Two other firms, the Clarksbury Wood

Rim Co., of Ontario, and the Boston Wood Rim Co., have each received a silver medal for the manufacture of bicycle accessories, etc.

Messrs. S. Vessot & Co., of Joliette, province of Quebec, are also exhibitors in this section, as well as in the Canadian pavilion, Trocadero.

Canadian Pavilion. The Canadian exhibit continues to be the centre of attraction to visitors. It was especially the Colonial Association of Journalists, who came to the Canadian pavilion particularly to study our colonization methods, which they declare to be the best in the world.

The pamphlets published by the government dealing with this important question are distributed to all who enquire for them, and help to make known everywhere the excellence of our system. Useful information may be found in them as well as many new views. Count Charles de Suffren, the director of the exposition of the colonies and vice-president of the colonial journalists, made a flattering eulogy of these pamphlets and of our system of colonization. His colleagues who accompanied him to the Canadian pavilion and examined the exhibit carefully, confirmed the opinion expressed by Count de Suffren.

Dr. Brisson distributed to each of them a complete collection of these pamphlets on Canadian colonization. It is expected that all the journals represented by these gentlemen will refer to the splendid results achieved by our colonization system, and to the advantages offered to colonists in so fertile and prosperous a country as Canada.

The Canadian products exhibited in the pavilion are rapidly finding purchasers; commercial and manufacturing exporters who went to the expense of exhibiting at the Paris Exposition, will thus be reimbursed the expense incurred. Indeed, the Preston Furniture Co. has already received an order for eleven hundred school desks. Furniture also sells well, and new orders are received daily. A French establishment has ordered from one of our Canadian manufacturers a large cargo of chairs which are to be shipped to France, ready to set up, so as to avoid the customs charges on manufactured goods.

The cold storage system installed in the Canadian pavilion is the astonishment of all the visitors. Mr. Varigny, editor of the Temps, of Paris, declared that he was astonished at the marvellous practical results obtained by this system. He will doubtless impart to the numerous readers of his journal some of the surprises which he experienced at the sight of this superior refrigerating apparatus, more especially as France has not yet erected any of this kind.

The Canadian exposition is thus a success, not only as to its merits, and in the esteem of visitors, but also from the pecuniary standpoint.

Mr. Auguste Dupuis, who had prepared for the horticultural congress, which met at Paris, an elaborate report of the progress and development of horticulture in Canada, received from his colleagues a most flattering reception. Amongst the ten persons invited to take seat on the platform as vice-presidents, from the large assembly, was Mr. Dupuis. This was one more distinction for Canada.

Mr. Dupuis's report was much appreciated by the congress, all the members wishing for copies, which were sent to them. This was acknowledged and it is to be one of the most interesting and instructive reports presented to the horticultural congress of 1900.

TOUR TO ENGLAND.

Arrangements Progressing Admirably for the Regimental Band's Trip to the Old Country.

Arrangements in connection with the proposed tour of the Fifth Regiment band to England are being pushed ahead vigorously, now there is every prospect of Bandmaster Finn recovering health and strength within a couple of weeks. The various soloists engaged for the trip have been instructed to report in the second week in November. Hard and conscientious rehearsing will be taken up with a view to the performance of special descriptive music, which Bandmaster Finn has arranged for the purposes of the tour. These arrangements will introduce novel effects, being ingenious tone illustrations of many leading events in the South African war and calculated to appeal to the patriotic sentiments of Britishers.

The incidents in connection with the brilliant charge of the Canadians at Paardeberg will, it is understood, be one of the themes, and the stirring scenes in this much admired act of Canadian heroism naturally presents rich material for descriptive music. It is anticipated that recovery will progress as rapid as his present rate of progress indicates, the band will likely give its first local concert on November 12th. It is intended to give at least two concerts in Victoria before starting. As arrangements stand now, the prominent cities in Canada will hear Victoria's crack military band en route to England, and also upon the return trip.

The advertising features, by which Victoria and British Columbia are to figure prominently in all the large lithographic sheets and also in the advance circulars and the concert programmes, are being prepared with the special view of identifying the band with this city and province. The importance to the city having the Fifth Regiment band touring the prominent cities of Canada and Great Britain at the present time will be appreciated by all those who value the splendid advertising to be derived from such a tour.

A correspondent of the English Mechanic advises those who smoke to smoke under the best conditions, as very few smokers enjoy a smoke as they might do. The end of pipe is a secondary consideration. The first consideration is, properly to fill a clean pipe with tobacco, and smoke. When finished, put aside that pipe, and if the smoker wishes to continue smoking, let him change pipe No. 2. Possibly by the time he has finished No. 2, pipe No. 1 will be at its normal temperature. Rule: Do not use the same pipe twice before allowing to cool, or carry two pipes and use alternately. You then will not be troubled with a juicy smoke.

