

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 cabled 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 cabled to Minister Choeh 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 E. 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.

McCLUSKEY 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

The Returning Soldiers

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 unearned 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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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, by messenger to Ladysmith, Oct. 28.—The burghers systematically cut the telegraph lines during the week.
General French has been engaged daily since his arrival in Birtberton. He is now near Heidelberg.
Governor Sir Alfred Milner has gone to Johannesburg, where he will make his summer residence. He will go to Capetown 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 30,000 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 65 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 Capetown 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.
Capetown, Oct. 28.—Hans Botha has cut off a train with a reconnoitering party of the Highland brigade, between Heifelsburg 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 Kruiter, 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 ruder 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 pillar of an imperial race? The heart of the Empire is Great Britain. You cannot afford to let the source and centre of the 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 greater reaching of the clergy than any other divisions than 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 Christian woman playing the role of a harlot, 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."

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, canneries for Eastern cities. E. Jan De Lamar brought a nugget from Athlun 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.

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 Pileopile Tablets are big, powerful, cure doses that contain injurious drugs or narcotics—they are the pure vegetable pepsin—the medicinal extract from the viscous fruit, and the tablets are prepared in a palatable form as the fruit itself. They cure indigestion. 40¢ in a box, 50¢ sent. Sold by Dean & Hitcock's, Hall & Co.—56.

CHALLENGED TO A DUEL.
(Associated Press.)
New York, Oct. 29.—Senator Don Manuel Silver has challenged Senator Court Dech to a duel, says a Madrid dispatch to the Journal 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 Pu 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.
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 expected to arrive here to-day, 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. 27.—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

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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 lithographic 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.

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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 every thoughtful person. It is pleasant to the taste, unlike the foul oils and their emulsions offered for children's use. "Golden Medical Discovery" makes pure blood and sound flesh, and absolutely eliminates from the system the poisons which feed disease.
Mrs. Ella Gardner, of Waterbury, Middlesex Co., Va., writes: "My little child is enjoying splendid health. I am glad to find a doctor who could cure my child. I found twelve bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' eight bottles of 'Pellets,' and one bottle of Dr. Sarg's Sarsaparilla, and she is well. We thank God for your medicines."
Give the little ones Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets when a laxative is needed. They're easy to take and don't gripe.

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.

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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.

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At Chamberlain Simon Leiser's mammoth store was visited, and the party was royally entertained. After an excellent luncheon at the Cumberland hotel the party secured conveyances and enjoyed one of the most pleasant drives in the world, through the Courtenay valley to Comox, where they were met by the steamer, which they were glad to board, as they were cold and tired after the long drive.

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."

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.

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.

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.

In response to this invitation Colonel Gregory took the platform on behalf of Ralph Smith, who was warmly welcomed. The chairman then introduced Colonel Prior, and asked for a fair hearing for all the speakers.

Col. Prior, in opening, accused the other candidates of being "mugwumps," giving the stock political definition for that word, which caused a laugh, indicating that the audience was a good natured one. He then took up the matter of finances, and charged the Liberals with failure in reducing taxation, as they had promised.

Another auditor remarked that as the Liberals had reduced the tariff, taxation must necessarily have been reduced, and the speaker seeing that his audience was better informed on the point than himself, dropped the subject.

The Colonel then turned to Capt. Wolley and remarked that this was "a mighty hard place to speak in," and that he had better "have a drink." The Colonel having quenched his thirst with water, reverted to another subject.

He proceeded for a short time, amid good natured but persistent interruptions, the laugh sometimes being against and sometimes with him.

At the end of half an hour he began to show signs of weariness, and wanted to sit down, but Capt. Wolley insisted on his going on.

This he did for another half hour, to the manifest weariness of himself and his audience, and then resumed his seat. Capt. Wolley was received in silence, and opened by stating that he was morally certain of his election. He said he had spoken somewhere last night, he didn't really know where it was, but someone had been good enough to take him there, which was a very pleasant statement at the time of accepting the nomination that he only knew five men in Nanaimo.

In speaking of his opponents he said he couldn't understand how Mr. Sloan could call himself a Liberal, as he travelled about with a nurse "Redmond William," who did his talking for him, and who spent his time in slandering Mr. Smith and in tearing to tatters the Liberal party.

He paid a tribute to Mr. Smith, whose record, he said, seemed to be consistent and who was a man worthy of their confidence.

THE BOOK AND THE SPEECH!

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

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 being 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.

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.

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.

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.

Col. Prior condemns the government on account of its surplus. 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, it is 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.

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 headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

GROUNDLESS CHARGE.

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At Chamberlain Simon Leiser's mammoth store was visited, and the party was royally entertained. After an excellent luncheon at the Cumberland hotel the party secured conveyances and enjoyed one of the most pleasant drives in the world, through the Courtenay valley to Comox, where they were met by the steamer, which they were glad to board, as they were cold and tired after the long drive.

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PILL-DOSED WITH NAUSEA. Big purgatives produce people against pills generally. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are pleasant and easy to take—the doses are small and so is the price, 10 cents for 40 doses. Bileless, Sick Headache, Constipation, Dispepsia, Works like a charm. Sold by Dean & Hicocks and Hall & Co.—53, Vancouver.

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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. Dunsinuir'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 workingmen 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 increased 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—vindicatively 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 the 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 at least 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 chaff. 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 kills it he is fined \$25, and no attention is paid to those parties who are running their hounds every Sunday. Where and when is the officer appointed to see after these things? A RESIDENT.

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 a fine of \$25, and the harbor master may immediately remove any vessel violating this regulation."

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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, Consequo, 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. To-day a brace and the mint were vice, only for British country, coin all stand of speaks the full impo departing tion. We rate of where t ago the perso ment he it had a governm Tupper's latter sh He cont gentlem country. tive I Quee in Mani

CAPT. PELY'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."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The only reliable medicine for infants and children. Castoria is a mild, pleasant, and effective remedy for all ailments of the digestive system. It is sold in small bottles for infants and children, and in larger bottles for adults. It is manufactured by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Metchosin Is In Line

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

The Farmers Are in Favor of the Laurier Government.

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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 the Yukon scandals and showed how they had been misrepresented, so that when it came to a question of proving the charges it was found that there was nothing at all in them. 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 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-Teslin 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.

The number of sheep in the principal countries of the world is 410,000,000. Great Britain has 30,000,000; France, 21,500,000; Germany, 11,000,000; Russia, 44,500,000; Spain, 33,250,000; Argentina, 74,250,000; United States, 30,000,000; Uruguay, 16,250,000; Australia, 310,000,000.

A SPAVIN

Kingspan, Spavin or Curb will reduce the swelling price of any horse 50 per cent. You might just as well pay for the cure as to pay for the cure.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

DR. J. C. KENDALL CO.,
Lansburg, Pa., U.S.A.

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 explained, "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 still. 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 enlisted, and that more would 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.

While the Prince was inspecting the lines of the Guards, the old Duke, such a familiar figure to every veteran, approached Thompson and his detachment left no doubt regarding the faithfulness of General Eaton to his pledge. "What does this mean, sir," he exclaimed, transfixing the Major with his eye, his form shaking, and his cane striking the ground, in the positive, choleric style peculiar to age; and then without waiting for a reply, "It's a scandal, a disgrace. Its outrageous that these men should be sleeping out like vagabonds in our parks." And he spluttered out maledictions the text of which have become familiar to Britain's soldiery on many a field day.

Further explanation was precluded by the arrival at that moment of the Prince, who greeted the Major with the easy grace which has won him the sobriquet of the "first gentleman in England." He passed up and down the lines passing a word of congratulation or commiseration to the fever-stricken and wound-shattered men, as he walked along. After the parade was dismissed, Major Thompson was surprised to hear the Prince accost him: "Oh, Major Thompson, I would like to have a chat with you." The request, in this instance, of course, constituted a command, and for half an hour the two paced up and down the lawn, deep in conversation, the centre of observation for a group of reporters from the big dailies, any one of whom would have given a week's salary for an exclusive report of the colloquy.

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 Duke'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 the matter gave the Major 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, honours, 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."

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.



The schooner Favorite, which dropped anchor in port last evening, had on board Louis Watson, of this city, who accompanied the sealers to Behring Sea for the purpose of collecting data for an article touching the experiences of those who go down to the sea in sealing schooners. Mr. Watson had quite an interesting voyage, and can tell a rather thrilling story of storms, tempestuous seas, sea-serpents, hurricanes and other contretemps encountered on the mighty deep. The Favorite went to one of the most northerly points in Behring Sea, but owing to fogs and storms the sealers were under circumstances the reverse of advantageous. During the earlier portion of the cruise one of the canoes of the Favorite and two Indians became separated from the vessel, and it is believed that they were lost. On several occasions canoes with hunters were lost for a time, but one of the other schooners picked them up. Mr. Watson is rather jubilant at present, as among the mail that had accumulated during his absence was a communication from Sir Arthur Bigge, private secretary to the Queen, with an acknowledgment of the receipt of copies of the poem composed during the Queen's birthday celebration, and which was sung here at the time. The communication is dated from Buckingham, June 22nd, and is as follows: "The private secretary is commanded by the Queen to thank Mr. Louis Watson for his letter to the 8th Inst., with the enclosed copies of his poem." As a remarkable coincidence it might be noted that Mr. Watson received a similar communication from Sir Arthur Bigge, dated June 22nd, 1897, acknowledging the receipt of his Jubilee Poem. The music to the last anthem was composed by J. M. Finn, leader of the regimental band.

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.

The President A Slave to Catarrh Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 Minutes.

D. T. Sample, President of Sample's Instalment 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, 1900, issued in the name of the late August Brabant, deceased, and the same application has been made for the issue of a new Crown Grant to the said land in favor of August Brabant, the present owner thereof.

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.

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.

Wanted—We will pay \$1200 a week at any time in advance for the rights to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as the Crown of the Empire. It is now in the hands of the publisher and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the great Central West. A handsome premium given to each subscriber. Send 30 cents for a copy of the magazine and we will send you a copy of the same. Address: The Midland Magazine Co., 1200 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

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

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.

The remains of the late Mrs. Ann Fish were laid to rest yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the residence of her brother-in-law, Robt. Fish, 54 Rock Bay avenue.

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 jury take some steps to obviate the danger caused by the exposed embankment along the beach road.

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.

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. McMillan; second vice-president, Noah Shakespeare.

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.

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 publishers of the B. C. Mining Record promise a Christmas supplement this year which will eclipse even the first class edition of last December.

Record promises 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."

Having found that their four stores are hardly adequate to cope with the rapidly increasing trade, the Paterson Shoe Company has decided to open up another establishment in this city tomorrow. The other premises of this company are in Nanaimo 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.

CONDEMN THE GOVERNMENT. Sloan and McInnes at Alberni—Meeting Favours 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."

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.

THE TURTLE. ENGLISH V. AMERICAN. London, Oct. 27.—A 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 of the turf.

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.

STORMS IN RAPID SUCCESSION and accompanied by the most violent peals of thunder were encountered along the Coast by the little schooner Hatzic, which returned from her fall sailing cruise on Friday night. Capt. Heater says it put him in mind of the East Indies, as he never saw anything like such weather on the Coast.

NAVIGATORS who were caught out in the big wind storm of Saturday have many exciting experiences to tell, but none more thrilling than that of Captain Stromgren, of the freighter Osear. In a letter to E. Eel, of this city, the Captain says the Osear was caught in a storm while returning to Ladysmith, from Tacoma.

DAWSON CORRESPONDENCE. Particulars of Drowning of Martin Stone, of This City—New Placer Strike. Special correspondence from Dawson, under date of the 11th inst. is to the effect that a placer strike has just been made on a hillside of a creek emptying into the famous Bunker on the left bank sixteen miles above the mouth of Hunker.

THE BODY OF MARTIN STONE, drowned in the thirty-mile river on October 6th, has arrived at Dawson. Stone was mate of the steamer Sifton. He was taking a line to a stranded scow, when the line became entangled in the river and dragged him from the boat into the swift current.

ALEXANDER NIBLE, son of the lighthouse Inspector of Ontario, living at Toronto, died at Dawson on the 11th inst. of inflammation of the bowels. The deceased was 24 years old. He had been mining on one of the Klondike creeks. He has a brother in Nome.

Sporting News

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Provincial News

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 8th to the 22nd.

Track Watchman Henry 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. Henry was thrown from the track, receiving injuries to one of his knees.

Special Constable Latremouille returned on Thursday afternoon from Little Fort, sixty miles up the North Thompson, which he had gone with Constable Edwards, last Friday, to endeavor to solve the mysterious disappearance of George Roth, the week before.

At Thursday night's meeting of the council Ald. Dunc Brown said that some attention should be given to the drainage of the city, which is now working the character of the rock is changing, and they expect to strike the lead at any time.

An order was issued by the chief of police on Friday for the strict enforcement of the regulation requiring all obstructions overhanging the sidewalk to be at least ten feet from the ground.

WANCOUVER. An order was issued by the chief of police on Friday for the strict enforcement of the regulation requiring all obstructions overhanging the sidewalk to be at least ten feet from the ground.

TONY HOMMA, a Japanese, who is a naturalized British subject, insists upon voting in the forthcoming Dominion elections. Thomas Cunningham, collector of votes, refused to place his name on the voters' list.