The Sunday Schools

Study of Bible to Be Made a Pleasure as Well as a Profit.

Scheme Worked Out by Toronto Clergymen—Will Apply Rational Teaching Methods.

Rev. Charles Eaton, of Bloor street Baptist church, has been revolving a few ideas about the Sunday school and with Mr. Eaton ideas soon become concrete entities because in his congregation he has the earnest men and the open purses that can put a good thought into practice.

Mr. Eaton's belief is that the Sunday school ought to be, not a perfunctory institution, but a vital force in the Christian scheme and to make it a vital force, human nature must be taken into account. All the self-sacrifice and enthusiasm of Sunday school teachers will not compensate for wrong methods of instruction, and eager modern minds, whether in children or grown people, must be furnished with proper food. It is almost as important to interest the intelligence as to stimulate faith, because faith operates best with the assistance of reason. That, as I take it, is the chief reason why the Sunday school Eaton's position on the rational teaching question. He will apply rational teaching methods to the study of the Bible.

New Quarters Opened. As a first step in the direction of the ideal Sunday school, Mr. Eaton's congregation has obtained a large building next to the church. This has been renovated and altered to meet the special needs of the case, and yesterday it was opened with appropriate ceremonies and a large attendance. The school will accommodate twelve hundred students. It has plenty of light and air and pleasant color. There are rooms in which the social side will be cultivated with the aid of good literature and good comradeship. The Sunday school is to be a vital force, and vital forces, in the human economy, do not act through unpleasant mediums. Therefore, a cheerful home for the Sunday school was the first thing to be considered. However, college without a curriculum is like faith without works, so Mr. Eaton passes on to the next phase of the subject.

One to Seed. "The modern Sunday school," says Mr. Eaton, "has come to seed. The average boy attends Sunday school 40 Sundays in the year for ten years. He is taught the Bible a half hour each Sunday. There are 400 Sundays in his Sunday school course—400 Sundays of half an hour each. In ten years, then, he spends 200 hours in the study of it in which two hundred hours reduce to five days means eight days. In ten years eight solid days of Bible instruction! How much science, how much mathematics could the very best college student learn in that time?"

The failure of the Sunday school is due chiefly to two methods. In the first, new enterprises of Sunday schools are undertaken three things. The first of these is to make the Sunday school the second session of the church. That is, the church must take the Sunday school seriously. Along this line we shall provide classes for young men, for men, for Bible classes, classes for advanced students and normal classes for teachers. In Bloor street church we are particularly fortunate in having a great amount of teaching talent. In every department we have an expert right at hand. Dr. Welton of McMaster Hall will have the advanced class in charge and the excellent Wallace, the normal class. In short, it is our intention to apply, in a modified way, public school methods to Sunday school work.

Home Instruction. "The second thing we undertake is to improve the quality of home instruction. Here has lain a fatal weakness. Parents have turned over to the Sunday school teacher and to the preacher the religious training of their children. Part of the business of the new Sunday school will be to conduct a systematic campaign in the homes of the parents, so that they shall pay less attention to pleasure or business and more to fitting their children for life. Among the children of well-to-do people there ought to be more chivalry toward womanhood, more general politeness and a sturdier moral sense. The home influences must help us along this line.

The third clause of our prospectus is to improve the quality of school teaching. There will be, as I said before, a Normal class under Chancellor Wallace, who will teach the teachers how to teach. Then with trained teachers and prepared scholars, the Sunday school session ought to have some meaning. There will be a thorough grading and classification of the scholars, and in every way we shall use the best educational methods."

Discussing the subject generally, Mr. Eaton said that he believed the study of the Bible should be conducted in the light of reason and history. However, the new Sunday school will not occupy itself with.

The Higher Criticism. because that is a university study, and really the higher critics wrangle over very trivial things. Who, for instance, cares whether there was an Isaiah or two? "This doesn't mean," said Mr. Eaton, "that we are going to shut out the light of science. We are simply going to neglect polemical trifles and get at the truth. I believe that religion should have science as her handmaid. There is not a single great discovery of science which cannot be fitted into our Christianity. The church must welcome knowledge and adjust it to belief. One of the features of the new Sunday school is the improvement and enlargement of the library, which will comprise the best thought on the relation of science and nature to Christianity. At the head of the library is Mr. Allan M. Donovan, a gentleman

of wide reading, and I consider his post as important as any in the school.

Those Without Homes. "Another thing that we must grapple with," continued Mr. Eaton, "is the fact that hundreds of boys and young men in this city are practically homeless. For these there will be pleasant rooms, open day and night, the whole week through, where they can meet, form friendships, and come under the influence of higher ideals. There will be books and good magazines. There are no pipes and tobacco in our scheme. I do not believe that the end justifies the means or in doing a little wrong to make a great right. You cannot get the good out of a man by pandering to his vices. There will be good literature, plenty of it, and you think fellows to think a bit, and to you they must read.