Mining News

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 Townsite company; John A. Corryell, mining engineer; John Bartlett, of Fairview; H. H. Dough and Jos. Canipe, property owners of the camp; and Henry Ellis, packer.

Mr. Corryell divides the camp roughly into four groups under the names of McKinley, Banner, Gloucester and Pollard. One of the features of the camp, he says, is that being the leads lie, nearly all of them being of the same nature.

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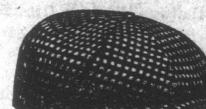
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Overcoats, Macintoshes, Winter Suits.

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, would be small.

Messrs. Drury and Powell were the first to appear at the meeting, and their 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 Holgreen 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 Metébin. 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 means 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 out this statement. 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 Pass 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 light-houses 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 his 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 riot, 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 Nominating 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 yet 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 address 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. Smith'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 Linseed 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 Linseed 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.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S WORDS A YEAR AGO.

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 them 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, their

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

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.

All the speakers were applauded frequently. The meeting broke up with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

ITCHING PILLS.

Mr. O. P. St. John, Dominion Inspector of Stamboula, 248 Shaw street, Toronto, writes: "I suffered for nine years with itching piles. After trying many remedies in vain, I began to use Dr. Chase's Ointment and it has entirely cured me." More people have been cured of piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment than by all other treatments combined. It never fails to cure piles.

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 ointments, 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.

defendants, 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 important 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 Lancashires, who only last week carried the colors of England to the very highest heights of Glencoe, Dundee, and Elginshaght.

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 seas, 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 clap-net, designed solely to catch votes. The speaker rehearsed the meas-

ures 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. Smith'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.

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 faded 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 Deane & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—54.

The well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nutritive, form the basis of 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. Carter*

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.

APOL & STEEL FOR LADIES PILLS.

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

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from BYRNE & BONS, LTD., 110, Strand, or WALKER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

Wood's Peppermint Cure.

The Great English Remedy, Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable remedy for all medicinal diseases. Its effects are guaranteed to cure all forms of Bronchitis, all effects of colds, coughs, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc. Mailed on receipt of price, and postage 5¢. One will please send name, full address, and a stamp to the Wood's Peppermint Cure, Windsor, Ont. Wood's Peppermint Cure is sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

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 re-suspending 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 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, and from Steveston 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 Irvine 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 to the interest of the promoters, as well as 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 become 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 which he 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 Succumb 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.

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 39, 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 ladies, 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 going to a doctor in that city secured 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. There 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 must refer 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

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

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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 conspicuous in the syndicate obtained new control are William K. Vanderbilt, E. Harriman, Norman B. Remsen and James Spreer.

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.

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 reduction in the price of powder from 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 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 is no reason why companies should have no 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 companies employing them agree to 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 advised 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 education.

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 a check of 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 of 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 Carrol, Smith is daily gaining fresh strength. His open air meetings 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, left for Seattle 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. & 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 in the water for some time, and 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.

Later the name of the man found drowned is Levi Thomas, John Doyle being an assumed name. He was 57 years of age.

Mr. McInnes delivered a savage attack on the Laurier government last night at Etienneau, and also denounced Smith, calling him a fair, dishonest and no good.

Ralph Smith yesterday forwarded his resignation as a member of the provincial House to Mr. Speaker Booth.

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 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.

FOUR MEN IN CUSTODY.

Pateron, N. J., Oct. 24.—Four men, Walter McAllister, Geo. Kerr, Wm. Aden and Andrew Campbell, charged with complicity in the death of Jennie Boscheter, spent last night in separate cells at the Passaic county jail. The authorities say they have confessions from Campbell and Aden, but that McAllister and Kerr have refused to confirm the damaging statements sworn to by the hackman.

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.

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 of an English volunteer 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 Earl Li, on various occasions, has refused to exhibit them. When Li Munan, son of the late Li Sheng-shan, was in Shanghai, he requested Earl 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 Earl Li will have power 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.

The Anglo-German Agreement.
Vienna, Oct. 24.—Austria-Hungary has given her assent to the Anglo-German agreement.

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.

(Associated Press.)
Petrolia, 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. 22.—The crisis in the Spanish cabinet is an outcome of the conflict between the civil and military elements. Since their return from Cuba, General 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

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 Vellido; minister of public instruction, Senor Garcia Sanchez Toca. The post of minister of marine has not yet been filled.

Gen. Azcaranza presented the list to the Queen Regent this evening, and the ministers will take the oath to-morrow.

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 Sijar; 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 foreign-born. 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 \$50,887,070, an increase of \$2,965,798. Current loans from \$288,897,403 to \$290,870,166, or \$2,772,763, an increase; call loans from \$57,709,440 to \$69,588,902, or \$21,789,462, and deposits from \$399,175,770 to \$306,167,320; increase \$491,350.

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 by Indian troops in China this year is \$948,000.

FATAL RUNAWAY.

(Associated Press.)
Brantford, Ont., Oct. 23.—Edwin Fair, a well known farmer, living near Orondago, 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 character, and that the Chinese emperor and his officials 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-sensitized 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.—Advises from Lien Chin, 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 treasures 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 treasures of our land. 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Provincial News

CRANBROOK.

On Wednesday evening Martin Jacobson, an employe of the Cranbrook Lumber Company, was in town and started for home, and it is supposed that he either fell or lay down upon the track. A freight train backing in, preparatory to going out, ran over Jacobson, cutting off both legs. He was taken to the St. Eugene hospital and died in about two hours after reaching there.

LILLOOET.

A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder in the case of a young Indian woman named Julia Ann who was recently found hanging by the neck from a cabin net far from the Ida May mine. Many spectators, however, think that the case was one of suicide, the deceased having told her relatives when she last saw them that they would never again see her alive.

ROSSLAND.

H. A. MacDonald, a prospector, was run over by a engine on Sunday being shunted at C. P. R. yards at a late hour on Tuesday night, and both feet were so badly mangled that they were amputated yesterday below the knees. MacDonald is very deaf from injuries sustained from being thrown from a horse two years since, and on this account he did not hear of engine approaching him. MacDonald has resided here since 1895, and owns several prospects on Sophia mountain.

GRAND FORKS.

The post office here was burglarized last Wednesday night and two registered packages—one containing \$1,000 from the Bank of Montreal, Greenwood, and the other containing \$2,000 from the same bank—were stolen. Both packages were addressed to the Eastern Townships bank. John Mackinnon, acting manager of the bank, states it will not suffer any loss, as the remittances were fully insured. The police are working in Grand Forks.

KAMLOOPS.