New Methods. "I believe," said Mr. Eaton, as a final word, "that we must get away from officialism in church work. I believe in personal work, not in machinery. The method of Christ and His apostles was to go to the people, not to wait until the people came to them. We build a splendid church and ask why the people do not flock to it. We must have recruiting agencies at work in the homes. We cannot deal with people in the lump. We must reach each one separately. People sitting down and waiting for people to come to church is just as foolish as if a wholesale merchant should build a warehouse, stock it with goods, and then neglecting commercial travellers and judicious advertising, wait for the customers to come to him."—Toronto Daily Star.

QUARANTINED PASSENGERS.

Complete List of Those Aboard the Steamer City of Seattle.

The passengers now held in quarantine aboard the steamer City of Seattle are as follows: H. H. Morehouse, P. J. Cleveland, J. H. Greer, E. C. Hawkins, H. Biddell, H. W. Gowell, J. F. Miller, Mrs. Hyde, E. C. Snyder, W. W. Smith, W. S. Wescott, H. Ryan, B. C. Cushing, R. B. Sanborn, Miss J. Grey, Mrs. Higley, C. E. Jones, H. Isaacs, M. Harris, W. C. Ross, P. Knapp, A. Goldberg, Mrs. Pring, A. R. McLeod, W. H. Meinheim, R. Harwood, W. A. Norton, S. Green, E. R. Anderson, G. Sprague, D. J. McIntosh, S. H. McFarlane, B. A. Jackson, J. McGagan, H. Osobello, G. Harrison, R. H. Woodward, M. Coney, R. B. Egan, A. C. McCormack, R. J. Wallace, Hugh Wiseman, Mrs. Wiseman, Jos. Patterson, E. B. Bothwell, R. S. Bonford, F. Nelson, C. J. Seehide, E. McCutcheon, Geo. J. Trout, E. S. Grant, R. J. Mitchell, Geo. Mitchell, Capt. Parsons, E. Winrow, J. G. McLaren, Hy. Wilson, G. A. Brackett, Charles Brackett, W. J. McKay, E. Anderson, J. B. Johnson, J. Chojinski, W. Bean, C. R. Snyder, K. Diamond, W. Fogarty, J. C. Scott, Mrs. F. Belmont, J. Thining, J. Stanley, F. H. Graham, G. Harris, Mrs. G. Harris, R. P. Roberts, G. F. Agnew, W. A. Copeland, G. George, O. F. Barnes, Mrs. Hemlock, Miss Robertson, J. Duquette, Mrs. Duquette, J. S. Bamford, Mrs. Bamford, G. Montgomery, Mr. J. Devrin, J. Walters, J. Andrews, G. Walters, C. Riphoad, A. C. McDonald, S. Jennings, F. G. McGrath, E. A. Hamilton, M. H. Nay, O. J. Wall, J. Allworld, C. Jeffrey, T. Rigby, T. H. Mandall, F. Burr, R. Boyd, J. Taylor, Geo. Carroll, F. M. Freeman, E. M. Brown, G. P. D. Burns, W. Ramsay, E. H. Thomas, Geo. Slack, H. McCleary, A. Black, A. Lewis, J. Johnston, Mrs. J. Johnston, H. Armstrong, J. Armstrong, J. Connor, J. Chesna, A. McCreamy, W. Davie, J. Lafferty, E. R. Jones, A. D. Bentley, A. Peterson, J. Patton, W. F. Wheeler, Oscar Alwyn, A. D. Harrison, N. Sabin, J. Doherty, J. McLeod, P. Paulson, J. W. Collins, C. J. Johnston and wife, R. F. Knight, Mrs. S. Hendrickson, Mrs. T. Hermie, Mrs. L. M. Green, Geo. Donell, Wm. Nelson, Lister Goldberg, Chas Morrison, W. P. Balance, Oscar Foote, W. H. Johnson, S. Johnson, K. Knightson, P. Anderson, J. Egan, Sam Hendrickson, M. Gard, Fred Gaudiner, H. V. Schill, S. L. Wood, A. Reid, S. Grant, D. B. Church, C. Pence, A. Frederickson, G. Crown, H. Vance, E. B. Hellman, E. N. Holden, Mrs. Birch, C. L. Whitaker, W. J. Healey, R. B. Skinner, W. F. Gibson, M. Thersen, Mrs. M. Swanson, Mrs. Cosobit, J. C. Watson, P. Olsen, L. Thompson, H. T. Brinley, E. A. Thompson, and Miss Weston, J. C. Rosenthal, W. and Miss Weston, E. White, Mrs. Redmond, J. Minears, J. I. Willard, A. R. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, R. F. Condon, S. Y. Gregg, J. A. Plunkett, F. Lister, E. Butcher, C. Walker, H. Weston, G. A. Larsen, P. Peterson, W. Carroll, W. McHyde, Chas. Stimpkins, J. S. Skinner, Mrs. Campbell, J. Wynn, J. Husby, M. H. Berg, M. Slanson, T. Olsen, A. Vandig, A. Tondy, M. Simonson, G. F. Benson, Chas. Nuttall and H. J. Wisner.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Sarnia, Oct. 24.—A Goodall, ship laborer, is in the hospital in a precarious condition from the result of stabbing in the left groin, received by a knife in the hands of a fellow workman named Mays, colored. The stabbing was the outcome of a quarrel on Monday night. Mays has been arrested.