The mysterious disappearance of George Roth is still exciting the people of this place. Roth had been living on the North Thompson river about three years, and was carrying on an Indian trading station at Little C. Fort, 60 miles up the river. He was last seen moving about his place on Friday, the 12th inst. On Saturday he was not seen from across the river, and Sunday two men, Gander and Williams, crossed to investigate and they found the house locked, and the cattle, pigs and chickens wild with hunger, but they went away again without investigating. On Monday John Shields came along with the two men, who told him what they had seen, and he went across the river and found the house and the cattle locked. He found flour, bacon and furs scattered all over the premises, and Roth's hat on the floor, and evidence of something being dragged from the front door to the river. Shields looked the dog, who sniffed the tracks at the front door and followed them to the back bank. Two Indian boys camping across the river on Friday night say they heard a man's muffled screams coming from Roth's place, and the screams sounded as if a man was being choked to death.

There were only two cases at the fall assizes, presided over by Judge Irving. In the first case, that of murder against the swash St. Paul, the petit jury could not come to an agreement, and the case was remanded till next assizes. In the other case of robbery with violence on a Chinaman named Jim by a swash named Michael, the accused was found guilty and sentenced to five years.

NELSON.

Fire Chief Thompson is on the sick list, caused from the severe ducking he got during the fire at the Nelson saw and planing mill last Wednesday evening.

At 9 o'clock Saturday night William B. Hill, of Rossland, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the provincial penitentiary for wounding Herbert McArthur with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. Mike Alb, charged with being an accessory to the offence was acquitted and immediately liberated.

Jack Ross, night operator at the C. P. R. office, Dave Rutherford, of Fred Irvine, Co.'s establishment, and George McLaughlin, accountant for Wm. Hunter & Co., had a decidedly unpleasant experience on the lake on Sunday. The trio chartered the skimmer craft Bobs and went for a sail up the lake. A heavy wind blew up and through the breaking of the center board the boat was capsized. After a few minutes' work they reached shore and Ross walking home along the Nelson & Fort Sheppard track, McLaughlin and Rutherford repaired the yacht and launched her to sail home. The gale had increased and the heavy sea caused the Bobs to capsize again. The two clung to the boat for an hour before they were rescued by a boat from Stewart's railroad camp, and brought to shore in an exhausted condition.

William R. Hocking of Cranbrook, was convicted of bigamy at the assizes on Monday and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

W. Gussery, a miner employed at the Athabasca, came down the hill on Monday with a badly gashed arm into which Dr. Hall put six stitches. Gussery was working in one of the drifts when an axe left sticking in the timber overhead fell edge down on his arm just above the elbow.

Captain I. H. Tyson of the C. P. R. fleet has resigned his commission and gone to the coast for a brief visit, after which his attention to the hardware business. Captain Tyson has been in the fleet for a number of years.

The case of Ernest Chenoweth, about eight years of age, charged with the murder of a Chinaman at Rossland, on

May 23rd, was opened at the court house on Monday afternoon. A standing arraignment was made by Mrs. Wright, one of the crown's witnesses, who stated positively on oath that since the preliminary examination before the magistrate at Rossland in May last her husband had been approached by two Chinamen who offered him \$500 to bring evidence which would secure the conviction of little Ernest Chenoweth. Without leaving the box the jury on Tuesday afternoon returned a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with cheers.

The residence of Mr. Rowley, corner Josephine and Observatory streets, was badly damaged by fire on Tuesday morning.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Frank Devlin, the Indian agent for this district, was seen on Monday concerning the starvation story coming down from the Indian village in Pemberton from him it was learned there is but little danger. Chief Jim Strathy's village is a large one, containing upwards of fifty families, and well nigh three hundred souls. It is situated about six miles above Douglas (Harrington and Lake) on the old trail to Cariboo, and this year suffered from a flood even more severe than that of 1894. As much as ten feet of water stood on the potato grounds, and consequently the crop was lost. The scant run of salmon in those waters had added much to the scarcity of food. However, trout are to be had in plenty from all the streams, which the fruit harvest this year has been a large one, dried berries forming quite a staple in Indian diet. Besides this, the village has a large band of cattle, with some splendid steers, both old and heavy, for which the mines of McGillivray creek offer a good market. Most of the band were down the river this year fishing for small catches, they took back quite sufficient flour and provisions to last them until New Year's. Besides which, the fur-bearing animals are numerous up that valley, while deer and bear afford food for the taking.—Columbian.

The death of Capt. John Brine took place at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning at his family residence, corner of Sixth street and Third avenue, at the ripe age of 77 years. The deceased was a native of Newfoundland, and early adopted a seafaring life, which he followed for sixty years, for fifty of which he was captain. Falling health led him to give up his ship and about ten years ago he came to this city, says the Columbian, to spend the evening of a busy life in well-earned leisure. Though not afflicted with any malady he had gradually become more feeble, until early on Tuesday morning he aged mariner croaking his death without a symptom of pain. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. William Rae and Mrs. T. Binnie, and two sons, Messrs. George and A. J. Brine.

C. F. Gilham, inspector for the Transcontinental Freight Association, leaves for Victoria, where he will fill a like position prior to his promotion to one of the chief posts in Southern California.

A Swede called Alexander Smith, well known up the river, he having taken numerous contracts at Port Haney and other places, is dead at the Royal Columbian hospital, of which he had been an inmate for six weeks. The deceased was about 40 years of age.

Yip Luck, who occupies the condemned cell at the goal, waiting for the 16th proximo, on which he expires his crime of murdering Chief of Police Main, of Steveston, is being most attentively visited by Mr. Tom Chue, the well known Chinese missionary. In Mr. Chue he has found a friend, and to him has confided his confidence in uncovering numerous acts of wrong and crime. On Tuesday evening Yip was visited by Mr. Chue, with a representative of the Columbian, and told the following story of the Steveston tragedy. Time and again he was warned as to its truth, and as regularly the Oriental said: "This is the truth; why should I lie? It would do me no good." In January he had been building a shack on Sunday when the late chief of police came along and stopped him, saying he should not work on that day. He made a book for him, which frightened Yip, making him think that he would be brought to court over it. So Yip gave him two silver dollars.

Yip lived on a ranch near which Lee Bow and Jai Pan had ranches also, and they talked matters over. Jai Pan explained that the chief of police took some of his vegetables whenever he passed that way. In March the chief wanted to buy some wood. It was not of a uniform length, and though \$3 a cord was asked, he would only give \$1.50. After consulting together they refused to sell him any, and the chief left quite angry. Then it was that Jai Pan made the suggestion that they should kill him, offering to give Ah Chan—who since died in goal—two fives of opium if he would do it. A plot was laid. Jai Pan told the chief that some one had stolen some of his tools, and asked him to search Yip Luck's place. This the chief essayed to do on that terrible Saturday morning. Early that day Yip had gone in to Steveston to buy a milk stool, and had got it at the post office store. The chief had gone out to his place, but not seeing him there had gone over to Lee Bow's. About 11.30 he returned, and going over into the field began to ask where they got their axe and mattock, but different other tools. Yip worked on, and watching his chance struck him from behind with an axe, cutting his victim down the back of the neck. Jai Pan had been watching from the bush, and coming out helped them to bury the body of their victim. Jai Pan took his police pistol, which he since recovered, while Yip took the victim's watch.

VANCOUVER.

The Pacific express did not arrive till 10.30 p.m. on Monday, owing to a slide near Spuzzum having carried away a portion of a trestle bridge. The damage was discovered by the section men and both trains delayed. No. 2 which left Vancouver on Sunday was not able to cross till about 4 p.m. on Monday, and the incoming express was delayed 10 hours.

With impressive and imposing religious ceremony, the peal of bells for the new Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary were on Sunday afternoon blessed and christened by His Excellency, Mar. Falconer, papal delegate to Canada, assisted by His Lordship, Bishop Dentonville, M. L. D., D. F. Fisher, Provincial vicar, and missionaries in British Columbia; the Rev. Father Fallon, D. O., of Ottawa, and Fathers McGuckin, Buno, Thayer,

Mining News

A Cariboo Clean-Up.

The Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, Ltd., of Bullion, Cariboo district, B. C., completed the clean-up for the second run on the 1st instant and have shipped the result thereof in one large ingot of solid gold, weighing 9,040 Troy ounces (733 lbs. 4 ounces), valued at \$157,785. This, we are informed, is the product of a run of 68 days washing with 2,750 miners' inches of water, and is probably the largest ingot of gold ever shipped East across the continent from an hydraulic mine.

This prospect is large when it is considered the prospect was compelled to suspend washing operations for about 24 days, awaiting the arrival of explosives, which were delayed in delivery on account of the heavy and impassable condition of the roads between Ashcroft and Bullion. Were it not for this delay and the serious loss of washing time the product of the second run would no doubt have reached about \$210,000.

It is understood that the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co. has stored its extensive system reservoirs sufficient water to run the mine full time for over sixty days, so we may look for an end of the season, and we are safe in saying that the product of the season of 1900 will greatly exceed \$300,000—Ashcroft Journal.

East Kootenay.

The Paradise is now employing 22 men. Work will shortly be resumed on the John L. A contract will probably be let to extend the tunnel 100 feet.

A rich strike of galena ore is reported on the Deane mineral claim. It is said that there is six feet of ore in the face of the drift.

Three assessments have been done on the O. K. and Roy, the lead is 40 feet wide and no walls have yet been encountered; the quartz is all good bearing.

The owners of the St. Lawrence, a claim located on Lewis creek, have just completed a fine showing of copper on this property.

The Shakespeare claim is improving as depth is attained. The shaft is now down 15 feet. One tunnel is in 180 feet. The prospect has been run 60 feet and no walls have been encountered. The quartz runs in value from a trace to one ounce of gold per ton.

At the Estella ten men are at present employed. In the 400-foot tunnel there is an excellent showing of galena. In the new tunnel on the creek there is a good showing of copper and galena. This bar is 25 feet long. Work will be pushed during the winter. Nearly 1,200 feet of work has been done on this property. The claims are at present under bond to an English corporation.

The Slokan.

The shipments of ore from the Slokan lake towns promises to nearly double those of last year.

At the Silverton Boy, which adjoins the Emily Edith group, miners are employed, and the property is showing up well under development.

George Gurd has bonded the Kaslo group for a Toronto company. This group is situated close to Cody, and work will be pushed on it all winter.

The Phillips claim at the head of Pannell creek is to be fully developed at once. A bond to Eastern capitalists has been given on the property by the Copelands, of Spokane, the owners, and it will be developed under the supervision of A. W. Rogers. The assays are now employed in building trails and erecting quarters for the miners who will work there this winter.

The Emily Edith property is now employing a force of over 40 miners and development work at that property is being pushed on as fast as possible. The No. 4 tunnel, the lowest down the hill, and which is being driven to cut the ore body exposed in the workings above, has now reached a depth of 375 feet, and the No. 5 tunnel a depth of 300 feet. It largely depends upon the thickness of the ore body whether the No. 4 tunnel will erect a concentrating plant or not.

A very rich strike was made by the owners of the Copper Star group last week. Ralph O. Kenyon, one of the owners, who has been working on the property, came down with some fine samples from which an assay of 4.82 ounces of gold and 4.40 ounces of silver, with some copper, was got, amounting in all to \$30. This group consists of five claims, is located on Salsbury creek, 14 miles up the lake from Kaslo and about four miles from the lake shore. They have a 60-foot ledge, which can be traced for more than 3,000 feet. The samples from which the assays were obtained were practically on the surface, being only six feet in on the ledge and an average across the face of the tunnel.

The Boundary.

A force of men will shortly be put at work on the White Cloud, on Bruce mountain, close to Midway.

Crosscutting is being continued both west and east from the 100-foot level on the Marquies. The North drift from the No. 1 shaft is also being continued. There is 25 feet of solid ore in the drift. A trial shipment of 4 cars will shortly be made to the Granby smelter.

The Bonanza Mines.

Grand Forks, Oct. 20. Development of the Bonanza Mountain Gold Mining Company's properties, eighteen miles north of this city, is now attracting considerable interest in mining circles on account of the condition of the work at present. A crosscut from the bottom of the main working shaft is being rapidly driven toward the east ledge, and is expected to strike it at any time, an event which is expected to verify the opinion of those acquainted with the mine as to its value. There has been a large amount of work done on the Bonanza, and from present indications it may be classed as one of the leading mines in this district. The property embraces four full claims and two large tractions. A good wagon road has been completed to the property, the last six miles being built by the company on a good grade. Preparatory for winter has been made by the erection of boarding and bunk houses, each 18 by 28 feet in size, and also a good shaft house.

Morris McNamee and Frank Comstock have taken a contract which will keep them busy at least until spring. Two ledges traverse the claims, and both have been more or less well developed. Both show the typical ore of the Boundary country, copper and iron pyrites, with a

quartz gangue, and running well in both gold and copper. The main working shaft was sunk in the country rock between the two ledges to a depth of 60 feet, and a crosscut run to the west a distance of 40 feet when the ledge was encountered. This was not penetrated, but instead, a drift was run about 10 feet in solid ore, which will average in the neighborhood of \$15 per ton. A crosscut was then started from the shaft toward the east, and is now in about 50 feet. It is in this crosscut that the present work is being done, and should reach the east ledge within a short distance. When this ledge has been penetrated, if the ore values warrant, shipping to the Granby smelter in this city will begin.