Rockland, Oct. 24.—Jos. Guidon is under arrest here charged with having caused the death of J. Rochon, as the result of a quarrel between them. Rochon received injuries which caused his death yesterday.

Montreal, Oct. 24.—Since the inauguration of the movement to remove the debt on St. James Methodist church, of this city, the sum of \$104,000 has been subscribed, leaving only \$118,000 more to be subscribed in order to complete the assets.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—Rev. C. Rutlan, late pastor of St. John's church, Norway, Ont., and one of the oldest Anglican clergymen in Canada, is dead. He was 82 years of age.

Quebec, Oct. 24.—W. Duchesneau, late manager of the C. P. R. Company's telegraph in this city, and one of the best known telegraphers in this district, is dead.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—Jas. Robinson, secretary of the Canadian Temperance League, has sent out a circular letter asking the public to refrain from offering returning Canadians any intoxicating liquors.

A Notable Potlatch

Northern Indians Holding a Monster Celebration at Klukwan, in Chilkat.

The History of a Tribal Feud Which Will Be Ended Then.

From time to time reports have reached Victoria of the big potlatch which is being held by the Chilkat tribe of Indians at Klukwan, their principal village. This village is situated about twenty miles above Pyramid harbor on the Chilkat river upon the bank of the stream. More than usual interest attaches to this potlatch, for it is being conducted on an exceptionally large scale and the reason for giving it is quite out of the common.

Potlatches, as a rule, are local in their object, but this one has some international features connected with it and will be a historical event in the aboriginal history of the northwest coast. It appears that in the early part of the century the Sitka Indians raided and slew a number of Fort Wrangel Indians, inflicting on them such severe losses as to nearly destroy the prestige of the tribe and in consequence of this a bitter feud has since existed between the two tribes. Now the Sitkas, Wrangels, and Chilkots, with their subdivisions, all belong to the great native stock called Tlingit, and the Chilkats lately came to the conclusion that it would be a good thing to bury old animosities and bring about an offensive and defensive alliance. The Chilkats, occupying an intermediate position and being a principal tribe, could afford to be the peacemakers, so they proceeded to get up a potlatch, probably unequalled in magnitude, and invited the Sitkas and Wrangels to come to Klukwan, meet upon a common ground and take part in the revels, drink seal oil, and consummate the truce.

In addition to the above mentioned tribes which have been invited to attend the potlatch the Stick Indians from the interior are also invited to be present. This is also a notable incident, for until within the past few years this tribe was in a sort of semi-dependency upon the crafty and warlike Chilkats, who looked upon them almost in the light of slaves and would not allow them to come down to the coast, but stopped them at the passes and there exacted from them a heavy toll on all goods which were sold to the Sitkas.

It is stated that upwards of \$30,000 worth of property will be distributed and silver dollars, blankets and furs will change hands frequent and free. The whiskey smugglers have been busy trying to bring in liquor, but they are closely watched by a detachment of United States troops, now stationed at Haines Mission. The potlatch will be conducted on a most elaborate scale and it is most likely that no such elaborate doings will ever be seen again on this coast. A number of photographers have made arrangements to be on hand to take views of the scenes that will be enacted there. The head chief of the Chilkats is a notorious character named Koodiwot, who is now said to be dying from lung trouble. The other chiefs are Chitrich, Honson, Yaathook and Covesthie.

THE COLWOOD MEETING.

The Conservative Candidates Endeavor to Explain Some of Their Doings.

There was something pertaining closely to a lonesome look in the hall when Joseph Atkins was chosen as chairman at the Conservative meeting at Colwood last evening. In his opening remarks he rather puzzled the audience to decide whether Mr. Atkins was a master in the art of satire or was suffering from defective vision. He was pleased to see so many people present in the hall, and he felt sure that every one would vote for the Conservative candidates.