This work is supplemented by a series of surface cuts which expose both ledges for a distance of 1,400 feet, and by two additional shafts. One of these was sunk to a depth of 95 feet, but passed out of the ore on account of the dip of the ledge. The other is on the east ledge, and was sunk on an incline to a depth of 35 feet. At the bottom of this shaft there is about three feet of ore which will average \$12. This shaft is 500 feet south of the present workings. The surface cuts show that the average width of this ledge is between five and six feet, and surface assays from the pay chute have run as high as 857 in gold and 27 1/2 per cent. copper. After the east ledge has been penetrated by the crosscut from the main shaft, the shaft will be continued down indefinitely. On account of the dip of the ledge, the percentage of shaft will come into it at a depth of about 150 feet.

The property is equipped with steam pumps and hoist capable of handling the water and rock to a depth of 500 feet. Rossland Camp.

The Rossland Miner in its weekly mining review says: The chief news of the past week in mining circles has been upon the B. A. C. group of properties. The strike upon the Columbia-Kootenay, where an ore body of more than average values was located at the 1,000-foot level, establishes its continuity for something over 700 feet of vertical depth. This is at the extreme east end of the workings of the big group. On the extreme western end the establishment of the continuity of the ore body west of the Josie dyke, which cuts off the Treger stope on the Le Roi at the 500-foot level, and the starting of a stope on this new ground further enhances the value of these mines.

Shipments from the Grant, the I. X. L. and the Iron Mask are also to be noted. The output for the past week was about the same as the week previous, and is over 6,000 tons. This is the rate that may be expected to be kept up for the balance of the year, and which will within three weeks equal, or nearly so, the total shipments for 1899.

Appended are the shipments for the past week and year to date:

	Week.	Year.
	Tons.	Tons.
Le Roi	4,105	125,805
Centre Star	1,950	21,150
War Eagle .....	.....	10,903
Le Roi No. 2 .....	.....	2,157
Iron Mask	140	1,065
I. X. L.	25	430
Grant	50	389
Evening Star .....	.....	251
Monte Christo .....	.....	373
Iron Colt .....	.....	20
Spitzee .....	.....	80
Total	6,270	168,008

Kootenay Mines.—The work in the Columbia-Kootenay mine is proceeding much as usual. An impetus has been given by the discovery of the ore body in the east drift at the 1,000-foot level, which gives an additional 400 feet of backs, besides those between the No. 6 and No. 3 tunnels. The ore body encountered in the No. 6 drift is not the old ore body of the mine, being nearly 200 feet east of that. This ore body, it is expected, will be found to be continuous in the dyke which will shut it off about 90 feet west of the present face. Continuing on the drift from that point the next 100 feet should be a drift of the ore bodies in the mine from which considerable quantities of ore were shipped three years ago, at a point 700 feet above the level of the proposed drift. That ore body has been proved by winzes and raises from the No. 6 tunnel upward, and should be again encountered at the new level of the ore bodies in the mine, proved to be very large, will be shown to be yet more extensive.

Velvet.—The surface of the Velvet is the scene of considerable activity since the road was completed so that machinery and supplies could be hauled in. Masons are at work on the stone foundation for the compressor and boiler house. A sawmill is to be erected in a few days, and this will be used to saw the lumber for some other buildings that are to be erected. A large pump station has been purchased, and this will soon be installed, so that the work of sinking the shaft from the 300 to the 400-foot level can be carried on. As soon as the foundation for the compressor plant is finished the compressor will be hauled in, and soon thereafter it will be installed. Then mining can be carried on much more expeditiously than was the case with the present small plant, which was dragged in over the trail.

Le Roi.—The ore body found west of the Josie dyke, which runs north and south, has been drifted upon during the past week, and a stope is now to be started, the sill floor of which is now being laid. Development is in progress all over the mine, although the shipments are chiefly confined to the sixth and seventh levels.

Spitzee.—Work on the shaft continues, although the rain has interfered somewhat with the progress of the work. The shaft has reached a depth of 12 feet, and is being driven along the footwall. A find of ore, which is of a good grade, has been made in the shaft. The ore is oxidized, and carries considerable copper, and free gold is visible through it. The ore is said to be much higher than any that has so far been found in the property.

Wallington.—Mr. W. C. Archer is trying to make arrangements to have some further work done on the Wallington, and expects to have a small force at work during the coming week. When work was stopped in the spring of the present year for want of funds the ledge had been encountered, good assays had been obtained, and the indications were distinctly favorable that the workings were close to an ore chute. It is hoped that something tangible in the way of development can be done on the property, as it is on the same range as the Velvet, and has the same character of ore. Depth is no doubt the factor in this property.

New St. Elmo.—In the north crosscut a ledge four feet in width was encountered on Friday and was crosstied on Saturday. The ore is of good grade and carries about

the same values as the south ledge. One peculiarity is that it carries between seven and eight ounces in silver, which is more than is usual in the copper-gold ores in this camp. The crosscut will be run to the north side line of the claim, and then a drift will be started along the new ledge. Work continues in the south drift, where there is now a full face of ore. The values continue about the same. The drift is 280 feet in length, and is along ore for its entire distance.

Evening Star.—The winze which is being made from the 200 to the 300-foot level level of the mine has been completed. It should be finished to-day to the 200-foot level. A station will be cut on this level and drifting on the ledge will be next in order. The formation is solid and strong in the winze, and it is expected that some important developments will be made while drifting on this level.

War Eagle.—The station at the eighth level has been completed, and crosstied to the ore bodies will be started this week. The shaft is well on its way to the next lift.

Centre Star.—The work of development is proceeding along the usual lines, and the mine is exporting ore principally from the stope on the second level.

Rossland Great Western.—Underground in the middle ore body of the mine encountered on the second level and proven upon the third is being crosstied for upon the fourth. Also drifts are in hand on the chute on the 300-foot level, both east and west.

Le Roi No. 2.—The third compartment of the Josie tunnel has not as yet been holed through to the surface. On the Annie the shaft, or rather sinking on the outcrop vein, has been abandoned, and the crosstie is being run from the 600 level of the Josie to intersect the ore body found in the Josie shaft. The development of the mine is proceeding along the usual lines, although there are no shipments being made owing to the congested condition of the smelter.

Douglas-Hunter.—Work on the lower tunnel continues with satisfactory results. As soon as the snow comes the intention is to ship out some of the ore. The Douglas dumps to the smelter. There are several hundred tons on the dumps of a shipping grade that was taken out in the course of the development work, and northern Belle-A-Train has been laid, and a car installed and contractors are now engaged in continuing the crosstie tunnel. The tunnel is now in for a distance of 210 feet. The No. 1 ledge when the last contract stopped was not entirely crosstied, this ledge is about 10 feet wide.

Grant.—The work of stoping ore from the open cut continues with satisfactory results. Fifty tons of ore went to the smelter from the Grant during the past week. It is reported that the ore now which has hitherto been forwarded to the Iron Mask—over 300 tons have now been taken out of the mine since the resumption of shipments. Work is proceeding at the 500-foot level west, where stoping ground is in course of preparation. The ordinary development work of the mine is also in hand.

Homestake.—The drift from the Gopher tunnel is now into the Homestake ground over 100 feet. Good progress is being made, as a rate of five to seven feet a day is being kept up.

The Earthquake Mine.

Grand Forks, Oct. 25.—Good reports are coming in from the Earthquake mine, about fifteen miles north of this city. The west drift at the 70-foot level in the No. 1 shaft shows the vein to be fully four feet wide, and the east drift from the same level shows three feet of ore, the hanging wall having made a swell at this point. The last sample taken gave a smelter return of \$21.82 per ton of ore. There is now on the dump taken from this shaft fully 400 tons of ore, and on the dumps from the other workings about 600 tons more. It is expected to commence hauling ore to the Granby smelter when the shipping becomes good, about 500 tons of the ore being shipped, which will pay good returns above transportation and smelting charges. The balance of the ore will not be shipped until railway arrangements are provided.

The management intend to sink the shaft and its drifts to 200 feet at once and then drift on the vein each way and begin stoping ore and making continuous shipments to the smelter. From the 200-foot level cross-cuts will also be run to intersect the parallel veins which have been prospected here, and will show splendid values in gold and copper.

On the adjoining property on the west, the Golden Eagle, which has the same ledges as the Earthquake, the working shaft is down 180 feet, and the ledge shows four feet of high grade ore, which is being shipped to the smelter as fast as taken out.

Clara Barton is dangerously ill at her apartments at the Tremont hotel, Galveston, Tex. Her illness is the result of over-work. Nervous prostration is the physician's diagnosis.

The steamer Amby, bound for Valparaiso, was gutted by fire and abandoned off Montevideo. One boat's crew was picked up, but the fate of the others has not been ascertained.

Members of St. James's Square Presbyterian church, Toronto, have extended a call to Rev. Alfred Gandler, M.A., I.D., Port Massey church, Halifax, N. S., to succeed Rev. I. H. Jordan, resigned. The stipend is \$3,500.

Lyman S. Brown, of Liberty, formerly a Methodist preacher, was found dead in his room at the Central hotel, Delhi, N. Y. He had evidently taken laudanum. There was a complaint against him for forgery before the grand jury.

A Colonial contributor of the County Brewers' Gazette describes Itywala, as the Kaffir beer is called. It is made from Indian corn, which is worked into a pulp with wooden stampers, sufficient sugar and water is added, and the climate does the rest. When the beer is ready every but will receive its share, and a certain quantity will be put aside for the "beer drink," a sorry but a gigantic kind of feast.

There is trouble on again between the Quebec shoe manufacturers and their men. It grew out of the refusal of a union man to work for weekly wages instead of piece work. He was discharged and a non-union man engaged. As a result all the men in the factory quit work. The manufacturers committee thereupon decided to shut down until a better understanding is obtained. About thirty factories and a thousand men are involved.

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 B. Harding, of 'A' Squadron, to be regimental quartermaster-sergeant; Corp. W. R. Humphrey to be sergeant. Sergt. C. E. Tennant has reverted to the ranks. Some of the contingent are sick. Vernon is in hospital at Stajerton 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 members of 'H' 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 Brigade, operating on our right, came on the Boers strongly entrenched about three miles from here, and had a sharp fight, lasting about 90 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 engagements. 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 will have 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 present campaign. Transvaal Mounted Rifles 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 'C' Squadron 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 little 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 retreat, and they quickly made them run, with what casualties we did not ascertain. 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 six 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 firing 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, Derons 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 commando, 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 on his side and side arms lying on the veldt 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 Boers 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 Stryker's Squadron cut the Boer flank, and 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. One bursting over 4 troops '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 an 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 only with its train a few miles. We got 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. Pte. W. Kruger the railway depot. The large 5-inch shell we 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 Boers get up steam and clear out. Early in the day we captured a pom-pom ammunition wagon, with many interesting notes. We captured 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. Boers, 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, and like a flock of sheep. This morning at 5 a.m. we encamped near Gen. (Smith-Dorrien's) supply column. Tracked a trail at 1 p.m., about six miles, to Groetfontein. Here we found Gen. Ian Hamilton's division and Gen. Mahon's brigade."

"Thursday, Aug. 10. - Groetfontein. Orders to march to relief of Col. Hoare at Zeemat. Marched off about 9 a.m. After marching about one mile, a heavy rain set in, and the march was halted. At 2 p.m. we returned to camp, pending further orders."

"Friday, Aug. 17. - Driefontein. Last night reveille at midnight. The column moved out about 1 a.m. and trekked till 10:10 a.m., with scarcely a halt. Men worn out with fatigue of marching, were footed, hungry and thirsty, as usual. In the afternoon a strong rain set in. The march was between 15 and 20 miles. The cooks made coffee as soon as we arrived. We camped in some long grass and a spark from one of the kitchens set the grass on fire, and a slight breeze springing up, the grass blazed and in its fiery course burnt up a man's kit and a relieved shot. Shortly after 1 p.m. we had orders to trek to Elands river. Boschhoek, and on to Pretoria, which would be north-east. Soon after 2 p.m. we were marching, and after two and a half miles were covered orders were received to retire, which we did, and reached a camp, which was very comfortable, and we were very weary."

"Saturday, Aug. 18. - Luewfontein. Trekking back over our trail towards Groetfontein today, having left about 6 a.m. We halted at 9 a.m., and extra coffee, biscuits and sugar were given to the men. The road for the last 20 miles was marked by dead horses and mules like so many mine stones, the effluvia arising from them being extremely nauseating. We are now trekking to Krugersdorp, the nearest railway point, but whether we shall entrain there for the Cape remains to be seen. By the way, these few notes are being typed, you though containing little information, will be worth keeping, as we have no correspondent of any paper with the column, and these should be the first of any letters to appear in Canadian papers. All the men here now, though thin, weary and half-starved, are well, and the few sick men who parade before Dr. Wilson are principally men with sore feet."

"The total strength, all ranks, here is 388, the lowest yet. G company, on the armoured train, would probably make our number up to 450. The march to-day was 15 miles."