Col. Prior was the first speaker introduced, and in an address that might have been boiled down to a couple of hundred words, he explained that the members from British Columbia had no show whatever when pitted against the large representation from other provinces. He had noticed that neither Mr. Biley nor Mr. Drury had touched upon the increased expenditure of the Liberal government, and he felt that the party now in power lacked principle. The wants of British Columbia had been outrageously neglected, but he said never a word about his inactivity on the Teslin-Yukon railway bill. After speaking for some time Col. Prior implored his auditors to return Mr. Earle and himself to Ottawa. There was a chilly silence when he resumed his seat, and when Mr. Earle arose to speak there was not a murmur of applause.

Mr. Earle congratulated his fellow member on the able way in which he had presented figures, and said that the Liberal party was a most extravagant one, and therefore unworthy of support. He attempted to explain the Cook senatorship scandal, and adroitly turned the explanation into another channel. The Conservative senate had saved the country millions of dollars when it threw out the bill authorizing Mackenzie & Mann to build the Yukon line of railway.

In answer to a question Mr. Earle explained that if the railway had been built under the proposed contract, Mackenzie & Mann would have had the right to choose the best placer mining country in the Yukon, and only pay a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent. for working the same.

Mr. MacDonald, ex-M. P. for Saskaatchewan, was the next speaker, and he was followed by Mr. H. D. Helmcken. These gentlemen went over ground covered at previous meetings, but brought out no new points. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Norwegian storking was opened yesterday with the customary ceremony by Crown Prince Gustaf, in his capacity as regent. The Crown Prince's eldest son, Gustav, took the oath of fidelity.

BEHIND THE BARS.

Notorious Individual of Many Cognomans Arrested in Toronto—Was Here Last Spring.

According to information received from Toronto, there is an individual behind the bars there whose description engenders the impression that he is none other than the notorious Omond Day, otherwise "Rev. Leslie Day," who was arrested in this city by his presence several months ago. The gentleman in the Toronto durance vile bears the name of Dr. Norman Lee, is a man of magnificent physique, with a decided Roman cast of countenance, and this, together with the intelligence that his person is adorned by a lavish display of diamonds, induces the belief that he is the same man who lectured on spiritualism here last spring.

When he arrived in Toronto the police there viewed him with suspicion, and consequently watched him rather closely. He had not been in the city three days before he was gathered in the diamonds and all, despite judgment, was pointed out that he had many friends in Victoria and Vancouver who would vouch for his respectability and unsullied reputation, and maintained that had a member of the police force in California laid hands on him in such an outrageous manner it would result in the dismissal of the entire aggregation of peace guardians.

The Toronto police, however, manifested extreme scepticism on these points, geographically and emphatically advised, and inexorably compelled him to endure the seclusion of a common cell.

In the Toronto police court the magistrate, Colonel Denison, was particularly impressed by the assertions of the prisoner, and in uncompromising manner committed the herculean "auxiliary of fortune" to stand his trial.

Rev. Leslie Day is well known in Victoria. This city has several times been eminently honored by his iridescent presence. His most recent visit here was during last spring, when in association with Raymond, the "wonderful" boy medium, he lectured on spiritualism. This was only an incidental avocation with Rev. Leslie Day. His other pursuit was a futile endeavor to obtain a honeysuckle for an advertisement in the daily papers over the cognomen of Dr. Denison. His proceedings were exposed by the Times, and the meteoric pseudo-fiducy fled to Vancouver. There he also vainly prosecuted the "ways and means" of an alleged distinctly crooked livelihood, and when the Terminal City assumed an uncomfortably tropical aspect he continued his progress toward the East.

LIONS IN THE BIERA COUNTRY.

One night I was called at all risks to go and see a sick man the other side of the forest. I and three niggers started on a trolley borrowed from a ganger, and started at 6 p. m. The sick man was lying on a bed, and I pushed my way through the bushes and soon got pitch dark. In a dense bit of bush on each side of the rails I thought I smelled lion. I got plainer and plainer. A hot, damp smell, like dirty mice. There, straight beside us, were three lions, galloping on the side of the track not fifteen yards from the trolley. I wasn't such a fool as to get at them. But my word! how the niggers yelled and hoohed! This scared them away. At about thirty-three miles I stopped the trolley and got new niggers. As soon as they found I wanted them to go down the track they bolted into the long grass. It took all our persuasive powers (guns are mighty powerful persuaders) to catch four. The lions were roaring all around, and they didn't like it. Off we started. One nigger tried to bolt, but I was too quick for him, and had him by the throat and my revolver at his head. I frightened his soul out, and made him push ten miles without a change. It was just as well for him that I did nail him, for I should certainly have shot him. I had warned them I should do so if they tried to give me the slip before we started. These niggers, if they get scared, leave the trolley and bolt up a tree, leaving you at the mercy of the lions. They are the meanest skunks you ever saw.

When we got about six miles from Fontevilla, I saw lights on the track and could not make it out. Up came another trolley with four of my friends in it, all armed. This was about midnight, and it was bitterly cold on the swamp. Just at 11.30 they had noticed a large troop of lions go up the line, and were afraid I should meet them. So they came up, making a shout every now and then. I told you I wasn't sorry to see them, especially when I heard a nigger had been killed and dragged off just before we met.

The man I went to see was awfully maulled, bitten through both thighs and right through the right wrist—a bad wound. I got him away to Beira for the first steamer to Natal, as he was afraid of gangrene, a lion's bite being very poisonous, especially in this dreadful climate.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

H. T. Emory, manager and secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, died in San Francisco yesterday, after a long illness. Capt. Emory was well known in shipping circles throughout the world. He was 64 years of age.

Geo. Atkinson, a brakeman on the Northern Pacific railway, committed suicide by swallowing a dose of carbolic acid at his home in Winnipeg yesterday. He was about 35 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children.

The National Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, in session at Pittsburgh, Pa., adopted a universal wage scale, fixing the rate of wages at 50 cents an hour, with eight hours as a day's work. The scale will go into effect next May.



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Plenty of Fighting

Victoria Boys at the Front Seeing a Great Deal of Active Service.

Trooper Spencer's Narrow Escape - Strathcona's Horse in a Stiff Engagement.

New from both the B. C. R. and from Strathcona's Horse has been received by the Times through its correspondents with these two bodies.

Corp. St. George writes from a point eight miles north of Carolina, and 20 miles south of Belfast, August 22nd, where he was with Strathcona's Horse. He says:

"The last letter sent about this regiment was written in a great hurry, as in fact all letter writing is bound to be on such a march as we are at present engaged in. It was also attempted to describe the doings of the corps during a period of two months, during which the writer was neither an eye-witness nor a participant.

"There have been some promotions amongst the Victoria contingent lately, as follows: Sergeant D'Amour, from 4 troop 'C' Squadron, to be sergeant-major of 'A' Squadron; Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Harding, of 'A' Squadron, to be regimental quartermaster-sergeant; Corp. W. R. Humfrey to be sergeant; Serjt. O. E. Tennant has reverted to the ranks. Some of the contingent are sick. Vernon is in hospital at Stajederton with enteric fever; Pte. H. Fraser is in the hospital, having water on the knee, and will not be able to use his leg for six months; the doctor says. Except for the above the contingent is intact, and all members of it feeling in the best of health. There is a tendency to wish for an end of this kind of war, as may be expected from men who like to wash at least once a day, and in our cases cannot be indulged in more frequently than once in three days.

"We marched here yesterday, 'C' Squadron forming the rear guard. Lyttleton's Prizade, operating on our right, came on the Boers strongly entrenched about three miles from here, and had a sharp fight, losing about 50 of the Gordons. "Our men of 'A' Squadron are out today, and heavy guns have been firing hard all day. The ambulance has been collection the dead and wounded all day, who laid in the field all night since yesterday's engagement. The Boers seem to be trying to make a kind of stand at last. Their position is said to be very strong, and it is possible a heavy fight will ensue. We are 'for duty' tomorrow, and so hope to be the advance guard, in which case we are nearly sure to have some fun with the enemy. I believe the country in front of us is very hilly, and suited admirably to the Boer style of warfare.

"Some 14 members of this corps have volunteered in the Boer army, in the Transvaal Mounted Police corps, which will shortly be formed. The corps is to be 15,000 strong. The pay is, I hear, a house and £400 a year for a sub-inspector and £500 to £700 for an inspector. August 25th. We 'B' and 'C' Squads under Major Jarvis and Capt. Cameron occupied the advance trenches at a few minutes before dawn. The enemy occupied strongly fortified positions all round us with very early fire, but were so well concealed that no sign of them was to be seen for hours. Meanwhile they kept up a continual sniping fire on us. Late in the afternoon about 25 Boers made a flanking movement (out of rifle range) on our right, but the artillery made them make a splendid practice, and quickly made them run, with what casualties we did not ascertain. We were fighting a rear guard fight to enable the column to get away unmolested. About five in the afternoon, when every other part of the division had got under way, we got orders to leave the trenches to the Boers, as Gen. Lyttleton's Brigade, behind us, could deal with the few we left behind. Directly we began to leave the trenches and expose ourselves the enemy opened a galling fire on us, and three of 'C' Squadron were hit. Ptes. Childers, of the Victoria contingent, was hit in the ankle, and Ptes. Palmer and Hammond were slightly wounded. It is surprising that many men were not killed. Five men being in too exposed a position to retreat with us, waited till dusk, and the enemy, thinking we had all gone, advanced. When about 300 yards they discovered our men and called on them to surrender. This was replied to by a volley, which killed three Boers and made them run. After dusk the infantry charged the two first lines of the enemy's trenches, and occupied them at the point of the bayonet. We formed up preparatory to marching to camp, three miles on, and for three-quarters of an hour the enemy's shells were flying all round us, but no one was killed or wounded. Strathcona's Horse had occupied the trenches that day for eleven hours, and were glad to get to camp and turn in.