"Monday, Aug. 20. - Our march yesterday brought us a mile, and a half east of Cypherfontain. Today we trekked another 16 miles. Just before our halt for the night one of the horses led by a groom, with Gen. Hart's gemmas, was shot by a sniper from a farmhouse. The column halted, and a pounder shell-burst on the house, and a man who paraded before the farm, reported that said Cape cart was his property, and claimed £3 for it. Regiment left before sunset could be rendered. Men watched shells bursting in distance during afternoon."

"Tuesday, Aug. 21. - Trekked again this morning until 9 a.m., then halted for 1 1/2 hours. Camped about 4 p.m. Marched about 17 miles to Retrol, 8 miles from Krugersdorp."

"Wednesday, Aug. 22. - Noon; Krugersdorp. Reached Krugersdorp, but nothing was to be put on transport wagon 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 given by kind friends at home could not have been expended in ox cart for purpose of carrying these effects."

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Corp. O'Dell, the Times correspondent, is now the only newspaper man with the column which the Royal Canadian Regiment forms a part. He describes the march of the column as follows, writing from Springs:

"Sundays, Thursday, Aug. 2. - Received orders to leave for Wolvoek station. Left about 9:30 p.m. in open cars, with plenty of coal dust to lie upon. We were packed like the proverbial sardines, 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 firing 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, Derons 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 commando, 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 on his side and side arms lying on the veldt 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 Boers 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 Stryker's Squadron cut the Boer flank, and 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. One bursting over 4 troops '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 an 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 only with its train a few miles. We got 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. Pte. W. Kruger the railway depot. The large 5-inch shell we 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 Boers get up steam and clear out. Early in the day we captured a pom-pom ammunition wagon, with many interesting notes. We captured 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. Boers, 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, and like a flock of sheep. This morning at 5 a.m. we encamped near Gen. (Smith-Dorrien's) supply column. Tracked a trail at 1 p.m., about six miles, to Groetfontein. Here we found Gen. Ian Hamilton's division and Gen. Mahon's brigade."

"Thursday, Aug. 10. - Groetfontein. Orders to march to relief of Col. Hoare at Zeemat. Marched off about 9 a.m. After marching about one mile, a heavy rain set in, and the march was halted. At 2 p.m. we returned to camp, pending further orders."

"Friday, Aug. 17. - Driefontein. Last night reveille at midnight. The column moved out about 1 a.m. and trekked till 10:10 a.m., with scarcely a halt. Men worn out with fatigue of marching, were footed, hungry and thirsty, as usual. In the afternoon a strong rain set in. The march was between 15 and 20 miles. The cooks made coffee as soon as we arrived. We camped in some long grass and a spark from one of the kitchens set the grass on fire, and a slight breeze springing up, the grass blazed and in its fiery course burnt up a man's kit and a relieved shot. Shortly after 1 p.m. we had orders to trek to Elands river. Boschhoek, and on to Pretoria, which would be north-east. Soon after 2 p.m. we were marching, and after two and a half miles were covered orders were received to retire, which we did, and reached a camp, which was very comfortable, and we were very weary."

"Saturday, Aug. 18. - Luewfontein. Trekking back over our trail towards Groetfontein today, having left about 6 a.m. We halted at 9 a.m., and extra coffee, biscuits and sugar were given to the men. The road for the last 20 miles was marked by dead horses and mules like so many mine stones, the effluvia arising from them being extremely nauseating. We are now trekking to Krugersdorp, the nearest railway point, but whether we shall entrain there for the Cape remains to be seen. By the way, these few notes are being typed, you though containing little information, will be worth keeping, as we have no correspondent of any paper with the column, and these should be the first of any letters to appear in Canadian papers. All the men here now, though thin, weary and half-starved, are well, and the few sick men who parade before Dr. Wilson are principally men with sore feet."

"The total strength, all ranks, here is 388, the lowest yet. G company, on the armoured train, would probably make our number up to 450. The march to-day was 15 miles."

"Monday, Aug. 20. - Our march yesterday brought us a mile, and a half east of Cypherfontain. Today we trekked another 16 miles. Just before our halt for the night one of the horses led by a groom, with Gen. Hart's gemmas, was shot by a sniper from a farmhouse. The column halted, and a pounder shell-burst on the house, and a man who paraded before the farm, reported that said Cape cart was his property, and claimed £3 for it. Regiment left before sunset could be rendered. Men watched shells bursting in distance during afternoon."

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A Military School

Agitation to Have "A" Company Retained as an Instructional Corps.

Necessity For Such an Institution For Infantry and Rifle Companies.

An agitation is on foot in the city to draw the attention of the government to the desirability of constituting a Co. 3rd R. C. R., now stationed at Hospital Point, into a permanent school of instruction for the co-education of officers and men of the different corps throughout B. C.

Similar deposits exist at many district headquarters in the East, including London, Toronto, Kingston, Quebec, St. John's, Fredericton and Winnipeg. West of the latter point there are no facilities whereby an infantry officer may qualify.

The necessity for such an institution was not felt so strongly until the conversion of the 1st Battalion of the Canadian Artillery, into a rifle corps, and the formation of a regiment of Rocky Mountain Rangers, with companies at different points in the interior. The artillery officers were able to secure the instruction necessary in the artillery branch from the Artillery School, together with such infantry instruction as they required. With the multiplication of rifle units on the Mainland, however, the necessity for some permanent school, where not only officers, but non-commissioned officers and men might secure a diploma, advertising and printing, 18 00 Time, advertising, 5 00 T. Cusack, printing posters, 2 50 Expressage, 2 00 Carpenters, 2 00 Incidentals, 5 00

Balance paid Mr. Finch-Smiles, .. 707 90

\$881 25

Disbursements. Rent of theatre, two nights, .. \$150 00 Rehearsals in theatre, six, .. 30 00 Electric light, bill posting, painting, hands (theatre account), .. 18 85 Rent of club rooms, rehearsals, .. 12 00

Royalty on MSS., .. 25 00 Colston, advertising and printing, 18 00 Time, advertising, 5 00 T. Cusack, printing posters, 2 50 Expressage, 2 00 Carpenters, 2 00 Incidentals, 5 00

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SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

In Connection With Performances Given as a Testimonial to Mr. Smiles.

The two performances of the "Private Secretary" as a testimonial to F. Finch-Smiles have resulted most satisfactorily, the sum of \$709.90 having been handed to Mr. Smiles. The secretary's statement is as follows:

To the Editor:—I append herewith statement of receipts and disbursements in connection with the recent performances of the "Private Secretary" (produced by Mr. Finch-Smiles) by the Victoria Dramatic Club on October 17th and 18th last. The net proceeds have amounted to the sum of \$709.90, which has been handed over to Mr. Finch-Smiles. E. A. POWELL, Secretary V. D. C. Victoria, B. C., October 25, 1900.

Receipts. Box office sales, Oct. 17, .. \$487 25 Box office sales, Oct. 18, .. 494 00

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