"For three days since we have fought every day. On the 27th we advanced in the direction of Belfast, and camped after a certain amount of sniping on our flanks till about 3 o'clock. We found the Boers with a pom-pom strongly stationed on a rocky hill, and round a farm house. For about an hour our artillery hailed shrapnel and Lydite shells, and the Strathcona pom-pom 400 rounds on this position, when the Rifle Brigade, Devons and Gordons charged, the pom-pom moving down their range. Our men were amazed at the coolness and indifference with which the infantry advanced across the hail of shrapnel and pom-pom fire. It is said that towards the end of the Boers, the picked shots of their command, stayed with the pom-pom to cover the retreat of the rest with the heavy guns. Out of these only 10 got away, as they had to retreat over a plain which our guns played on.

"I took a stroll into the Boer trenches in the morning of the next day, and saw most horrible sights. Boers lying in twos and threes much disfigured and yellow from head to foot, the effect of our Lydite. Trees and rocks were torn and split in all directions by the shrapnel and pom-pom shells. Most of the dead had been buried by our burial parties, work-

ing all night, but still here and there a British soldier or his rifle and side arm lying on the field gave evidence of what a great struggle there had been. A Boer officer, evidently a German, was lying on the kopje shot by a rifle. This was the most real experience of what the horrors of war are that I have had. The Boer had never had as at Colenso, and our casualties must have been large, but none in this regiment.

"Next day we followed up the enemy to Machadodorp, and after shelling it a regiment was appointed to capture the town, and 'C' Squadron to cut the flank of the enemy by rushing round their flank. But by a mistake the move was made on the wrong flank, and directly on crossing the railway track, about two miles from the town, a Boer from Tom's, mounted on us, and planted two shrapnel amongst us in about a minute. Our brigade major and about three men were wounded by these shells.

"We were then ordered to capture the station, opened on us, and planted two shrapnel amongst us in about a minute. Our brigade major and about three men were wounded by these shells. One bursting over 4 troop 'C' Squadron, which contains most of the Victoria contingent. About five of the bullets fell round Pte. Spencer and myself (who were together). One hit Spencer on a buckle on the back of his belt, but did not penetrate at all or hurt him. The Boer shrapnel seem poor, as I saw one artillery officer, who rode to us for a doctor, being hit by one in the neck, which the bullet cut with his fingers. Lieut. White-Fraser, with ten men, galloped into the town but found the Boers had fled, and the big gun ready with its train a few miles. We got us, under cover, when the shells came over us, and only 'A' Squadron and Lieut. White-Fraser got into the town early. We got in later with the rest of the division and found only a lot of ammunition in the railway depot. Presently Kruger's men said to have slept in the town that night. So we are close on him.

"We marched beyond Machadodorp about three miles and found the Boer big gun waiting for us hidden in a railway cutting, and sent some very well directed shells at us. The large 5-inch directed shells at us, and whilst coming into action had three horses killed, causing one gun to 'turn turtle', and wounding an officer. About five shells came close over our heads, but a few shots from our 5-inch gun made the Boer get up steam and clear out. Early in the day we captured a pom-pom ammunition wagon, with many interesting relics.

"We camped that night, and early next morning advanced and fell in with General French's army. Strathcona's Horse were again sent forward to take a village called Waterval, where 2,000 Boers, with four big guns, were supposed to be. Some of our men, under a heavy fire, got within 600 yards of the town, but were repulsed. French and Dundonald decided that it was too late in the day to attack. About 1 o'clock that day I witnessed some beautiful practice by our guns. A pom-pom fired about eight shots in a row at our infantry, when French's and our guns opened on them. The first shot from French's guns knocked the pom-pom into the air, and shell after shell fell amongst the retreating Boers.

"Next day, August 30th, we (Dundonald's brigade) made a dash on the left flank at a village called Waterval-uden, over huge mountains with the clouds far below us, lovely scenery and nice farms. By the Boers evidently seeing that they must give in soon released a number of our prisoners, said to be over 2,000, and expressed a wish to surrender or go to their farms, as we have burned every farm we found unoccupied, which seems to bring the enemy to their senses.

"Lieut. Leckie with a sergeant and five men (Pte. O'Brien, late of Bank of Montreal, Victoria, amongst them), were sent by Lord Dundonald to meet the retreating prisoners, and has gone to French's camp, about 20 miles east of us, I believe. To-day we have a halt, and advance towards Lydenburg tomorrow, I think.

"We are about ten miles north of Helvetia and 100 miles from the boundary of Portuguese territory. Our horses are in a sorry plight and cannot last many days. Several men are on foot. It is expected that the end is only a question of a few days, and we shall all be very glad when it comes.

"All the Victoria contingent are well and cheerful. I hear Pte. Childers, who was shot in the ankle, is doing well." "B. ST. GEORGE."

First Canadian Contingent. Corp. O'Dell, the Times correspondent, is now the only newspaper man with the column of which the Royal Canadian Regiment forms a part. He describes the march of the column as follows, writing from Springs, Thursday, Aug. 2.—Received orders to leave for Wolvehoek station. Left about 9:30 p.m. in open cars, with plenty of coal dust to lie upon. We were packed like sardines, the horses and mule heads and tails (feet in our case). Cold travelling. Anderson inclined to be pessimistic. Blankets conspicuous by their scarceness.

"Friday, Aug. 3.—Wolvehoek. Arrived here in the morning and camped all day. Saturday, Aug. 4.—Received orders to march. Left about 9 a.m. Marched due west till 3 p.m. 12 miles. No sign of enemy. Warm. Met halfway by a detachment of Kitchener's Horse.

"Sunday, Aug. 5.—Left camp about 7:30 a.m. and trekked to Groot Eiland Spruit. Arrived about 1 p.m. Joined by Gen. Ridley's mounted infantry brigade in afternoon. Heard pom-pom to the north-west. Distance of march about ten miles.

"Monday, Aug. 6.—Groot Eiland Spruit. Troops coming in all day. Attached to Gen. Hart's brigade, composed of Northumberland Fusiliers, Dublin Fusiliers, Derby and Somerset. 'A' company sent out on wood-felling party and brought in an old Cape cart and made up for firewood. Owner, a colored Zulu, reported that said Cape cart was his property, and claimed £3 for it. Regiment left before account could be rendered. Men watched shells bursting in distance during afternoon.

"Tuesday, Aug. 7.—Detachment sent to be put on transport wagons other than our blankets or sweaters. Order created considerable indignation, as the men were therefore compelled to carry in addition to their equipment and blanket all their extra clothing and anything else they had. Wonder why some of the money so generously bestowed by kind friends at home could not have

been expended in ox cart for purpose of carrying these effects. "Wednesday, Aug. 8.—Left at 9:45 a.m. and marched N. N. W. 12 miles. "Thursday, Aug. 9.—Left at 7:30 a.m. and camped five miles south of Vaal river. Avakened at 10 a.m. and ordered to a convoy that had arrived during the evening. Camped at 1 a.m.

"Friday, Aug. 10.—Lindique Drift. Called at 5 a.m. to stand to arms. Order unnecessary. Order cancelled. Arrived in again. Third time to turn in since arrival at camp yesterday. Orders to march at 7:30 a.m. Left about 8 a.m. and crossed Vaal river. Marched 15 miles.

"Saturday, Aug. 11.—Cold at night. Marched at 6 a.m., 18 miles. Very hard march. Sand, grit, dust, and tiny particles of burnt grass blown by a strong wind in our faces all day. Camped about 4 p.m. on burnt grass.

"Sunday, Aug. 12.—Reveille at 1:30 a.m. Cold. Tracked at 3 a.m. to Wolvehoek station on Krugersdorp-Kleeksdrup railway. Arrived about 9:30 a.m. distance, 12 miles. Had dinner. Gen. Smith-Dorrien visited our regiment and received a spontaneous outburst of cheerfulness. He is most popular with us. Left at 4 p.m. and marched six miles. "Monday, Aug. 13.—Reveille at 1:30 a.m. Marched off at 3 a.m. and crossed Mooi river about 7:30 a.m., halted until 10:50 a.m. Stebbings sore footed and Smethurst veiled sores, remained at Wolvehoek. Court, Brethour, and Verdeland. The writer are still trekking. Three-quarter rations issued about 17 miles. "Tuesday, Aug. 14.—Marched at 8 a.m. Halted at midday for two hours, and eventually reached camp at 4 p.m. March about 12 miles. At our midday halt, which was near the remains of a Colonel Stroer Boer ammunition wagon, a British Imperial government that our year of enlistment would soon be up. He did not wish to funk future marches nor engagements, but thought it his duty to the ammunition depot from Work. Colonel Stroer, in a few remarks, informed us that he had brought to the notice of the Imperial government that our year of enlistment would soon be up. He did not wish to funk future marches nor engagements, but thought it his duty to the ammunition depot from Work. Colonel Stroer, in a few remarks, informed us that he had brought to the notice of the Imperial government that our year of enlistment would soon be up. He did not wish to funk future marches nor engagements, but thought it his duty to the ammunition depot from Work. Colonel Stroer, in a few remarks, informed us that he had brought to the notice of the Imperial government that our year of enlistment would soon be up. He did not wish to funk future marches nor engagements, but thought it his duty to the ammunition depot from Work. 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